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## League of Nations Timeline

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## Chronology 1918

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 8, 1918	Wilson's Fourteen Points	In an address to the U.S. Congress, President Woodrow Wilson outlined a peace program which included the following points: open covenants openly arrived at; absolute freedom of navigation in peace and war; the removal of all economic barriers; the reduction of armaments consistent with domestic security; an impartial adjustment of all colonial claims with the interests of the local population equal to the claims of the government; the evacuation of Russian territory and the free determination of Russian political and national policy; the evacuation and restoration of Belgium; the evacuation and restoration of French territory and the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France; readjustments to the Italian border along lines of nationality; opportunity for the autonomous development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary; the evacuation and restoration of Romanian, Serbian, and Montenegrin territory, together with access to the sea for Serbia; secure sovereignty for the Turkish parts of the Ottoman Empire, but other nationalities to receive the opportunity for autonomous development, and the Dardenelles to be opened to the ships of all nations under international guaranties; an independent Poland with free and secure access to the sea; and the establishment of a general association of nations to afford mutual guaranties of political independence and territorial integrity to both great and small powers. President Wilson's Fourteen Points laid out the basis for the post-war peace and the creation of the League of Nations.
January 10, 1918	Independence of the Republic of the Don	With German encouragement, the Cossacks announced their independence from Russia and the establishment of the Republic of the Don.
January 10, 1918	Defeat of Conscription in Australia	Australian voters defeated conscription plans in a national referendum. The Australian government had planned to increase the army's manpower requirements through a mandatory military draft.

January 10-May 11, 1918	Soviet War with the Cossacks	The revolt of the Don Cossacks, led by General Lavr Kornilov and General Alexei Kaledin, began in December 1917, and marked the beginning of the Russian Civil War. Military operations began in January 1918 and, after a defeat, General Kaledin committed suicide on February 13th. General Kornilov was killed in combat on April 13th, and command in the south was taken over by General Anton Denikin on May 11th, with the support of General Peter Krasnov, Hetman of the Don Cossacks.
January 12, 1918	Latvian Declaration of Independence	The Latvians declared their independence from Russia, but remained under German occupation. The Latvian National Council was unable to assert its authority or build up a national army.
January 16, 1918	Strikes in Vienna	Living conditions in Austria deteriorated as a result of the war, which resulted in major strikes and labor demands.
January 27-August 4, 1918	British Caspian Offensive	A British force, under General Lionel Dunsterville, departed Baghdad on January 27th to gain control of the oil-rich Caspian region of western Persia. General Dunsterville's objectives were to stiffen the Georgian and Armenians against the Turks and block a possible German offensive from the Ukraine. The British occupied Enzeli on February 17th and Kirmanshah on February 25th. The Bolsheviks at Baku, however, threatened the British position and General Dunsterville was forced to withdraw to Hamadan in Persia. By the summer and bolstered by reinforcements, the British resumed their offensive, occupying Baku on August 4th, after the overthrow of the Bolshevik government on July 26th.
January 28, 1918	Finnish Civil War	After proclaiming their complete independence from Russia, a civil war broke out in Finland between the Reds, supported by the Russian Bolsheviks, and the Whites, opponents of the Bolsheviks. At the end of January, the Red Finns seized Helsingfors (Helsinki) and overran most of southern Finland.
January 28-February 3, 1918	Strikes in Berlin	The general decline in living conditions in Germany due to the total war economy and the Allied blockade resulted in a series of strikes in Berlin.
February 1, 1918	Ukrainian Independence	The Central Powers recognized the independence of the Ukraine from Russia. The Ukrainians had declared their independence on November 20, 1917 and set up a Ukrainian People's Republic.
February 6, 1918	Romanian Peace Negotiations	After signing the Truce of Focsani on December 6, 1917, which ended hostilities between Romania and the Central Powers, the Germans issued an ultimatum to the Romanian government to begin peace negotiations on February 6th. Premier Ion Bratianu resigned from office and was succeeded by Alexandre Averescu as Romanian prime minister and foreign minister.
February 9, 1918	Ukrainian Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	The Central Powers and the Ukrainian government signed a Treaty of Peace at Brest-Litovsk.

February 10, 1918	Soviet Russian Declaration of Peace	Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Leon Trotsky, declared the end of the war unilaterally, although a peace treaty had not yet been signed with the Central Powers.
February 10-March 2, 1918	Soviet Russian Offensive in the Ukraine	With the declaration of independence of the Ukraine and the Ukrainian peace treaty with Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Soviets moved to regain control of the Ukraine. The Red Army seized Kiev on February 18th, but was forced to retreat on March 2nd in the face of a German offensive.
February 16, 1918	Lithuanian Independence	The National Council made a formal declaration of independence from Russia, with the support of the Germans. The Bolsheviks invaded the country the same day, although the Russians would accept Lithuanian independence in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk in March 1918.
February 18-March 4, 1918	German Offensive in Russia	In response to the Soviet declaration of peace, the Germans resumed their offensive in Russia. The Central Powers captured Dvinsk on February 18th, Minsk on February 21st, Dubno and Dorpat on February 24th, Reval on February 25th, Pskov on February 25th, Kiev on March 1st, and Narva on March 4th. German forces advanced to within 100 miles of Petrograd.
February 19, 1918	Mexican National Oil Decree	The Mexican government declared petroleum an inalienable national resource by decree and levied a tax on oil lands and contracts made before May 1, 1917. The government decreed that titles to oil lands had to be transformed into concessions. American and British petroleum companies, with the support of their governments, immediately protested the decree. The issue was temporarily settled by compromise, but the policy was Mexican's government first step in a long campaign to break the power and wealth of the foreign oil companies operating in Mexico.
February 24, 1918	Estonian Independence	Although the Estonians first declared their independence from Russia in November 1917, the Soviets quickly regained control of this strategic region. Under German protection, the Estonians again proclaimed their independence on February 24th. Konstantine Paets formed a provisional government to rule the country.
February 28, 1918	Russian Renewal of Peace Negotiations	By the order of Nicholai Lenin, Leon Trotsky and the Russian delegation renewed their negotiations for peace with the Central Power representatives.
March 2, 1918	German Occupation of the Aaland Islands	At the request of the Finnish government, the Germans occupied the Aaland Islands in the Baltic Sea.

March 3, 1918	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	The Russians signed a peace treaty with the German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Turkish governments at Brest-Litovsk which took the Russians out of World War I. The Russians agreed to abandon Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, the Ukraine, Finland, and Transcaucasia, significantly reducing the size of pre-war Russia. With the Russian peace treaty, the Germans were able to transfer troops from the Eastern Front to support their major offensive in France. The Allied Powers viewed the Bolshevik regime as an enemy which had significantly undermined their war effort and sought ways to reestablish a front in the east to prevent the transfer of German forces to France.
March 3-May 1, 1918	German Ukrainian Offensive	To clear the Bolsheviks out of the Ukraine, the Germans and Austrians dispatched an expeditionary force into the Ukraine. They seized Kiev on March 3rd, Odessa on March 13th, Nicolaiev on March 17th, Kharkov and Rostov on April 8th, and invaded the Crimea, capturing Sevastopol on May 1st. The Ukraine became a critical granary for the Central Powers, which faced severe food shortages due to the Allied blockade.
March 5, 1918	Preliminary Romanian Peace Treaty	The Romanian government signed a preliminary peace treaty with the Central Powers with specific terms spelled out in the Treaty of Bucharest of May 1918.
March 7, 1918	Finnish-German Treaty	The German and White Finnish governments signed a treaty whereby the German government agreed to send military assistance to the White Finns in the Finnish Civil War.
March 10, 1918	Dissolution of the Central American Court	After the Nicaraguan government denounced the court and the members failed to renew the organization's arrangements, the Central American Court was dissolved.
March 12, 1918	Soviet Russian Transfer to Moscow	With German forces closing in on Petrograd and nationalist and counter-revolutionary governments emerging in the border regions, the Bolshevik government decided to move the capital to Moscow.
March 21-July 15, 1918	German Spring Offensive in France	In a last ditch effort to win the war, the German army mounted a series of massive offensives on the Western Front. The Germans began their advance with the Great March Offensive against British lines at St. Quentin on March 21st. The British lines broke and the Germans advanced 40 miles within a few days, capturing Peronne, Ham, Bapaume, Chauny, Noyon, and Montdidier by April 14th. In a second major offensive, the Germans stormed the Messines Ridge south of Ypres on April 9th and took Armentieres, opening a wide gap in the British lines. The lack of reinforcements prevented the Germans from exploiting their success in the Battle of the Lys. The Germans then turned against the French and launched a major offensive against Chemin des Dames on May 27th, which marked the beginning of the Third Battle of the Aisne. The attack surprised the French and they were thrown back 13 miles. The Germans captured Soissons on May 29th and reached the Marne River on May 30th, only 37 miles from Paris. On June 4th, American forces arrived at Chateau-Thierry and helped

		slow the German advance.
March 23, 1918	German Recognition of Lithuania	The German government recognized the independence of Lithuania from Russia.
March 23, 1918	Costa Rican War Declaration against Germany	The Costa Rican government declared war against Germany.
March 25, 1918	Sino-Japanese Notes on Siberia	The Chinese and Japanese governments were concerned about the Bolshevik Revolution and resulting Russian Civil War. The two governments began negotiations for a defensive alliance to build up defenses against Soviet Russian expansion in Siberia.
April 3-May 7, 1918	German Finnish Offensive	The Germans landed troops in Finland on April 3rd to help the Whites defeat the Red forces. The White Finns were led by Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim, who sought to drive the Reds out of Finland. The Germans captured Helsingfors (Helsinki) on April 13th and Viborg on April 30th. After a major battle at Lahti, the Finnish Whites and Germans defeated the Reds, ending the Finnish Civil War on May 7th. As a result of this victory, Finland remained under strong German influence.
April 5, 1918	U.S. War Finance Commission	The Wilson administration established the War Finance Commission with a fund of \$500 million to finance essential industries for the American war effort.
April 5, 1918	Allied Intervention in Siberia	The British and Japanese marines landed forces at Vladivostok on April 5th, followed later by American and French forces.
April 9, 1918	Moldavian Union with Romania	The Moldavian Republic, which declared its independence from Russia on December 23, 1917, proclaimed its union with Romania. The Russian government opposed this union on April 23rd, but the Central Powers recognized the proclamation in the Treaty of Bucharest.
April 10, 1918	Congress of Oppressed Austrian Nationalities	Czech, Polish, Romanian, and Yugoslav representatives met in Rome for the Congress of Oppressed Austrian Nationalities to proclaim the right of self-determination for their peoples, denounce the Hapsburg monarchy as an obstacle to the free development of nations, and to recognize the need to fight against the Hapsburg government.
April 10, 1918	Webb-Pomerne Act	The U.S. government passed the Webb-Pomerne Act which was designed to encourage American exports by exempting export associations from restraints due to anti-trust laws.
April 17, 1918	Irish Conscription	The British government introduced conscription in Ireland to help fill the ranks of the British army. The policy was very unpopular and the Irish Nationalists withdrew from Parliament in Westminster in protest.

April 21, 1918	Italian Recognition of the Czechoslovak National Council	The Italian government recognized the Czechoslovak National Council as the de facto government of Czechoslovakia.
April 22, 1918	Independence of Transcaucasia	With the support of the Germans, nationalists in Transcaucasia united to declare their independence from Russia and to establish a government. The Tran Caucasian Republic dissolved on May 26th into the separate states of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia.
April 23, 1918	Guatemalan War Declaration against Germany	
May 1918	Cape to Cairo Railway Construction	The Cape to Cairo Railway reached Bukama on the Lualaba River which now made it possible for passengers to travel from the Cape to Cairo by rail and water, with two short breaks from Tabora to Mwanza and from Nimule to Rejaf.
May 7, 1918	Treaty of Bucharest	The Romanian government signed a definitive peace with the Central Powers. The Romanians ceded Dobrudja to Bulgaria and turned over the Carpathian passes to Austria-Hungary. The Germans received a 90-year lease of Romania's oil fields.
May 8, 1918	Nicaraguan War Declaration against Germany	The Nicaraguan government declared war against Germany.
May 14, 1918	German-Lithuanian Treaty of Alliance	The German and Lithuanian governments signed a Treaty of Alliance, which effectively placed Lithuania under German control.
May 16, 1918	Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance	The Chinese and Japanese governments signed a defensive Treaty of Alliance against a Soviet Russian threat, which included Japanese training of Chinese troops who would serve in Siberia under Japanese officers. The Japanese government provided 250 million yen in loans for Manchurian development projects (most of the loans went through Premier Tuan Ch'i-jui and his An-Fu (Anhui-Fukien) Club.

May 16, 1918	U.S. Sedition Act	The U.S. government passed the Sedition Act as an amendment to the Espionage Act of 1917. The Sedition Act imposed severe penalties on anyone found guilty of making or conveying false statements which interfered with the prosecution of the war; willfully employed disloyal, profane, or abusive language about the American form of government, the flag, the Constitution, or military or naval forces; urged the curtailed production of necessary war materials; or advocated, taught, defended, or suggested any such acts. The law was aimed primarily at Socialists and pacifists.
May 24-August 2, 1918	Anglo-American Occupation of Northern Russia	British General Frederick Poole arrived in Murmansk on May 24th to prepare the way for an Allied Expeditionary Force, which landed on June 23rd. The Allies landed in North Russia to force the Germans to maintain troops on the Eastern Front and to protect Allied stores from falling into Bolshevik hands. On August 2nd, an Anglo-French force landed in Archangel, following a pro-Entente revolution in the city. The Allies supported the puppet government of northern Russia. An American contingent joined the British forces in Murmansk on September 4th, and they seized the railway from the port. The occupation of Northern Russia resulted in a virtual state of war between the Allies and the Bolshevik government.
May 26, 1918	Czech Legion Offensive in Russia	In an attempt to leave Russia and to continue fighting on the Western Front, the Czech Legion seized the Trans-Siberian Railway and took control of Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan, Omsk, and Irkutsk. This 100,000 man force was composed primarily of deserters from the Austro-Hungarian army who joined the Russians to fight the Central Powers. By March 1918, they were one of the few organized military forces in Russia. When the Bolshevik authorities attempted to disarm the Czech Legion, they took over the country's primary railway system and fought the Red Army.
May 26, 1918	Georgian Independence	The Georgian government declared its independence from Russia.
May 26, 1918	Azerbaijani Independence	The Azerbaijani government declared its independence from Russia.
May 26, 1918	Armenian Independence	The Armenian government declared its independence from Russia.
May 29, 1918	U.S. Sympathy for the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs	U.S. Secretary of State Robert Lansing expressed official U.S. sympathy for the Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs in their fight for national sovereignty.
June 3, 1918	Allied Recognition of Czechoslovaks, Poles, and Yugoslavs	The Allied governments declared their support for the national aspirations of the Czechoslovak, Polish, and Yugoslav peoples.

June 4, 1918	Lithuanian Royal Appointment	The Lithuanian Assembly elected Duke William of Wuerttemberg as the new King of Lithuania.
June 8, 1918	Georgian Peace Treaty	The Georgian government negotiated a Treaty of Peace with Germany and Turkey.
June 8, 1918	Armenian Peace Treaty	The Armenian government negotiated a Treaty of Peace with Germany and Turkey.
June 15-24, 1918	Austrian Offensive in Italy/Battle of the Piave	In an effort to prevent the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Austrian forces crossed the Piave River against the Italians but were unable to maintain their positions. As a result, the Austrians lost over 100,000 men, which resulted in a steady demoralization of the Austro-Hungarian army.
June 25, 1918	Abandonment of Irish Conscription	The British government ended their conscription program in Ireland.
June 30, 1918	Czechoslovak Independence	The French and Italian governments officially recognized the independence of Czechoslovakia.
July 3, 1918	Death of Sultan Mohammed V	The Turkish sultan, Mohammed V, died and was succeeded by Sultan Mohammed VI.
July 6, 1918	Allied Command of Vladivostok	The Allied commanders in Vladivostok officially took over the administration of the city.
July 6, 1918	Assassination of German Ambassador in Moscow	A Social Revolutionary murdered the German ambassador to Russia, Count Wilhelm von Mirbach. As a result of his assassination, the German government made increased demands on the Soviet Russians, and ended all hope for cordial relations between the German and Soviet governments.
July 10, 1918	Promulgation of the Soviet Constitution	The Fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets promulgated the Soviet constitution. Under the new law, local soviets elected representatives to the provincial congresses of soviets, which then sent delegates to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets elected the Executive Committee, a permanent organization which acted between sessions of the Congress. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets also elected the Council of People's Commissars. Elections were now held on the basis of occupation, and not on a geographic basis. Factory workers received more representation than peasants, while the bourgeois class (including the clergy) were disenfranchised. Secret ballots were no longer permitted and all elections were open. This "soviet democracy" was dominated, in theory, by a dictatorship of the proletariat, exercised by the Communist Party. No other political parties were permitted in Russia and the press and other forms of communication were placed under government control. The Communist Party was governed by a Central Committee, which included a smaller elite group known as the Political Bureau. The latter was the real

		governing body of the country. Nicholai Lenin reigned supreme in both party and government politics until his death in January 1924.
July 12, 1918	Haitian War Declaration against Germany	The government of Haiti declared war against Germany.
July 15-August 7, 1918	Second Battle of the Marne	The Germans launched their last major offensive on the Western Front on July 15th, near Rheims. Weary German troops succeeded in crossing the Marne River but could not make much headway against strong French and American forces. General Ferdinand Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France, ordered a counter-attack on July 18th, which forced the Germans to retreat back over the Marne to the Vesle River and allowed the French to regain Soissons on August 2nd. The Allied counter-offensive upset the German plan for an offensive in Flanders and set up the Allied Fall Offensive.
July 16, 1918	Assassination of Tsar Nicholas II	Fearful of White Russian liberation of Tsar Nicholas II, the local Bolsheviks murdered the former emperor and his family at Ekaterinberg and disposed of the bodies.
July 19, 1918	Honduran War Declaration against Germany	The government of Honduras declared war against Germany.
July 26-September 5, 1918	Japanese Intervention in Siberia	The Japanese government accepted a proposal from the Wilson administration requesting Japanese intervention in Siberia in support of the Czech Legion. The Japanese landed troops at Vladivostok on August 11th and seized Khabarovsk on September 5th.
August 3-October 14, 1918	Allied Intervention Declaration in Siberia	The Allied governments announced their intervention plans in Siberia in the Russian Civil War. The British force advanced west, reaching Irkutsk on October 14th, while Japanese and Chinese forces marched into Siberia. There they established contact with the Czech Legion, which controlled the railway system in western Siberia.

August 8-October 15, 1918	Allied Summer Offensive on the Western Front	After the Allies stopped the German Spring Offensive at the Second Battle of the Marne, the Allies went on the offensive and forced the Germans back. The British launched the Battle of Amiens on August 8th, utilizing 450 tanks. British and French troops maintained the offensive during the Second Battles of the Somme and of Arras, from August 21st to September 3rd. The Allies regained Roye (August 27th), Bapaume and Noyon (August 28th), and Peronne (August 31st), forcing the Germans to retreat to the Hindenburg Line. American forces, captured a large number of Germans on September 13th at the St. Mihiel salient. The Allied Commander-in-Chief, French General Ferdinand Foch, ordered a major pincher movement to cut off the main German railway lines with an American attack through the Argonne and a British offensive towards Cambrai and Lille. The Battles of the Argonne and of Ypres lasted from September 28th until October 2nd. The Americans moved through the Argonne and the British captured St. Quentin, Lens, and Armentieres by October 2nd. Hearing the news of the Bulgarian surrender, German General Erich von Ludendorff called on the German government to initiate armistice terms on September 29th.
August 13, 1918	Czech War Declaration against Germany	The leaders of the Czech Legion declared war on the Central Powers and the British government recognized Czechoslovakia as a nation.
August 26-September 14, 1918	Turkish Offensive against Baku	The Turks mounted a vigorous attack against the British occupying forces in Baku, beginning on August 26th. The British had to evacuate the city on September 14th to the Turks.
August 30, 1918	Attempted Assassination of Lenin	A Social Revolutionary attempted to assassinate Nicholai Lenin. Since the Soviet regime was in severe crisis, the attack created a panic and resulted in a systematic reign of terror by the Bolsheviks. A large number of Russian intellectuals and bourgeois were eliminated in the purge.
September 3, 1918	U.S. Recognition of Czechoslovakia	The Wilson administration recognized Czechoslovakia as a nation in support of the Czech Legion's operations in Russia.
September 15, 1918	Austrian Peace Conference Proposal	The Austrian government appealed to President Woodrow Wilson to call an informal peace conference to discuss terms. President Wilson rejected the Austrian overture on September 20th..
September 15-24, 1918	Battle of Dobropolje/ Monastir-Doiran	By June 1918, the Allies had landed over 29 divisions (over 700,000) at Saloniki in Greece and the Allies ordered French General Franchet d'Esperey to launch an offensive against the Bulgarians. On September 15th, the Allies attacked from Albania to the Struma River and drove a wedge between the German and Bulgarian forces. The Bulgarian government sued for peace in response to the Allied offensive.

September 15-October 26, 1918	British Offensive in Syria	The British army launched a major offensive out of Palestine, beginning on September 15th with the Battle of Megiddo. The British broke through the Turkish lines near the Mediterranean coast and forced the Germans to retreat through Trans-Jordania and Damascus to Aleppo. With the support of the Arabs, under Colonel Lawrence, the British advanced into Syria. The Anglo-Arab army captured Damascus on October 2nd while the French navy seized Beirut on October 7th. The Anglo-Arab force continued north, taking Homs on October 15th and Aleppo on October 18th, while the French gained Alexandretta on October 18th. The advance helped persuade the Turkish government to sue for an armistice.
September 30, 1918	Saloniki/ Bulgarian Armistice	The Bulgarian government signed an armistice with the Allies at Saloniki. Under the terms of the agreement, the Bulgarian army was immediately demobilized and its equipment was transferred to the Allies. The Bulgarians agreed to evacuate all Greek and Serbian territory under their control and turn over all of their transportation assets to the Allies. In addition, the Bulgarians had to open their territory to Allied military operations.
October 1-November 10, 1918	Allied Occupation of Bulgaria	Allied forces immediately began the occupation of Bulgaria after the signing of the Saloniki Armistice. Allied forces advanced into Thrace, in an effort to force the Turks to open the Straits, and reached the Maritza River on October 30th. Another Allied force advanced north through Bulgaria and crossed the Danube River at Rutschuk on November 10th in Austro-Hungarian territory.
October 4, 1918	Prince Max New German Chancellor	In response to General Erich von Ludendorff's assessment on the Western Front, the German government under Count George von Hertling resigned and Prince Max of Baden became the new German Chancellor and Foreign Minister.
October 4, 1918	German and Austrian Armistice Appeals	The German and Austrian governments sent appeals to President Woodrow Wilson for an armistice based on his Fourteen Points. Over the next few weeks, there was an exchange of diplomatic notes between Berlin and Washington. President Wilson demanded the evacuation of all occupied territories and insisted that the Allies could only negotiate with a democratic government.
October 4, 1918	Abdication of Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria	The collapse of the Bulgarian defenses outside Saloniki forced Tsar Ferdinand to abdicate from the Bulgarian throne in favor of his son, Boris III.
October 4, 1918	Austro-German Armistice Proposal	The Austrian government joined the German government in an appeal for a general armistice. Close to victory, the Allies refused to consider the proposal.
October 5, 1918	French Occupation of Beirut	The French navy seized Beirut from the Turks and British forces occupied the city. Emir Faisal declared the establishment of the Syrian State.

October 5-November 30, 1918	Serbian Offensive in Serbia	After the Bulgarian collapse, Serbian forces reentered their homeland, capturing Vranje on October 5th, Nish on October 11th, and liberating Belgrade on November 1st. The Serbian army crossed the Danube River and advanced into the Banat of Temesvar, occupying the province by the end of November.
October 7-November 4, 1918	Italian Offensive in Albania	With the Bulgarian armistice, Italian forces advanced into Albania, over which Italy had proclaimed a protectorate in June 1917. The Italian army captured Elbasan on October 7th; Durazzo, Ipek, and Novi Bazar on October 14th; San Giovanni on October 29th; Scutari on October 31st; and Antivari on November 4th.
October 12, 1918	Polish Regency Council	The Regency Council took over Polish affairs on October 12th. This government was formed by the Germans in October 1917 in preparation of an independent Polish kingdom.
October 13-14, 1918	Turkish Government Reorganization	The new Turkish sultan, Mohammed VI, dismissed the Young Turk ministers (Talaat Pasha and Enver Bey) and appointed Izzet Pasha as the new Grand Vizier on October 13th in light of the Bulgarian armistice and the Turkish military collapse in Syria. The new government then appealed to President Woodrow Wilson to arrange an armistice with the Allies the next day. When President Wilson failed to reply, the Turks released British General Charles Townsend to serve as an emissary to the British naval commander in the Aegean, Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorpe, to negotiate an end to the fighting.
October 14, 1918	U.S. Demand for Suspension of Submarine Warfare	President Woodrow Wilson demanded that the German government suspend submarine warfare against Allied shipping as one of the prerequisites for an armistice.
October 14, 1918	Provisional Czechoslovak Government	The Czechoslovak National Council in Paris organized a provisional government with Thomas Masaryk as president and Eduard Benes as foreign minister.
October 16, 1918	Reorganization of Austria as a Federation	Kaiser Karl proclaimed the reorganization of Austria into a federal state which would provide complete self-government for the subject nationalities. The reorganization did not extend to Hungary and was too late to thwart the nationalist movements.
October 17, 1918	Hungarian Independence under the Hapsburg Crown	The Hungarian parliament, in reply to Kaiser Karl's reorganization of Austria, declared the kingdom's complete independence from Austria, except for ties of personal union through the emperor.

October 18- November 10, 1918	Allied Fall Offensive on the Western Front	The British began a major offensive in the north, taking Ostend, Zeebrugge, Roubaix, Lille, and Douai by October 18th, Bruges on October 19th, and Valenciennes on November 1st. The Americans also resumed their offensive and by November 10th the Americans had reached Sedan. The Allies began to make plans for a Spring 1919 offensive, which called for an offensive against Metz on the Western Front combined with an Allied offensive through Austria and into Bavaria.
October 19, 1918	Independence of Serbia-Croatia-Slovenia	The National Council at Zagreb declared its political authority and declared for union between Croatia and Serbia.
October 20, 1918	Suspension of Submarine Warfare	The German government suspended all U-boat operations against Allied shipping in response to President Woodrow Wilson's demand. The Germans sank 14.5 million gross tons of Allied shipping during the war.
October 24- November 4, 1918	Italian Offensive in Northern Italy	The Italians began the Battle of Vittorio Veneto on October 24th when Italian troops opened a major offensive from the Trentino to the Adriatic. Although the Austrians mounted a stiff defense at Monte Grappa, the Austrian position on the lower Piave collapsed. The Italians captured Vittorio Veneto on October 30th and the Austro-Hungarian army dissolved, resulting in the capture of hundreds of thousands of war prisoners. The Italians continued their advance, capturing Trieste on November 3rd and Fiume on November 5th.
October 25, 1918	Wilson Peace Appeal to the American Public	President Woodrow Wilson decided to make the upcoming congressional elections a test of confidence in his politics and he urged American voters to elect Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate. He was anxious that the American position not be weakened in the peace conference. The Republicans condemned the appeal as a violation of President Wilson's wartime truce on domestic politics. On November 5th, the Democrats lost the House by 21 seats and the Senate by two seats.
October 27, 1918	Austrian Peace Proposal	The new Austrian foreign minister, Julius Andrássy, notified the Wilson administration that Austria was willing to recognize the rights of the subject nationalities and sought a separate peace with the Allies.
October 28, 1918	German Democratic Reforms	Kaiser Wilhelm II issued a major reform of the German constitution to provide for a democratic form of government. The reforms are considered too late to save the empire.
October 28, 1918	Czechoslovak Independence	The Czechoslovak National Council declared the nation's independence from Austria and established a government in Prague.
October 28, 1918	Mutiny on SMS Markgraf	While preparing for a final raid against the British, the crew of the German warship SMS Markgraf mutinied and refused to go to sea. The mutiny soon spread to other German warships.

October 29, 1918	Austrian Unconditional Surrender to Italy	The Austrians offered to surrender unconditionally to the Italians as the Dual Monarchy collapsed into political chaos.
October 30, 1918	Mudros/ Turkish Armistice	The Turkish government signed an armistice with the Allies at Mudros, which went into effect the next day. The Turks agreed to open the Straits, repatriate all of their Allied prisoners-of-war, sever diplomatic relations with the Central Powers, and open Turkish territory to the Allies for military operations.
October 30, 1918	German National Council in Vienna	Revolution broke out in Vienna as the German National Council emerged as the new government for the German provinces of Austria.
October 30, 1918	Slovak Union with the Czechs	The Slovak National Council voted for union with the Czechs, establishing the republic of Czechoslovakia.
October 31, 1918	Hungarian Revolution	A revolution broke out in Hungary and Premier Kalman Tisza was assassinated. Count Michael Karolyi, an extreme liberal and republican with pacifist views, became the new Hungarian prime minister. The Hungarians hoped to receive satisfactory peace terms from the Allies and to maintain the unity of the kingdom.
November 1, 1918	Hungarian Independence	Count Michael Karolyi established an independent Hungarian government in Budapest.
November 1, 1918	Polish War Declaration on the Ukraine	The Polish Regency Council declared war on the Ukraine and reconquered Galacia for the new Polish state. The Poles took Lemberg on November 23rd.
November 2-14, 1918	German Invasion of Rhodesia	German General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck began an invasion of Rhodesia from Lake Nyasa on November 2nd. They continued fighting British colonial forces until the establishment of an armistice on November 14th and were the last German forces in the field in World War I.
November 3, 1918	Kiel Mutiny	Upon hearing news that the German Navy planned one last naval raid, sailors at Kiel mutinied and refused to go to sea. The mutiny quickly spread to Hamburg, Bremen, and Luebeck and engulfed northwestern Germany. The revolutionaries formed councils of workers and soldiers to take over control of local government.
November 3, 1918	Proclamation of Polish Republic	The Poles announced the establishment of the Polish Republic in Warsaw on November 3rd and the new government fell under the control of General Joseph Pilsudski, who returned from prison in Germany on November 10th. The Regency Council granted General Pilsudski full military powers on November 14th and resigned.

November 3, 1918	Austro-Hungarian Armistice	The Austro-Hungarian government negotiated an armistice with the Allied powers. The Dual Monarchy agreed to complete demobilization of Austro-Hungarian forces and the withdrawal of their troops from German forces; surrender of half of the empire's military equipment; the evacuation of territories occupied by Austro-Hungarian forces as well as territory under dispute between Austrians, Italians, and Slavs; Allied occupation of strategic points in the empire; and the surrender of the Austro-Hungarian fleet.
November 4-December 27, 1918	British Occupation of Armenia	After the armistice with Turkey, British forces occupied Mosul on November 4th and advanced into Azerbaijan, reoccupying Batum on November 17th. The British then seized control of Georgia, entering Batum on December 27th.
November 5, 1918	Allied Acceptance of the Fourteen Points	With the approaching collapse of Germany, the British and French governments became reluctant to embrace President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points as the basis for the peace settlement. President Wilson responded by threatening to negotiate a separate peace with the Germans. The British and French governments accepted the Fourteen Points on November 5th with two key reservations: the Allies reserved the unqualified right to discuss freedom of the seas in the peace conference; and demanded that German restoration of evacuated territory include war reparations for damages to the civilian population. President Wilson accepted these provisions and transmitted them to the German government. French General Ferdinand Foch became responsible for the negotiation of the final truce.
November 7-8, 1918	Munich Revolution/ Bavarian Republic	Revolutionary forces, led by Kurt Eisner, an independent Socialist, took over the government in Munich and the King of Bavaria abdicated his throne. The revolutionaries proclaimed the Bavarian Republic and similar outbreaks spread to other German cities. Political tensions spread to Berlin and the German government concluded that it was imperative for Kaiser Wilhelm II to abdicate if the monarchy was to be preserved. Kaiser Wilhelm, who was at the military headquarters in Spa, was reluctant to give up his throne.
November 7, 1918	Serb-Croat-Slovene Union	Representatives in Geneva decided to unite Croatia and Slovenia with Serbia and Montenegro and form a new unified kingdom.

November 8, 1918	Compiègne/ German Armistice	Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Center Party, led the German armistice commission and met with French General Ferdinand Foch in a railway car near Compiègne. The Allies submitted harsh terms designed to cripple the Germans and make them accept the final peace terms. The armistice required the Germans to evacuate all occupied territory on the Western Front and west of the Rhein River, which would be occupied by Allied forces. Allied troops would also occupy three bridgeheads over the Rhein (Coblenz, Cologne, and Mainz). The Germans had to renounce the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and the Treaty of Bucharest and German forces had to retreat from Austria-Hungary, Romania, Turkey, and, eventually, Russia. The Germans had to surrender 5,000 locomotives, 5,000 trucks, and 150,000 freight cars as well as 160 submarines and a large number of warships. In addition, the Germans had to destroy aircraft, tanks, and heavy artillery. The Allies would maintain a naval blockade of the German coastline until the conclusion of a peace and reserved the right to make claims for damages. The terms were non-negotiable and lasted for 30 days, subject to periodic renewal until the final peace was signed.
November 9, 1918	Abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany	The German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, announced the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the Socialists, announced the establishment of the German Republic. Prince Max turned over the government to the Majority Socialists, led by Friedrich Ebert and Philipp Schiedemann. The next day, upon learning from General Paul von Hindenburg that he could not guarantee the loyalty of the German army, Kaiser Wilhelm fled across the border into the Netherlands in his special train and eventual internment.
November 10, 1918	Romanian War Declaration against Germany	With the entry of Allied forces into Romania, the new pro-Allied government under General Constantine Coanda, which took power on November 8th, declared war on Germany.
November 10, 1918	New Government in Berlin	Independent and Majority Socialists formed a joint ministry in Berlin under the Council of People's Delegates. This marked the beginning of a struggle for power between the Spartacists, led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg (who favored a Communist regime), and the Social Democrats (Majority Socialists), who supported a gradual abandonment of capitalism.
November 10, 1918	Act of Union and Icelandic Sovereignty	By the Act of Union, the Danish government recognized Iceland as a sovereign state, united with Denmark through the Danish crown. Until 1944, certain affairs were handled jointly by the Danish and Icelandic governments.
November 11, 1918	Western Front Armistice	Fighting ended at 11:00 AM on the Western Front and the Allies dispatched troops to take over the occupied territories and western Germany. The last German troops departed France on November 18th and Belgium on November 26th. French troops occupied Strassbourg on November 25th, while British and American forces began the occupation of Germany on December 1st.

November 11, 1918	Lithuanian National Government	With the collapse of Germany, King William stepped down from the Lithuanian throne and Augustine Voldemaras formed a new national government. The Germans had to evacuate from Lithuania and the Bolsheviks again invaded the country.
November 12, 1918	Abdication of Kaiser Karl of Austria	Kaiser Karl abdicated this thrones in Austria and Hungary and the Austrians established a provisional government in Vienna.
November 12, 1918	Passage of Allied Fleet through the Dardenelles	In keeping with the terms of the Turkish armistice, the Allied fleet passed through the Dardenelles on November 12th and arrived at Constantinople the next day.
November 12, 1918	Austrian Union with Germany	The provisional government in Austria, now composed solely of German provinces, proclaimed its union with Germany.
November 13, 1918	Proclamation of the Austrian Republic	With the abdication of Kaiser Karl, the government proclaimed the establishment of the Austrian Republic.
November 13, 1918	Abdication of King Karl of Hungary	After having surrendered his imperial title in Vienna, King Karl abdicated from the Hungarian throne.
November 13, 1918	Russian Cancellation of Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	The Soviet Russian government cancelled its peace treaty with the Central Powers which allowed the Bolsheviks to undertake policies designed to restore former Russian lands.
November 14, 1918	Czechoslovak National Assembly	The Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague to confirm the establishment of the republic and the presidency of Thomas Masaryk.
November 14, 1918	German Fleet Surrender	The German fleet surrendered at sea to the Royal Navy. The German warships then steamed to internment at Scapa Flow.
November 15, 1918	New Ukrainian Government under Petliura	The pro-German General Pavel Skoropadski was overthrown by the Ukrainian Socialists, led by General Simon Petliura. He continued to fight the Bolsheviks to maintain an independent Ukraine.
November 16, 1918	Proclamation of the Hungarian Republic	Following the abdication of King Karl, the National Council proclaimed the establishment of the Hungarian Republic.
November 17, 1918	Latvian People's Council Established	The Latvian People's Council appointed Karlis Ulmanis the new prime minister. The next day, the council proclaimed the independence of the State of Latvia.

November 18, 1918	Kolchak Government in Russia	Admiral Alexander Kolchak overthrew the All-Russian Government (an anti-Bolshevik, liberal regime composed of conservative military and political leaders) in Omsk and became the Dictator of All Russia. The Kolchak government controlled most of Siberia and part of eastern Russia.
November 18, 1918	Wilson Attendance at Peace Conference	President Woodrow Wilson announced that he planned to attend the peace conference in Paris, which resulted in a storm of criticism by the Republicans. Their ire was exacerbated by President Wilson's choice of members of the U.S. Peace Commission, which included only one Republican (Henry White) and no senators.
November 18-December 24, 1918	Siberian White Russian Offensive in Eastern Russia	White Russian forces under Admiral Alexander Kolchak began an offensive into eastern Russia, capturing Perm and Ufa on December 24th.
November 20, 1918	Philippine Division in U.S. Army	The Wilson administration federalized the first Filipino division for service with the U.S. Army.
November 22, 1918	Soviet Invasion of Estonia	The withdrawal of German troops from Estonia led to an invasion of the country by Soviet forces. The Estonians mounted valiant resistance, with the support of the Royal Navy.
November 24, 1918	Proclamation of Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	The government proclaimed the establishment of the United Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes at Zagreb. King Peter of Serbia became the new king, with Prince Alexander serving as regent for the aged king.
November 25, 1918	German National Constituent Assembly	Representatives of the new German state governments met for a conference in Berlin to plan for the election of a National Constituent Assembly.
November 26, 1918	Montenegrin Union with Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom	Because King Nicolas of Montenegro opposed the union of Montenegro with the new United Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, the Montenegrin parliament deposed King Nicolas and voted for union with the new kingdom.
November 27, 1918	Bessarabian Union with Romania	The National Council of Bessarabia voted for unconditional union with Romania. The Russian government refused to recognize the union and the Bessarabian Question plagued relations between the two countries until 1944.
November 28, 1918	Official Abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II	Although already in exile in the Netherlands, Kaiser Wilhelm II did not official abdicate the imperial German throne until April 28th.

November 28, 1918	Bukovinan Union with Romania	The Bukovina National Council voted for union with Romania.
December 1, 1918	Transylvanian Union with Romania	A national assembly of Romanians in Transylvania and the Banat at Alba Julia voted for union with Romania.
December 1, 1918	Anglo-American Occupation of Germany	British and American forces began their occupation of Germany west of the Rhein River and three Rhein bridgeheads. The Allies occupy Cologne on December 6th and Mainz on December 9th.
December 5, 1918	Allied Blockade of the Baltic	The Allied Powers extended their naval blockade of Germany to extend to the Baltic coastline.
December 8, 1918	Swiss Severance of Relations with Soviet Russia	In light of evidence of Bolshevik subversive propaganda, the Swiss government broke off diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.
December 8, 1918	Allied Military Administration in Constantinople	The Allied powers established a military administration in Constantinople to supervise the governance of Turkey until the conclusion of a peace treaty.
December 11, 1918	New Finnish Government	With the defeat of Germany, General Baron Karl Gustav Mannerheim became the new Finnish head of state.
December 13, 1918	Arrival of Wilson in France	President Woodrow Wilson, accompanied by the U.S. Peace Commission (Colonel Edward House, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, General Tasker Bliss, and Henry White), arrived in France to participate in the Paris Peace Conference.
December 16, 1918	Spartacist Opposition to the National Assembly	A congress of workers' and soldiers' councils in Berlin refused to invite Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg to participate in the deliberations. This demonstrated the councils' support for the moderate policy of the Social Democrats. The Spartacists opposed the plan for a National Assembly.
December 18, 1918	French Occupation of Odessa	The French seized control of the Ukrainian port of Odessa to help support the White Russian forces fighting the Red Army in the Russian Civil War. The Allies eventually landed troops and equipment to support military campaigns in the Ukraine and southern Russia.
December 25, 1918	Albanian National Assembly	The Albanian National Assembly elected Turkhan Pasha the new president. The Albanian government had to deal with Serbian-Croat incursions in the northern part of the country as well as the Italians on the coast.

December 27-28, 1918	Polish Occupation of Posen	General Joseph Pilsudski sought to mark out Poland's western border and sent Polish troops to occupy Poznania (Posen). General Pilsudski began the process of reaching agreements with provisional governments in Cracow and Paris in an effort to form a provisional national government.
December 31, 1918	Abdication of King Frederick Charles of Finland	With the departure of German troops and influence in Finland, King Frederick Charles gave up the Finnish throne.

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## Chronology 1919

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1919	Czech Occupation of Teschen	The Czechs occupied the resource-rich province of Teschen in January, an area in dispute with the Polish government. Clashes between Czechoslovak and Polish forces soon broke out as they fought for control of the duchy.
January 1919	Soviet Evacuation of Estonia	Estonian forces succeeded in driving out the last units of the Red Army and the Estonian government was able to establish control over most of the country.
January 1919	Persian Delegation to Paris Peace Conference	The Persian government sent a delegation to the Paris Peace Conference to demand the abrogation of the Agreement of 1907. Persian demands included the abolition of the capitulations and consular guards and restoration of the Transcaspiya, Merv, Khiva, the Caucasus, and Derbent (including Erivan, Baku, Kurdistan, and all territory to the Euphrates River. The British succeeded in preventing the recognition of this delegation at the conference.
January-February 1919	Soviet Counter-Offensive in Eastern Russia	The Red Army launched a major counter-offensive against Admiral Alexander Kolchak's White Army in January. The Bolsheviks succeeded in regaining Orenburg on January 25th and Ekaterinburg on January 27th. The Red Army advance forced Admiral Kolchak to fall back to his bases in Siberia.
January-March 1919	White Russian Offensive in Transcaucasia	After the withdrawal of German and Austro-Hungarian forces from Transcaucasia, the Red Army attempted to reconquer the region. General Anton Denikin and the White Russians, however, launched an offensive in January and forced the Red Army to pull back. The White Army made a spectacular offensive into southern Russia, but the Red Army put up a determined defense and stopped General Denikin's advance.
January 3-4, 1919	Bolshevik Occupation of Latvia	The Red Army invaded Latvia on January 3rd and captured the capital, Riga, on April 4th. The Bolsheviks then set up a Soviet regime to govern Latvia.

January 5, 1919	National Socialist Party Founded in Germany	Organized as a reactionary political organization, the National Socialist Party was founded in Germany.
January 5, 1919	Bolshevik Occupation of Vilna	The Red Army succeeded in recapturing Vilna from the Lithuanians, the major city of that country.
January 5-15, 1919	Spartacist Revolt in Berlin	The Independent Socialists and the Spartacists, led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, attempted to establish a Communist government in Germany. The provisional government, with the aid of the German army, crushed the revolt in Berlin. Liebknecht and Luxemburg were killed on January 15th while under arrest.
January 10, 1919	British Occupation of Baghdad	British forces occupied Baghdad in preparation for the establishment of a British mandate over Mesopotamia.
January 10-February 4, 1919	Soviet Republic of Bremen	German Communists overthrew the government of Bremen and established a Soviet republic.
January 17, 1919	New Polish Government	Jan Paderewski was able to form a coalition government to rule Poland, with Josef Pilsudski acting as the provisional president.
January 18-June 28, 1919	Versailles Peace Conference	The Peace Conference formally opened in Paris with 70 delegates representing 27 countries. Unlike earlier international peace conferences, the defeated parties (Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey) were excluded from the deliberations until the terms of the treaty were ready for submission. Although the Allied Powers had approved President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points on November 5, 1918 as the basis for the peace, the document faded into the background as contentious views and wartime agreements came to light. President Wilson, who was wildly greeted when he arrived in France in mid-December, represented the new idealism in international relations and sought to establish the League of Nations as the capstone to the peace treaty. British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George represented the interests of the British empire and was disposed to a moderate peace. Unfortunately, he would be held to recent campaign promises to bring German war criminals to justice and to make Germany pay for the war. French Premier Georges Clemenceau was the proponent of the old diplomacy; he sought provisions for the future security of France and was bent on revenge when dealing with the Germans. Both the British and French were bound to wartime agreements with Italy, Romania, Jews, and Arabs which limited their flexibility in negotiations. The Italian Premier, Vittorio Orlando, played a secondary role at the conference, but the Italians stood staunchly for their claims against Austria and Yugoslavia. The major decisions regarding the peace treaty lay with the Supreme Council, or Big Ten (the president/prime ministers and foreign

		ministers of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, and Japan). Russia was not represented at the peace conference, although the Russian situation was critical to the final peace. The country was in the throes of a major civil war. Although Premier Clemenceau opposed the participation of the Russian parties at Paris, the Allies did arrange for a meeting on the Prinkipo Islands. The Bolshevik representatives indicated their interest in some kind of understanding, but the White Russian delegates, representing Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin, refused to enter into negotiations and the plan collapsed. Public opinion in the U.S., Britain, and France was anti-Bolshevik and an agreement was not in the cards.
January 18, 1919	Japanese Racial Equality Statement	The Japanese government supported the establishment of the League of Nations, but the Japanese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference demanded the inclusion of a racial equality statement in the League of Nations Covenant. This equality statement became a major source of tension in the drafting of the covenant.
January 19, 1919	German National Assembly Elections	German voters elected representatives to the National Assembly to draft a new constitution for the German republic. The Communists refused to participate in the elections, but all of the other German political parties were represented on the ballot. The Majority Socialists took the most seats in the National Assembly (163 of 421 total seats).
January 21, 1919	Sinn Fein and Irish Independence	The Sinn Fein members of Parliament decided not to attend Parliament in Westminster after winning a great victory in December 1918. They instead organized a parliament in Dublin (the Dail Eireann) and declared Irish independence from Britain.
January 21, 1919	End of Allied Blockade of Turkey	The Allied Powers officially ended their naval blockade of Turkey.
January 24, 1919	Catalonian Union Conference	Delegates of the Catalan Union met in Barcelona and drafted a program for home rule. The Spanish government appointed a commission to consider the proposal, but the Catalonians eventually rejected the carefully circumscribed plan as inadequate.
January 25, 1919	Creation of the League of Nations	The delegates at the Second Plenary Session of the Peace Conference unanimously adopted a resolution which called for the creation of the League of Nations. The delegates appointed a committee to draft a constitution as well as other committees to deal with the reparations issue and territorial questions.
January 26, 1919	Election of Polish Constituent Assembly	Polish voters elected delegates to a Polish Constituent Assembly to work out a temporary constitutional system. The Polish government focused on the conquest of territory which belonged to Poland in 1772. This effort brought the Poles into conflict with the Bolsheviks in White Russia and Lithuania.

February-March 1919	Communist Uprisings in Germany	German Communists staged a series of uprisings in Berlin, Munich, and other German cities. Gustav Noske, acting on behalf of the provisional government, took the lead in suppressing the revolts.
February 3-14, 1919	League Covenant Commission	A commission, led by President Woodrow Wilson, started work on the League of Nations Covenant on February 3rd. This commission introduced the draft, based on the work of David Hunter Miller and Lord Robert Cecil, to the Plenary Session on February 14th.
February 3-April 8, 1919	Soviet Offensive in the Ukraine	The Bolsheviks resumed their offensive against the Ukrainians under General Simon Petlura in February, capturing Kiev on February 3rd. The Red Army continued its advance and forced the Allies to evacuate from Odessa on April 8th.
February 4, 1919	French Citizenship Extended to Algerians	The French government extended French citizenship to all Algerians who served in World War I as well as to Algerians who owned land or were literate.
February 5, 1919	Polish-Czechoslovak Armistice	The Polish and Czechoslovak governments agreed to an armistice which ended the fighting for control over Teschen. Teschen remained under Czechoslovak control, but the armistice allowed General Josef Pilsudski to focus on Polish military operations on the southern and eastern fronts.
February 6, 1919	Meeting of German National Assembly at Weimar	The delegates of the German National Assembly met at Weimar to draft a new constitution for the German republic. The assembly was controlled by a coalition of Majority Socialist, Center Party, and Democrats, under Philipp Scheidemann.
February 16, 1919	Election of Austrian Constituent Assembly	Austrian voters elected delegates to the Constituent Assembly. The Socialists won 72 seats, three more than the Christian Socialists, while the German Nationalists took 26 seats.
February 19, 1919	Assassination of Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan	Amir Habibullah, leader of Afghanistan, was assassinated near Jelalbad because of his perceived subservience to the British. Although the conservative religious parties declared the dead amir's brother, Nasrullah, the new amir, Habibullah's son, Amanullah, controlled Kabul and enjoyed the support of the Afghan army. Amanullah became the new amir and immediately took advantage of the wave of anti-British sentiment in the country and war-weariness in India. In May, Amir Amanullah declared a jihad and called on Indian Muslims to rise up against the British, which led to a war with Britain.

February 24, 1919	Return of Wilson to the U. S.	President Woodrow Wilson departed France and arrived in Boston on February 24th to face detractors who opposed the peace negotiations. The president addressed the American public on the status of the talks and dealt with critics in the Senate. It was clear that a number of Republican Senators strongly opposed the treaty. British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George also returned to London to address the British public and the members of Parliament.
March 1919	German-Latvian Offensive in Latvia	With the approval of the Allied Powers, German and Latvian forces mounted an offensive and drove the Bolsheviks out of Latvia.
March-April 1919	Soviet Counter-Offensive in Southern Russia	Having halted the White Army offensive, under General Anton Denikin, the Red Army mounted a counter-offensive and forced General Denikin to retreat to the Black Sea coast. His army regrouped for another offensive in the autumn.
March 1, 1919	New Uruguayan Constitution	The Uruguayan government ratified a new constitution which curtailed the powers of the president and established a national council of administration. The new constitution also disestablished the Roman Catholic Church in Uruguay.
March 1, 1919	Establishment of Upper Volta	The French government reorganized French West Africa, establishing Upper Volta as a separate colony.
March 2, 1919	Establishment of the Third International	Nicholai Lenin moved for the establishment of the Third International, an organization designed to propagate Communist doctrine overseas and bring on the inevitable world revolution. Upon the conclusion of the Russian Civil War, Lenin and other Communist leaders expected workers to embrace the proletarian revolution and wipe out the bourgeois of all classes.
March 2, 1919	U.S. Senate Round-Robin on Versailles Treaty	The U.S. Senate conducted a round-robin in which 39 Senators declared that the peace treaty should be completed before the peace negotiators considered the formation of the League of Nations. Senators Henry Cabot Lodge (Massachusetts) and Frank B. Brandegee (Connecticut) proposed the round-robin and Senator Philander Knox drafted the document which rejected the League of Nations in its current form and opposed further consideration until the final peace treaty was settled.
March 6, 1919	Extended Use of Spanish in the Philippines	The Philippine government approved the continued use of Spanish in the court system until 1930.

March 8, 1919	British Deportation of Egyptian Nationalists	The British government deported Saad Zaghlul Pasha and other Egyptian nationalist leaders to Malta to prevent their participation in the Paris Peace Conference. The Nationalist (Wafd) Party grew tremendously during World War I in response to British policies such as forced labor conscription and materials requisitions. The Wafd demanded independence for Egypt from British rule but the British had a vested interest in the state. The deportation of these Wafd leaders resulted in a national insurrection which the British army had to suppress.
March 12, 1919	Austrian Union with Germany	The Austrian Constituent Assembly adopted the new constitution and voted for union with Germany. Dr. Karl Renner, the leader of the Socialists, became the first chancellor of the republic.
March 13, 1919	Return of Wilson to France	President Woodrow Wilson returned to Brest on March 13th and received a list of French demands from Marshal Ferdinand Foch. The French wanted included in the peace treaty heavy, but undefined, reparations from Germany for the destruction of French property and either the Allied occupation of Germany to the Rhein or the establishment of a Rheinland buffer zone. A bitter political battle erupted over these demands, compounded by President Wilson's contraction of influenza on April 3rd.
March 21, 1919	Resignation of Hungarian President	Hungarian President Count Michael Karolyi resigned in protest over the Allied decision to assign Transylvania to Romania.
March 21, 1919	Rowlatts Acts in India	The British government introduced two anti-sedition laws which enabled the state to intern agitators without trial and gave judges the power to try cases without juries. These acts brought Indian discontent to a head as Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs united in opposition to the government. Mohandas Gandhi proclaimed a campaign of passive resistance and non-cooperation. The Indians responded with a series of work stoppages, demonstrations, and riots. The Punjab was soon in open rebellion against British rule.
March 22, 1919	Bolshevik Government in Hungary	Alexander Garbai, as president, and Bela Kun, as minister of foreign affairs, established a Socialist-Communist government in Hungary. The Socialists were quickly crowded out of the cabinet and Bela Kun established a Communist dictatorship. President Kun had worked with Nicholai Lenin in Russia and arrived in Hungary in November 1918, but Hungarian authorities imprisoned him for Communist agitation. This government became involved in a war with most of its neighbors who attempted to claim the Hungarian territory assigned to them in the final peace terms.
March 23, 1919	Formation of First Fascio di Combattimento	Benito Mussolini formed the first Fascio di Combattimento in Italy, which marked the initial step towards the establishment of the Fascist Party. Mussolini was a radical socialist and editor of "Avanti." He became a violent interventionist and nationalist, and called for a stronger Italy.

March 25, 1919	Establishment of the Council of Four	President Woodrow Wilson and British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George returned to France to focus on drafting the German peace treaty. They agreed to replace the Council of Ten with a more manageable Council of Four, which included President Wilson, Prime Minister Lloyd-George, Premier Clemenceau, and Premier Orlando.
March 28, 1919	Hungarian War Declaration against Czechoslovakia	The Hungarian government declared war against Czechoslovakia and Hungarian forces invaded Slovakia.
April 1919	South African Independence Proposal	General James Hertzog and a delegation of Nationalist Party members traveled to the Paris Peace Conference and asked for international recognition for the complete independence of South Africa. During the war the Nationalist Party became increasingly secessionist and republican in outlook. Because General Hertzog represented a minority party in South Africa, no action was taken at the peace conference.
April 1919	Korean Independence Riots	The Japanese government mercilessly suppressed rioting and open rebellion in Korea. The Japanese responded to the rebellion by revising the Korean government, substituting civil for military control and promising the self-government if the Koreans abandoned their independence movement.
April 3, 1919	Hapsburgs Exiled from Austria	The Austrian republican government exiled the Hapsburg dynasty from the country.
April 4-May 1, 1919	Soviet Republic of Bavaria	Communists overthrew the Bavarian government on April 4th and established a Soviet republic. The German army, under the command of the federal government, invaded Bavaria and overthrew the Communist regime on May 1st.
April 7, 1919	Wilson's Threat to Depart the Peace Conference	Deliberations among the Council of Four were far from harmonious. Premier Georges Clemenceau demanded that France annex the left bank of the Rhine and the Saar Basin from Germany. Both President Woodrow Wilson and British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George vigorously opposed these demands. Prime Minister Lloyd-George did join with Premier Clemenceau in demanding that Germany pay for the British and French costs of the war, which President Wilson also rejected. The Polish claims, supported by the French, the Japanese claims in Shantung, and the Italian claims in Dalmatia also led to animosity with President Wilson. The president threatened to leave the peace conference and return to the United States on April 7th, but all of these questions were finally settled by compromise. The French yielded to President Wilson's threats; in return for a temporary occupation of German territory, President Wilson agreed to support a treaty in which the United States and Britain were bound to the defense of France against a future unprovoked German attack.

April 8, 1919	Soviet Republic of the Ukraine	The Red Army's success in driving the Allied forces out of Odessa resulted in the establishment of the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine.
April 10, 1919	Hungarian Counter-Revolution	The Hungarians set up a provisional government at Szeged, under French control, to counter the Bolshevik regime. Count Julius Karolyi (brother of the former president), Count Stephen Bethlen, Admiral Horthy, and Archduke Joseph formed the nucleus of the provisional government.
April 10-December 10, 1919	Romanian Invasion of Hungary	The Romanian army began an invasion of Hungary to forestall a Hungarian offensive against Transylvania. The Romanians captured Budapest in August and finally withdrew from Hungary, under Allied pressure, on December 10th.
April 11, 1919	Geneva Selected for League of Nations	The delegates at the Paris Peace Conference selected Geneva to serve as the seat of the League of Nations. The Swiss government, however, was eager to maintain the country's neutrality and sought to avoid dangerous commitments.
April 11, 1919	Voralberg Plebiscite	The citizens of Voralberg, part of Austria, voted by a large majority for union with Switzerland. The Swiss federal government decided to ignore the vote and the opportunity to extend the Swiss Confederation because the union could have threatened Switzerland's future neutrality.
April 11, 1919	Equality Clause Defeated in Covenant	The delegates at the Paris Peace Conference rejected the Japanese proposal to include a race equality clause in the League of Nations Covenant.
April 13, 1919	Amritsar Massacre in India	British General Reginald Dyer, trying to impress the Indians with the strength of the British government, ordered troops to fire into an unarmed assembly of Indians. The attack resulted in the death of 379 people and another 1,200 wounded. This atrocity led to great indignation across India. A British army investigation dismissed General Dyer's action as an error of judgement but a House of Commons committee condemned the attack.
April 14, 1919	Wilson's Rejection of Fiume Demands	President Woodrow Wilson rejected Italian demands for Fiume and the coast south of the city. In response, the Italians abruptly left the peace conference on April 23rd.
April 16, 1919	Czechoslovak Land Reform Bill	The Czechoslovak government passed a Land Reform Bill which confiscated large estates and distributed the land to peasants in 25 acre plots. While the owners of the estates were compensated by the Czechoslovak government, the confiscations led to problems with Austrian land owners who used to hold title to the estates.

April 16, 1919	Attempted German Coup in Latvia	General von der Gotz, commander of the German forces in Latvia, attempted to seize control of the government through a coup. The Germans finally seized control of Riga on May 22nd, but fighting continued across the country.
April 19, 1919	Polish Occupation of Vilna	General Josef Pilsudski and the Polish army regained control of Vilna from the Bolsheviks and claimed the territory for Poland. The Polish army continued their advance into White Russia. The Lithuanians also claimed the province and this led to tensions between the two states.
April 23-May 6, 1919	Italian Delegation Departure from Peace Conference	When President Woodrow Wilson appealed directly to the Italian people and refused to budge on the Italian demands for the annexation of Dalmatia, the Italian delegation returned home, hoping to force the president's hand. When an invitation calling for the return of the Italians did not arrive, the Italian delegation returned to Paris and agreed to major concessions on their original demands.
April 28, 1919	Presentation of the Covenant of the League of Nations	After approval by the drafting committee, the delegates received the final draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League would consist of the signatory states and other countries admitted by a two-thirds vote. The members agreed to extend mutual protection against aggression (collective security), to submit disputes to arbitration or inquiry, and to abstain from war for at least three months after an arbitration award. All treaties with terms incompatible with these terms became abrogated and all subsequent treaties had to be registered with the League. The League would focus on the problems of disarmament, labor legislation, health problems, international administration, and other global issues. A permanent Secretariat would be located in Geneva (Sir Eric Drummond became the first Secretary-General). All members received one vote in the General Assembly, while the Council, composed of the five great powers (Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and the U.S.) and four others selected by the General Assembly, would fill the executive position (the Assembly appointed Belgium, Brazil, Greece, and Spain to the first Council). The Covenant of the League of Nations, which was an integral part of the peace treaty, became effective in January 1920.
April 28, 1919	Qingdao Assigned to Japan	The Allies decided to assign the former German sphere of influence at Qingdao (Shantung) to the Japanese, rather than restoring the territory to China. The Japanese insisted on their rights to Shantung in light of wartime agreements with Allies, Chinese, and Americans, but President Woodrow Wilson opposed the transfer on the basis of national self-determination. On April 28th, President Wilson relented and allowed Shantung to transfer to the Japanese. He did receive, however, a promise from the Japanese that they would eventually return the province to China and only maintain economic concessions. This decision led to rioting in China in protest to the Allied decision.

April 29, 1919	Dodecanese Plebiscite	The inhabitants of the Dodecanese Islands voted for union with Greece in a plebiscite.
April 29, 1919	Italian Occupation of Adalia	Italian troops landed at Adalia in Anatolia as a first step in establishing an Italian sphere of influence in southwestern Turkey.
May 1919	Czechslovak-Polish Clashes in Teschen	Polish and Czechoslovak forces began fighting for control of Teschen. The Allied Supreme Council decided to intervene and hold a plebiscite to determine the future of the province.
May 1919	Nejd Victory over Hejaz	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabis of Nejd, defeated the Hejaz forces. Nejd forces had conquered most of eastern Arabia by 1913 and their claims were in direct competition with King Hussein. King Hussein was supported by the British and French and recognized as the head of the Arab people.
May 1919	Philippine Independence Delegation to the U.S.	A delegation of forty prominent Filipinos, led by Manuel Quezon, arrived in the United States and asked the Wilson administration to fulfill the American promise of independence for the islands.
May 4, 1919	May Fourth Riots in China	When the news that the Allied delegates at the Paris Peace Conference had awarded Qingdao (Shantung) to the Japanese, student riots erupted across China in protest against the Japanese and the Chinese government. This protest became the basis of the May Fourth Movement and the Chinese Communist Party.
May 6, 1919	Portuguese Mandate over Kionga	The Allied Supreme Council assigned the Kionga Triangle as a mandate to Portugal. The Kionga region had been part of German East Africa before World War I.
May 6, 1919	Anglo-French Mandates over Cameroon and Togoland	The Allied Supreme Council assigned the former German colonies of Kamerun and Togoland as mandates to Britain and France. The two European powers divided the colonies into separate administrative units.
May 7, 1919	Presentation of the Versailles Treaty to the Germans	The German delegation, led by Count Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau, arrived in Paris on April 29th and received the terms of the peace treaty on May 7th. The German delegation protested vigorously against the terms of the treaty, arguing that the document did not reflect the conditions upon which the Germans accepted the armistice and that the treaty had terms which were impossible to fulfill. Despite the German protests, the Allies made only a few minor modifications to the document. The Germans, facing a severe domestic crisis, realized that they could not resume the war and had no choice but to sign the peace treaty.

May 7, 1919	British Mandate over German East Africa	The Allied Supreme Council assigned German East Africa to Britain as a mandate.
May 7, 1919	South African Mandate over Southwest Africa	The Allied Supreme Council assigned German Southwest Africa to South Africa as a mandate. General Louis Botha, South African prime minister and leader of the majority South African Party, worked hard to convince the Allies to cede Southwest Africa outright to the South Africans without success.
May 7, 1919	Australian Mandate over German New Guinea	The Allied Supreme Council assigned German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago to Australia as a mandate.
May 7, 1919	British Empire Mandate over Nauru	The Allied Supreme Council assigned Nauru to the British Empire as a mandate; by agreement, the British, Australian, and New Zealand governments divided the administration of the phosphate rich island.
May 7, 1919	Japanese Mandate of German Northern Pacific Islands	The Allied Supreme Council assigned the German islands north of the Equator (the Marshall, Marianas, and Caroline Islands) to Japan as mandates.
May 7, 1919	New Zealand Mandate over Samoa	The Allied Supreme Council assigned German Samoa to New Zealand as a mandate. Many New Zealanders would have preferred Britain assume the administration of the Samoan mandate to avoid the racism problem.
May 10-August 8, 1919	Afghan War	The new leader of Afghanistan, Amir Amanullah, declared a jihad and called on Indian Muslims to rise up against the British. The Afghans launched an invasion of India, but after some early successes the British threw the Afghans back and threatened to invade Afghanistan. Amir Amanullah completed underestimated the British situation in India and the Afghans were quickly defeated. Neither the British nor the Afghans were prepared for a long war, so they decided to negotiate a settlement.
May 14, 1919	Greek Occupation of Smyrna	With the support of the Allied governments, the Greeks landed military forces at Smyrna in Asia Minor. The Italians landed forces in southwestern Anatolia in April in preparation of establishing their own sphere of influence in Turkish territory.
May 17, 1919	Libyan Civil Government Reestablished	The Italian government reestablished civil government in Libya, which was divided into Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. By August, the Italians granted the native peoples citizenship as well as a system of self-government with elected assemblies.

May 18, 1919	Soviet Russian War Declaration against Romania	Due to the dispute over Bessarabia, the Soviet Russian government declared war against Romania.
May 19, 1919	Kemal Organizes Turkish Resistance	General Mustapha Kemal, an ardent Turkish nationalist and hero of the Battle of Gallipoli, began to organize a Turkish resistance movement to prevent the further dismemberment of Turkey by the Allies. He was appointed the Inspector of the Third Army, which became the basis of his movement.
May 28, 1919	Armenian Declaration of Independence	The Armenian government declared its independence from Russian rule.
May 30, 1919	Free City of Fiume Proposal	The French delegation proposed a compromise to settle the Fiume question. The French recommended the creation of a buffer state of Fiume, which the Serb-Croat-Slovene delegates rejected.
May 30, 1919	Belgian Mandate over Ruanda and Urundi	Under an agreement with the British government, the Belgians received a mandate over the provinces of Ruanda and Urundi (without the district of Kisaka), which had been part of German East Africa before World War I. The League of Nations later confirmed this mandate.
June 1, 1919	Proclamation of the Rheinland Republic	With the active support of the French government, separatists established the Rheinland Republic and declared their independence from Germany. The movement collapsed after a few months due to the hostility of the inhabitants.
June 4, 1919	U.S. Occupation of Costa Rica	When the Costa Rican government was overthrown in a coup by the Flores party, the U.S. government landed Marines to protect American interests in the republic.
June 6, 1919-October 14, 1920	Russo-Finnish War	The Finnish government went to war with the Russian Soviet government over control of Karelia.
June 13, 1919	Division of the Banat of Temesvar	The delegates at the Paris Peace Conference decided to divide the Banat of Temesvar between Romania and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
June 15, 1919	Estonian Constitution	The Estonian National Assembly adopted a new constitution which established Estonia as a democratic republic. Reval became the capital of the republic.
June 20, 1919	Resignation of German Government	The German government under Philipp Scheidemann resigned rather than sign the Treaty of Versailles as dictated by the Allied Powers.

June 21, 1919	Scuttling of the German Fleet	The crews of the German High Seas fleet scuttled their warships, interned by the British at Scapa Flow, to deny the warships future use by the Allies.
June 23, 1919	German Acceptance of Versailles Terms	The new German government, under Gustav Bauer, accepted the Allies' peace terms unconditionally after the Weimar Assembly voted 237 to 138 for conditional acceptance to avoid an Allied invasion of Germany. The Majority Socialists and the Liberals, who controlled the National Assembly, assumed the odium for signing the treaty.
June 24, 1919	Hungarian Soviet Constitution	The Soviet government in Hungary adopted a new constitution which officially established a Communist form of government.
June 28, 1919	Treaty of Versailles	The German delegates signed the Treaty of Versailles in the Hall of Mirrors. This treaty called for the establishment of the League of Nations, and a number of German territorial concessions. The Germans ceded Alsace and Lorraine to France; Moresnet, Eupen, and Malmedy were transferred to Belgium; the Saar would remain under international administration for 15 years, followed by a plebiscite; northern and central Schleswig would determine their future in a plebiscite; most of Posen and West Prussia went to Poland; a plebiscite would be held in Upper Silesia; Danzig would become a free state within the Polish customs union; plebiscites would be held in Allenstein and Marienwerder in East Prussia; and Memel was ceded to the Allies. The Germans surrendered their colonies as mandates under the League of Nations. Under Article 231, the Germans accepted sole responsibility for causing the war. Regarding security, Germany was limited to an army not exceeding 100,000 men, no large guns, a navy limited to six major warships and some smaller units, no submarines or military aircraft, the dismantling of the fortifications on Heligoland, and the Allies were to occupy the Rheinland for 15 years with a 30-mile wide demilitarization belt on the east bank of the Rhein. The Kiel Canal was opened to the warships and merchant ships of all nations and the major German rivers were internationalized. The former German emperor and other war criminals were to be tried. The Germans had to pay for all civilian damage caused during the war, with the final bill presented by the Allies on May 1, 1921. In the meantime, the German government had to pay \$5 billion with the remainder paid over 30 years. The Germans had to transfer all merchant ships over 1,600 tons, half of those between 800 and 1,600 tons, and one-quarter of the fishing fleet. The Germans would also build 200,000 tons of shipping for the Allies over five years. The Germans would have to ship large quantities of coal to Belgium, France, and Italy for ten years. They also agreed to bear the cost of the Allied occupation armies in Germany and agree to the sale of German property in Allied countries to help defray their financial commitment.

June 28, 1919	Allied Defensive Treaty of Alliance	In order to gain French concessions in the final version of the peace treaty by addressing French security concerns, President Woodrow Wilson and British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George signed a Treaty of Alliance with Premier Georges Clemenceau. The U.S. and British governments agreed to come to the aid of France in the event of German aggression. From the American Senate's perspective, this treaty, while allaying French security concerns, forced to embroil the United States in future European political problems.
June 28, 1919	Chinese Refusal to Sign the Treaty of Versailles	The Allies decision not to return the former German concessions at Qingdao (Shantung) back to China forced the Chinese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference to refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles. The treaty engendered a great deal of animosity in China and the Chinese launched an ineffective boycott of Japanese goods in protest.
June 28, 1919	Perpetual Swiss Neutrality	The Allied Powers recognized the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland in the Treaty of Versailles. In return, the Swiss surrendered their right to occupy northern Savoy in the event of war (a right the Swiss never exercised). The intricate problems of the free zones of Upper Savoy and Gex, critical for the defense of Geneva, were left to direct Franco-Swiss negotiations.
July 2, 1919	Syrian Request for Independence	A national congress, meeting in Damascus, rejected French mandate status and requested complete independence for Syria. If independence was denied, the Syrians asked for mandate status under British or American control.
July 2, 1919	Nauru Island Administration	The British, New Zealand, and Australian governments agreed to jointly administer Nauru as a mandate.
July 3, 1919	Dissolution of Supreme War Command	The Allied Powers officially dissolved the Allied Supreme War Command with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.
July 7, 1919	German Ratification of the Treaty of Versailles	Facing no other options, the German government ratified the Treaty of Versailles, if only to end the Allied blockade of the German coast.
July 8, 1919	Dismissal of Kemal	Sultan Mohammed VI dismissed General Mustapha Kemal as the Inspector of the Third Army in an attempt to quell the Turkish nationalist movement. The Sultan officially outlawed General Kemal on July 11th.

July 10, 1919	Introduction of Versailles Treaty to U.S. Senate	President Woodrow Wilson introduced the Treaty of Versailles to the U.S. Senate for formal ratification. A number of Senators voiced strong objections regarding the treaty and introduced a number of reservations and amendments to the document. The Senate was divided into three groups on the Versailles issue: Democrats who supported President Wilson and favored immediate ratification of the treaty; moderates, who favored participation in the League with reservations to protect U.S. interests (led by Henry Cabot Lodge); and "irreconcilables," who demanded complete rejection of the Covenant (Hiram Johnson, William Borah, and Robert La Follette). President Wilson steadfastly refused to accept the revisions to the treaty.
July 10, 1919	Anglo-French Division of Cameroon	The British and French governments agreed on the frontier of the their mandates in the Cameroons.
July 11, 1919	Moroccan Insurrection against the Spanish	Ahmed Raisuli, leader of the Moroccan nationalists, began his attacks on Spanish possessions in Morocco which marked the beginning of an Arab resistance movement.
July 12, 1919	Lifting of Allied Blockade of Germany	The Allies finally lifted the naval blockade of the German coast after most of the German population had been reduced to the verge of starvation.
July 17, 1919	New Finnish Constitution	The Finnish government adopted a new democratic constitution for the republic.
July 20, 1919	Presentation of the Treaty of St. Germain to the Austrians	The Treaty of St. Germain registered the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian empire and penalized the new Austrian republic as a representative of the Hapsburg regime. The Austrian government recognized the independence of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. These new states were required to provide guarantees of protection of minorities within their borders. Austria ceded Eastern Galicia to Poland and the Trentino, South Tyrol, Trieste, and Istria to Italy. The Austrian army was limited to 30,000 men and the Austrian government had to pay reparations to the Allies for 30 years. The treaty expressly forbid the union of Germany and Austria, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.
July 22, 1919	British East African Government Reorganization	The British East African legislative council was enlarged to include eleven elected members representing the Europeans, two nominated members for the Asians (Anglo-Indians), and one member for the Arabs. The governor was assured a majority by the appointment of a sufficient number of official members.

July 23-August 6, 1919	Turkish National Congress at Sivas	Nationalist leaders met at Sivas, under the leadership of General Mustapha Kemal, to prevent the loss of additional Turkish territory and to organize a resistance movement against the Allied Powers. The conference led to the Declaration of Sivas on September 9th.
July 29, 1919	Italo-Greek Treaty/ Venizelos-Tittoni Agreement	The Italian and Greek governments signed a treaty over the future division of Turkey. The Italians agreed to support Greek claims in Thrace and Epirus, while the Greeks agreed to support an Italian protectorate over Albania and Italian claims in Anatolia. The Italians received control of Rhodes for 15 years and ceded the Dodecanese Islands to Greece after the Treaty of Sevres went into effect.
July 30, 1919	French Introduction of Conscription in West Africa	The French government introduced military conscription in French West Africa.
July 31, 1919	Adoption of the Weimar Constitution	The German National Assembly accepted the final draft of the Weimar Constitution. Under the new constitution, the president would be elected for a seven-year term and would choose the chancellor who formed a cabinet composed of members from the majority party in the Reichstag. Under Articles 25 and 48, the president had the power to suspend constitutional guarantees and to dissolve the Reichstag in response to a national emergency. The Reichsrat, which consisted of representatives from 18 states (of which no one state could have more than two-fifths of the total seats), could delay legislation, but not prevent its passage. The Reichstag was the chief legislative body and members were elected from national party lists, rather than running as individuals or representing specific districts. The constitution called for proportional representation which insured the representation of minority parties in the Reichstag, but also resulted in coalition governments.
August-December 1919	White Russian Offensive in the Ukraine	Having regrouped his forces, General Anton Denikin led a White Russian army against the Red Army forces in the Ukraine. General Denikin succeeded in regaining control of the Ukraine, capturing Odessa on August 18th and Kiev on September 2nd.
August 1, 1919	Overthrow of Communist Government in Hungary	Faced with invasion, Hungarian monarchist forces overthrew the Communist government of Bela Kun. Bela Kun fled to Vienna to escape the Romanian army.
August 4, 1919-February 25, 1920	Romanian Invasion of Hungary	The Romanian army renewed its offensive against Hungary and captured Budapest on August 4th. The Allies pressured the Romanians to withdraw from Hungarian territory. The Romanians ended their occupation of Budapest on November 14th and the last Romanian forces left Hungary on February 25, 1920, but only after they had carried away most Hungarian property which was moveable.

August 5, 1919	Kemal Independent of Constantinople	General Mustapha Kemal, leader of the Turkish nationalities, declared himself independent of the Sultan's sovereignty in Constantinople.
August 6, 1919	Archduke Joseph Appointed State Governor of Hungary	The new Hungarian government appointed Archduke Joseph, a member of the Hapsburg dynasty, as state governor. The Allies, however, forced the archduke to resign.
August 8, 1919	Treaty of Rawalpindi	The British and Afghan governments negotiated an end to the Afghan War. For the first time, the British government acknowledged the complete independence of Afghanistan and the Afghans' right to conduct negotiations with other powers. The British also stopped providing subsidies to the Afghan government.
August 8, 1919	Imperial Preference Provisions Act	The British government extended preferential tariff rates to goods imported from colonies and dominions in the British Empire.
August 9, 1919	Anglo-Persian Agreement	In this treaty, the British reaffirmed the independence and integrity of Persia and agreed to provide advisers, officers, and munitions for a force to maintain order. The British granted the Persians a loan as well as aid for railroad and road construction. The British also agreed to a revision of the tariff. The British sought to seal their ascendancy in Persia, and for this reason a strong opposition arose in opposition to the treaty. The Persian Assembly (Majlis) refused to convene to ratify the agreement.
August 11, 1919	Weimar Constitution Signed	German representatives officially signed the Weimar constitution, making the republic's new basic laws the law of the land.
August 15, 1919	Colombian Oil Concession	The Colombian government signed a contract with the Tropical Oil Company for the exploitation of Colombian oil fields. Petroleum soon became one of the most important sources of national revenue for the republic.
August 17, 1919	Bulgarian Elections	The Peasant Party won a great victory in the national elections in Bulgaria.
August 18, 1919	Polish Uprising in Upper Silesia	The Polish government supported an uprising in Upper Silesia which resulted in Polish seizure of the mineral rich areas of the disputed plebiscite region.
August 19, 1919	Wilson's Acceptance of Treaty Revisions	At a Senate luncheon, President Woodrow Wilson agreed to accept interpretative reservations which did not require consent from the other parties to the Treaty of Versailles. This compromise did not satisfy the Irreconcilables, who launched a national campaign against ratification of the treaty.

September-October 22, 1919	White Russian Offensive in the Baltic Region	General Nikolay Yudenitch led a White Russian army through the Baltic states against Petrograd, and was close to capturing the city by October 19th. The Red Army, however, mounted a vigorous defense and defeated the White Russians on October 22nd. The Bolshevik victory forced the White Russian forces to withdraw.
September 4-25, 1919	Wilson's Treaty Tour	To gain public support for the Treaty of Versailles, President Woodrow Wilson began a 9,500 mile tour of the West, delivering 37 speeches in 29 cities. On September 10th, two major Irreconcilable Senators (Owen Johnson and William Borah) began their own tour opposing the treaty and the League of Nations. On September 25th, President Wilson broke down at Pueblo, Colorado and was rushed back to Washington, DC.
September 9, 1919	Declaration of Sivas	Turkish nationalists meeting at the National Conference in Sivas issued the Declaration of Sivas which affirmed the unity of Turkish territory and protested the Allied occupation and creation of an Armenian state.
September 10, 1919	Treaty of St. Germain	The Austrian government signed the Treaty of St. Germain which outlined the terms of peace for the Austrians. The Austrian government recognized the independence of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The Austrians also ceded Eastern Galicia to Poland and the Trentino, South Tyrol, Trieste, and Istria to Italy. The Austrian army was limited to 30,000 men and the Austrian government agreed to pay reparations to the Allies for 30 years. Under the treaty, Austrian union with Germany was prohibited, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. The Austrians had to change the name of their country from German Austria to the Republic of Austria.
September 10, 1919	Senate Reservations to Versailles Treaty	The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations proposed 45 amendments and four reservations to the Treaty of Versailles designed to protect U.S. foreign policy. Six of the ten members of the committee were Irreconcilables.
September 11, 1919	U.S. Occupation of Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez led an insurrection in August which forced President Francisco Bertrand to flee Honduras. The U.S. government landed Marines on September 11th to restore order. Through American mediation, the Hondurans avoided a civil war.
September 12, 1919	Italian Filibustering Expedition in Fiume	The Italian poet and nationalist Gabriele D'Annunzio led a filibustering expedition of volunteers and seized control of Fiume. The Italian government disavowed any support of the expedition. D'Annunzio set up a visionary government, forcing the Italians and Serbs-Croats-Slovenes to reach a compromise on the city.
September 12, 1919	British Suppression of the Irish Dail	The British government sent forces to suppress the Dail Eireann and to raid the headquarters of the Sinn Fein in Ireland.

September 12, 1919	Franco-Italian Agreement on Tunisia	The French and Italian governments concluded an agreement regarding the cessation of several strategic oases in southeastern Tunisia to Italian control. Under this treaty, Italian nationals received the same status as French citizens in Tunisia.
September 13, 1919	National Pact of Turkey	Turkish nationalists introduced the National Pact, a declaration based on six basic principles, including self-determination of Turkish territories, the opening of the Straits, the rights of minorities, and abolition of the capitulations.
September 15, 1919	Sino-German Peace Treaty	The German and Chinese governments signed a peace treaty, ending hostilities between the two countries. The Chinese refused to sign the Treaty of Versailles because the Allied Powers had assigned Qingdao (Shantung) to the Japanese rather than restoring the region to Chinese sovereignty.
September 15, 1919	French Assumption of Control of Syria	The British government turned over control of the Syrian mandate to the French. The French appointed General Gourand as High Commissioner of Syria on October 9th.
September 22, 1919	German Rejection of Austrian Representation	The Allied governments forced the German government to strike out the provision for Austrian representation in the Weimar Constitution and to promise to respect Austrian independence.
September 25, 1919	Norwegian Sovereignty over Spitzbergen	The Allied Supreme Council awarded the Spitzbergen islands in the Arctic Ocean to Norway.
September 27, 1919	Teschen Plebiscite	The Allied Supreme Command decided to hold a plebiscite in Teschen to determine whether the region would become part of Poland or part of Czechoslovakia. Disorders continued to plague the province despite the plebiscite plans.
September 30-October 12, 1919	Allied Withdrawal from North Russia	By the Spring of 1919, serious fighting had broken out in northern Russia between the Allied forces and the Red Army. Although the French government was the most ardent proponent of military engagement against the Bolsheviks, the American and British governments were not willing to go beyond financial and material support for the White Russians after the signing of the Armistice with Germany. On September 30th, the Allies withdrew their troops from Archangel and the remaining Allied forces departed Murmansk on October 12th. The Bolsheviks quickly seized control of these ports after the Allied evacuation.
October 1919	African Liquor Ban/Arms Control Agreement	Delegates met at an international conference and drafted an agreement which prohibited the manufacture and importation of liquor into Africa, and established controls on the African arms and ammunition trade.

October 1919	Turkish National Elections	The Turkish Nationalists won a major victory in the national legislative elections.
October 2, 1919	Wilson's Stroke	President Woodrow Wilson suffered a debilitating stroke which left him unable to continue his fight in support of the League of Nations.
October 5-8, 1919	Italian Adherence to Third International	The Socialist Congress, meeting in Bologna, voted to adhere to the Third International, marking Italian support for the Bolshevik revolution.
October 6, 1919	Samboliski Appointed Bulgarian Premier	Alexander Stamboliski, leader of the Peasant Party, became the new premier of Bulgaria. He opposed Bulgaria's entry into World War I in support of Germany and was imprisoned. As the new premier, he took his revenge against his opponents. All of the members of the Bulgarian war cabinet were tried and convicted, receiving heavy fines and prison sentences. Premier Stamboliski then introduced major economic reforms, designed to break up all of the crown lands and estates over 75 acres for distribution to the peasants. He imposed a heavy income tax on everyone except the peasants. Premier Stamboliski shut down the university and abolished freedom of the press. In foreign policy, Premier Stamboliski strove to fulfill the terms of the peace treaty and conducted a policy of reconciliation with the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. He also broke up the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO).
October 8, 1919	German Recall from Latvia	Although the Allied Powers had permitted German forces in the Baltic states to continue operations against the Bolsheviks after the Armistice, the Allies ordered the German government to evacuate the German forces in Latvia under General von der Goltz on October 8th. The Germans had succeeded in driving out most of the Red Army from Latvia and had turned on the Latvians by attacking Riga.
October 10, 1919	Estonian Agrarian Law	The Estonian government passed an agrarian law which broke up the large estates, held by German Baltic barons, and distributed the land to the peasants.
October 17, 1919	Austrian Ratification of Treaty of St. Germain	The Austrian government ratified the Treaty of St. Germain which marked the official end of World War I for Austria.

October 13-30, 1919	Allied Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles	The French government ratified the Treaty of Versailles on October 13th, followed by the British government on October 15th, the Italian government on October 18th, and the Japanese government on October 30th. The U.S. government never ratified the treaty because the Senate introduced too many reservations and amendments, and the treaty failed to gain the necessary votes. The Senate also refused to sign the Treaty of Alliance with Britain and France of June 1919 which helped undermine the foundation of the post-war world.
October 29, 1919-January 27, 1920	First Session of the International Labor Organization Conference	Delegates to the International Labor Organization (ILO) met at a conference in Washington, DC, under the chairmanship of William B. Wilson, to start developing policies on international labor issues. Issues included limits on industrial work hours, unemployment, child birth, night work for women, minimum age for industrial workers, and juvenile night work.
November 1919	Soviet Offensive in Siberia	Having regained control of eastern Russia, the Red Army advanced into the Ukraine. The Bolsheviks captured Omsk on November 14th, which forced Admiral Alexander Kolchak and his White Army to fall back to Irkutsk.
November 6, 1919	Lodge's Reservations to the Treaty	Senator Henry Cabot Lodge reported a resolution of ratifications, which included 14 reservations, to the Treaty of Versailles. While these revisions did circumscribe some American obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, the revisions did not seriously impair the League. On November 18th, President Wilson sent a letter to his supporters rejecting the Lodge amendments, arguing that the revisions did not provide for ratification of the treaty, but would in practice nullify the League.
November 11, 1919	End of Papal Sanctions against Italian Politics	Pope Benedict XV lifted the papal prohibition against Roman Catholic participation in Italian politics. Since the Italian government's seizure of Rome and the Roman States, the Vatican refused to allow Catholics participate in Italian politics.
November 14, 1919	Dissolution of Yudenitch White Army	The failure of General Nikolay Yudenitch to capture Petrograd forced the White Russian forces in the Baltic region to retreat. General Yudenitch decided to disband his forces and withdraw from the Russian Civil War.
November 16, 1919	Resumption of Chinese Sovereignty over Outer Mongolia	The Hutuktu of Mongolia again placed Outer Mongolia under Chinese suzerainty by recognizing the new Chinese garrison.
November 17, 1919	Belgian-Dutch Scheldt Agreement	The Belgian and Dutch governments signed a treaty which settled outstanding issues regarding access and navigation of the Scheldt.

November 19, 1919	U.S. Senate Rejection of Versailles Treaty	The U.S. Senate rejected the Treaty of Versailles, with and without reservations, and the Allied Defensive Treaty of Alliance, which effectively killed the cornerstones of the international peace settlement negotiated in Paris. Unconditional acceptance of the original treaty draft was defeated by a 38 to 53 vote. A group of Democrats joined with the Irreconcilables to defeat the Lodge amendments. If the Democratic Senators had supported the Lodge version of the treaty, the League of Nations and Treaty of Versailles would have passed by a vote of 81-13.
November 19, 1919	Swiss Join the League of Nations	The Swiss parliament voted to join the League of Nations, after the Swiss federal government secured guaranties from the League Council.
November 20, 1919	Evacuation of Germans from Latvia	The last German military units departed from Latvia, leaving the Latvians to mop up the remaining Red Army troops.
November 26, 1919-December 6, 1921	Irish Civil War	The British government's attempt to suppress the Sinn Fein movement led to the outbreak of war between the Irish nationalists and the British forces.
November 27, 1919	Treaty of Neuilly	The Bulgarian delegates signed the Treaty of Neuilly, which deprived the kingdom of an Aegean coastline and provided the Bulgarians only an economic outlet to the Mediterranean. The Bulgarian government recognized the independence of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and agreed to pay \$445 million in reparations. The Bulgarian army was reduced to 20,000 men and the Bulgarian armed forces had to surrender most of their war materials.
December 1919	Soviet Counter-Offensive in the Ukraine	The Red Army turned its attention at regaining control of the Ukraine and mounted a counter-offensive against General Anton Denikin's White Army. The Red Army overran most of the Ukraine in December and reestablished a Communist government which remained in power until May 1920.
December 1919	Franco-Syrian Fighting	Fighting erupted in Syria between Syrian nationalists, seeking independence, and the French army. Franco-Syrian relations would deteriorate over the next two decades.
December 7, 1919	Paderewski Resignation in Poland	Jan Paderewski resigned as premier and Josef Pilsudski, now Marshal of Poland, remained as chief of state.
December 8, 1919	Curzon Line and Polish Borders	The Allies sent Lord George Curzon to determine the eastern border of Poland, based on demographic information. Lord Curzon presented his findings on December 8th, which deprived Poland of Vilna. In response, the Poles rejected the Curzon Line as the republic's eastern frontier.
December 9, 1919	Costa Rican Elections	Julio Acosta was elected president by the Costa Ricans and the U.S. government extended official recognition to the new government.

December 16, 1919	German Evacuatio of Lithuania	German forces, which had continued military operations against Red Army forces, evacuated Lithuania.
December 17, 1919	New Siberian Government under Semenov	After his retreat from eastern Russia, Admiral Alexander Kolchak was forced to step down as the Supreme Ruler of Russia and turned over control of the White Russian government in Siberia to General Nicolai Semenov. Admiral Kolchak was later captured by the Bolsheviks and executed on February 7, 1920.
December 23, 1919	Government of India Act	The British government passed the Government of India Act which included the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and established a "dyarchy" in power. The Indian legislature would consist of a viceroy, a council of state (composed of 60 members, of which 26 were officials), and a legislative assembly (composed of 140 members, of whom 100 were elected). The provincial governments had Indian ministers as well as British ministers. Important issues were "reserved" for the governor and his executive council; less important issues (sanitation, education, and agriculture) were "transferred" to the Indian ministers. Provincial legislatures were 70 percent elective, with a franchise rigidly limited by property qualifications. The Indian National Congress rejected the new system immediately, but less radical elements withdrew from the Congress and established the National Liberal Federation, whose members cooperated with the British government. In many places the National Liberal Federation worked the new system with considerable success, after the Indian Parliament opened for the first time in February 1921 in New Delhi.

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## Chronology 1920

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1920	Soviet Russian Evacuation of Latvia	The Latvians expelled the last Red Army troops from the country, which ensured the survival of the new republic.
January 1920	Senate Compromise Failure on Versailles Treaty	Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's failure to support a bipartisan approach to ratification of the Treaty of Versailles effectively killed the treaty. Senator Lodge yielded to threats from the Irreconcilables and refused to modify his original reservations.
January 10, 1920	Official Opening of the League of Nations	The League of Nations formally began operations and addressed a number of territorial issues left over from the peace treaties, as well as other issues. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, the peace treaty officially took effect on this date, as well as the League of Nations Covenant. The original members of the League included Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, the British Empire, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, France, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Paraguay, Persia (Iran), Peru, Poland, Siam (Thailand), South Africa, Spain, and Uruguay.
January 10, 1920	British Mandate over Tanganyika Began	The British government officially began their administration over the German East African mandate and changed the name of the territory to Tanganyika. The British sent the German settlers home and sold off their estates and property.
January 10, 1920	German-Japanese Peace Treaty	The German and Japanese governments concluded a formal peace agreement with the exchange of ratifications. Although the Japanese were initially satisfied with the peace agreement, animosities arose when they realized that they did not secure recognition of Japan's special position in the Far East.
January 16, 1920	First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council met for its first session in Paris.
January 16, 1920	Senate Rejection of the League	The U.S. Senate voted against American participation in the League of Nations.

January 16, 1920	Argentine Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted the Argentine Republic as a member state of the organization.
January 17, 1920	French Presidential Elections	Paul Deschanel defeated Georges Clemenceau in the French presidential elections. Premier Clemenceau's defeat reflected political and public opinion in France that the Treaty of Versailles was too lenient. Premier Clemenceau resigned from office the next day.
January 23, 1920	Dutch Refusal to Turn over Wilhelm II	The Dutch government refused to turn over the former German emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm II, to Allied authorities for war crime trials. The Dutch did agree to intern the Kaiser later, at Amerongen and eventually at Doorn, and he remained in the Netherlands until his death in 1941.
January 28, 1920	Turkish Parliament Adoption of the National Pact	The Turkish parliament in Constantinople adopted the National Pact, an annunciation of six principles drafted by the Turkish nationalists. The National Pact called for self-determination for Turkish provinces, the security of Constantinople, the opening of the Straits, the rights of minorities, and the abolishment of the capitulations.
January 30, 1920	Failed Bolshevik Coup in Vladivostok	Bolsheviks attempted to seize control of Vladivostok in a coup, but the Japanese military intervened and prevented the Bolsheviks from gaining power.
February 1, 1920	Russo-Latvian Armistice	The Latvian and Soviet Russian governments signed an armistice which ended the fighting between the two countries.
February 2, 1920	Treaty of Tartu (Dorpat)	The Soviet Russian government recognized the independence of Estonia, marking the end of Estonia's participation in the Russian Civil War.
February 9, 1920	Norwegian Annexation of Spitzbergen	The Norwegian government formally annexed the islands of Spitzbergen, which the Allied Supreme Council had awarded to Norwegian sovereignty in September 1919.
February 9, 1920	Senate Reconsideration of Versailles Treaty	The Senate voted to reconsider the Treaty of Versailles and sent it back to the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee returned the treaty to the Senate the next day with the reservations intact. Despite the Senate's strong stand, President Woodrow Wilson refused to yield on the issue of revising the treaty.
February 10, 1920	Schleswig Northern Zone Plebiscite	Voters in the northern zone of the North Schleswig plebiscite (74 percent) decided for reunion with Denmark.
February 10, 1920	Serb-Croat-Slovene Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) as a member state in the organization.

February 11, 1920	League Administration of Danzig	The League of Nations took over the administration of the Free State of Danzig from Germany.
February 11-12, 1920	Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its second session in London.
February 12, 1920	Allied Occupation of Upper Silesia	Due to fighting between the Germans and the Poles, the Allied Commission of Control took over administration of Upper Silesia with the support of French occupation troops.
February 15, 1920	Allied Occupation of Memel	Allied forces occupied the Memel district and placed the port under Allied control.
February 15, 1920	Lansing Resignation as Secretary of State	Robert Lansing resigned as the U.S. Secretary of State and was replaced by Bainbridge Colby.
February 16, 1920	Colombian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Colombia as a member state of the organization.
February 25, 1920	Romanian Evacuation from Hungary	The last Romanian troops departed Hungary, ending a long and costly occupation.
February 26, 1920	League Administration of the Saar	The League of Nations took over the administration of the Saar from Germany for fifteen years. At the end of this period, the League would hold a plebiscite to determine the future of the region.
February 29, 1920	Czechoslovak Constitution Adopted	The Czechoslovaks ratified a national constitution which was closely modeled on the French constitution.
March 1, 1920	Hungarian Regency	After overthrowing the Communist government of Bela Kun in August 1919, the monarchist provisional government appointed Admiral Nicholas Horthy, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, as head of state and regent of Hungary.
March 2, 1920	Romanian Armistice with Russia	The Romanian and Soviet Russian governments signed an armistice ending their war over control of Bessarabia. The Romanians maintained control over the disputed province, while the Soviets faced other threats from the White Russian forces.
March 3, 1920	Venezuelan Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Venezuela as a member state to the organization.

March 5, 1920	Treaty of Berlin	The German and Latvian governments signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation.
March 6, 1920	Italo-Yugoslav Conference on Fiume	After the Italian filibustering expedition, led by Gabriele D'Annunzio, seized control of Fiume, the governments of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes met to solve this issue. The two governments reached a compromise in the Treaty of Rapallo on November 12th.
March 8, 1920	Danish Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Denmark as a member state in the organization.
March 8, 1920	Cuban Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Cuba as a member state in the organization.
March 8, 1920	Swiss Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Switzerland as a member state in the organization.
March 8, 1920	Syrian Declaration of Independence	The Syrian National Congress again declared for complete independence from France.
March 8, 1920	Wilson's Opposition to Senate Revisions	President Woodrow Wilson reiterated his opposition to the U.S. Senate rewriting the Treaty of Versailles.
March 9, 1920	Dutch Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted the Netherlands as a member state in the organization.
March 9, 1920	Norwegian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Norway as member state in the organization.
March 9, 1920	Swedish Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Sweden as a member state in the organization.
March 9, 1920	Proclamation of the Republic of Sonora	Mexican Generals Adolfo de la Huerta, Alvaro Obregon, and Plutarco Elias Calles joined forces against the government of Venustiano Carranza and proclaimed the Republic of Sonora, launching another Mexican civil war. The opposition accused President Carranza of attempting to dictate the presidential succession. General Obregon captured Mexico City on May 8th and most of the cities on the east coast. President Carranza was killed on May 21st and the government forces under General Pancho Villa surrendered on July 27th, ending the civil war.

March 10, 1920	Salvadoran Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted El Salvador as a member state in the organization.
March 10, 1920	Egyptian Legislature Call for Independence	The Egyptian legislative assembly passed a resolution demanding independence from Britain.
March 11, 1920	King Faisal of Syria Proclaimed	The Arabs proclaimed Faisal the King of Syria and the British and French governments recognized his throne.
March 12-13, 1920	Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its third session in Paris.
March 13-17, 1920	Kapp Putsch in Germany	Monarchists attempted to seize control of the German government, focusing the republican government under Gustav Bauer to flee to Stuttgart. The monarchist movement collapsed, however, due to a general strike by the trade unions.
March 14, 1920	Schleswig Southern Zone Plebiscite	Voters (80 percent) in the southern zone of the North Schleswig plebiscite chose to remain part of Germany.
March 16, 1920	Tacna-Arica Dispute	The Bolivian government raised the issue that neither Chile nor Peru were entitled to the disputed provinces of Tacna-Arica. The Bolivians insisted that their republic had the right to access to a port on the Pacific Ocean, preferably at Arica.
March 16, 1920	Allied Occupation of Constantinople	In an effort to prevent the spread of Turkish nationalism, General Sir George Milne and an Allied force occupied Constantinople, although they assured the Turks they had no intention of taking over the government. The Allies sought to keep the Straits open and to protect the Armenians. The Allies persuaded the Ottoman government to denounce the Turkish nationalists and sent many into exile. The Sultan also established a new government under Damad Ferid.
March 19, 1920	Senate Rejection of Versailles Treaty	The Democrats deserted President Woodrow Wilson and joined the moderate Republicans on a vote on the Lodge reservations. The U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles with reservations by a vote of 49-35, which technically continued hostilities between the United States and Germany.
March 19-April 3, 1920	Spartacist Revolt in the Ruhr	The Communists again attempted to seize control of Germany with the Spartacists leading a major revolt in the Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany. The German government sent in troops and ended the revolt on April 3rd in a bloody confrontation.
March 23, 1920	Proclamation of Hungarian Monarchy	Admiral Nicholas Horthy declared Hungary a monarchy, with a vacant throne.

March 27, 1920	Wrangel Assumption of White South Russian Command	When the Red Army captured the last White Russian base in the Ukraine, General Anton Denikin turned over the command of the White Russian forces in South Russia to General Peter Wrangel.
March 27, 1920	Polish Territorial Demand in Belarus	The Polish government demanded that the Soviet Russian government recognize the Polish boundaries of 1772, with a plebiscite in the territory west of that border. The Bolshevik government would not accept these terms, but expressed an interest in reaching a compromise. The breakdown in negotiations led to the Russo-Polish War which began in April.
March 27- April 28, 1920	Soviet Russian Offensive in South Russia	After capturing the last White Army bases in the Ukraine, outside of the Crimea in late April, the Red Army advanced into the Caucasus, taking Baku on April 28th. The Red Army gains were short-lived as the White Russians mounted another offensive in South Russia.
March 30, 1920	Greek Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Greece as a member state of the organization.
April 6, 1920	Establishment of the Far Eastern Republic	In an effort to avoid a war with the Japanese without yielding control of eastern Siberia, the Soviet Russian government set up the Far Eastern Republic as a buffer state with the capital in Chita. The Soviets maintained the fiction of an independent Far Eastern Republic until the Japanese evacuated Vladivostok in October 1922.
April 6- May 17, 1920	French Occupation of the Ruhr	In response to the German army intervention against the Spartacists in the Ruhr, the French sent forces to occupy Frankfurt and other cities in the region. In effect, the French seized the industrial and economic center of Germany and the intervention served as a rehearsal for the Franco-Belgian occupation of January 1923.
April 8, 1920	Portuguese Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Portugal as a member state of the organization.
April 9-11, 1920	Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fourth session in Paris.
April 11, 1920	Dissolution of the Turkish Parliament	To prevent continued nationalist agitation, the Ottoman government dissolved the Turkish parliament, a body which had strong nationalist sentiments.
April 13- 17, 1920	International Health Conference	The League of Nations hosted the International Health Conference in London to improve international health standards and practices.

April 18-26, 1920	San Remo Conference	The Allied prime ministers met in San Remo to discuss a number of territorial problems, including the general framework of the Turkish peace treaty. The Allies agreed to leave the Fiume question up to the governments of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The delegates also considered ways of disposing of Class A mandates. Under the League of Nations system, Class A mandates were in the final stages of preparation for independence.
April 23, 1920	Provisional Nationalist Turkish Government	General Mustapha Kemal and the Nationalists set up a provisional government in Ankara (Angora) to challenge the Ottoman government in Constantinople.
April 25, 1920	Soviet Russian-Turkish Nationalist Military Agreement	The Nationalist Turkish government in Ankara signed a military agreement with the Soviet Russians in which the Soviets provided military supplies to the nationalist forces.
April 25, 1920	Palestinian Mandate to Britain	The Supreme Council assigned the mandates of Palestine and Transjordan to Britain on the terms set forth in the Balfour Declaration. An exception was made in terms of the provisions of the establishment of a Jewish homeland to Transjordan.
April 25, 1920	Iraqi Mandate to Britain	The Supreme Council assigned the mandate of Iraq (Mesopotamia) to Britain.
April 25, 1920	Syrian Mandate to France	The Supreme Council assigned the mandate of Syria to France.
April 25-October 25, 1920	Russo-Polish War	The ousted Ukrainian government of Simon Petliura negotiated an alliance with the Polish government to oust the Bolsheviks from the Ukraine. The Polish army launched a major offensive on April 25th and quickly overran the country. The Poles sought to reestablish the 1772 borders of Poland and seized Kiev on May 7th.
April 30, 1920	End of British Conscription	The British government abolished conscription into the kingdom's armed forces, restoring the volunteer army.
May 1920	Teschen Disorders	Fighting between the Polish and Czechoslovak populations in Teschen continued after the Czechoslovaks occupied the former duchy. An Allied plan for a plebiscite did not restore order in the province.
May 1, 1920	Latvian Constituent Assembly	The Latvian Constituent Assembly met and drafted a constitution for the new republic.
May 1, 1920	Belgium-Luxembourg Customs Union	The governments of Belgium and Luxembourg established a customs union between the two countries. Luxembourg had been part of the German Zollverein until 1919.

May 5, 1920	British Acceptance of Iraqi Mandate	The British government officially accepted the Iraqi mandate from the League of Nations.
May 10, 1920	Canadian Minister in Washington	The Canadian government announced that it would send a resident minister to Washington, DC to represent Canadian interests. This represented a new international status for Canada as the government took the first step to taking over the dominion's foreign affairs.
May 14-19, 1920	Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifth session in Rome.
May 15, 1920	British Reinforcements in Ireland	With the outbreak of the civil war between Sinn Fein and British troops, the British government dispatched reinforcements (the Black and Tans) to Ireland to restore order. The British also instituted the policy of reprisal which led to several months of serious conflict.
May 18-August 24, 1920	Soviet Russian Offensive in Northern Persia	The Soviet Russian fleet, having defeated the White Russian forces, seized Enzeli and Resht and occupied most of Gilan. The Bolsheviks established the Soviet Republic of Gilan, which remained in power until October 1921.
May 20, 1920	Congressional Termination of War with Germany	The U.S. Congress passed a joint resolution ending the war between the United States and Germany. President Woodrow Wilson vetoed the resolution.
June-October 1920	White Russian Offensive in South Russia	General Peter Wrangel launched a major offensive in the region north of the Sea of Azov and overran much of southern Russia. The White Russian offensive coincided with the Polish invasion of the Ukraine, which diverted Red Army units from southern Russia.
June 4, 1920	Treaty of Trianon	With the evacuation of Romanian troops and renewed political stability, the Allies resumed their peace negotiations with the Hungarians which led to the signing of the Treaty of Trianon. Under the treaty, Hungary lost three-quarters of its pre-war territory and two-thirds of its inhabitants. The Hungarians ceded Slovakia to Czechoslovakia; Western Hungary to Austria; Croatia-Slavonia and part of the Banat of Temesvar to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; and the remainder of the Banat of Temesevar, Transylvania, and part of the Hungarian plain to Romania. The Hungarians agreed to pay reparations to the Allies, maintain an army of only 35,000 men, turn over war criminals, and assume part of the imperial Austro-Hungarian debt.
June 5, 1920	Ugandan Government Reorganization	The British reorganized the Ugandan government, establishing a nominated legislative council.

June 6, 1920	Reestablishment of German Reichstag	The Germans held national elections to replace the National Assembly with a regular Reichstag. The Weimar coalition lost its majority in the elections to a new coalition formed by the People's Party (Liberal), Center, and Democrats.
June 7-November 9, 1920	Anglo-Egyptian Talks in London	Saad Zaghuil Pasha, leader of the Egyptian nationalists, traveled to London to conduct negotiations with Sir Alfred Milner regarding the independence of Egypt. The British had a vested interest in the control and defense of the Suez Canal and sought to maintain their interest in an independent Egypt.
June 10, 1920	Presentation of the Treaty of Sevres to the Turks	The Allied Powers presented the Treaty of Sevres to the Turkish government. Sultan Mohammed VI protested vigorously against the draconian terms and the Nationalists received even greater popular support for their movement.
June 11-August 14, 1920	Soviet Russian Counter-Offensive against Poland	The Red Army launched a sudden counter-offensive against the Polish-Ukrainian army in June and forced the Poles into a general retreat. The Red Army captured Kiev on June 15th and Vilna on July 15th. The Red Army then drove deep into Polish territory and placed Warsaw under siege on August 14th. The international community expected the Polish government to collapse in the face of the Bolshevik onslaught.
June 14-16, 1920	Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixth session in London.
June 15, 1920	Danish Administration in North Schlesvig	The Danish government assumed control over the northern zone of North Schlesvig, which had voted for reunion with Denmark in the plebiscite.
June 15-July 10, 1920	Second International Labor Organization Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) conducted its second session in Genoa under the chairmanship of Baron Mayor des Planches (Italy). The delegates addressed a wide range of issues including minimum age for sailors, unemployment indemnity for shipwrecked sailors, and the employment of seamen.
June 19-22, 1920	Conferences of Hythe and Boulogne	Allied delegates met in Hythe and Boulogne to discuss the deteriorating situation in Turkey and reparations problems. Turkish nationalists proved to be gaining strength and challenged the Greek and Italian spheres of influence in Anatolia. The Allies agreed on the German reparations plan composed of 42 annual payments. Germany's bleak economic situation also threatened the reparations program that the Allies depended on for reconstruction.

June 22-July 25, 1920	Greek Offensive in Anatolia	The Greek army began its offensive in Anatolia from Smyrna to establish a sphere-of-influence in western Turkey. British Prime Minister David Lloyd-George strongly encouraged the Greeks to mount the offensive as the quickest means to force the Turkish government to sign the peace treaty. The Greeks defeated the Turks at Alashehr on June 24th, seized Brusa on July 9th, and captured Adrianople on July 25th, the key Turkish fortress in Thrace.
June 28, 1920	Democratic Convention and the Versailles Treaty	President Woodrow Wilson urged the delegates at the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco to make the election a "solemn referendum" for the ratification of the Versailles Treaty. The Democrats adopted a party platform which pledged unequivocal ratification of the Treaty of Versailles with only such reservations as were necessary under the U.S. Constitution. The Democratic presidential candidate, James M. Cox, publicly promised that as soon as he was sworn into office, the U.S. would enter the League of Nations.
June 30, 1920	Haitian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Haiti as a member state to the organization.
June 30, 1920	Liberian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Liberia as a member state to the organization.
July-December 1920	Great Arab Insurrection in Iraq	Arab nationalists in Iraq mounted a massive insurrection against British rule in the mandate. The Arabs besieged several British garrisons for weeks before the British could suppress the movement. This was the first major demonstration of Arab nationalism in opposition to British rule.
July 5-16, 1920	Spa Conference	German delegates to the conference introduced a plan for reparations payments and signed a disarmament engagement. The Allied governments decided to distribute the German reparations payments on the following formula: France received 52 percent of the payment; the British Empire 22 percent; Italy 10 percent; Belgium 8 percent; and the smaller powers received the remainder. The Germans arranged for coal deliveries to help meet their reparations payments as well as a protocol of disarmament.
July 9, 1920	Incorporation of Northern Schleswig into Denmark	The Danish government officially incorporated the northern zone of North Schleswig into Denmark in response to the plebiscite of February.
July 9-12, 1920	Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventh session in London.
July 11, 1920	East Prussian Plebiscites	Voters in Allenstein and Marienwerder participated in a plebiscite to determine their future status as Germans or Poles. The overwhelming majority in both regions (97 percent) voted to remain in union with Germany.

July 12, 1920	Treaty of Moscow	The Soviet Russian government recognized the independence of Lithuania, marking the end of Lithuania's participation in the Russian Civil War. The Bolsheviks were at war with Poland and decided to recognize an independent Lithuania, in control of Vilna, as the best means to secure their flank on the Baltic.
July 15, 1920	Soviet Russian Occupation of Vilna	Red Army troops regained control of Vilna from the Lithuanians, which Polish troops had evacuated as a result of the Curzon Line award.
July 16, 1920	Chinese Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted China as a member state of the organization.
July 23, 1920	Reorganization of Kenya	The British government renamed British East Africa as Kenya and made the territory a crown colony. The coastal strip of the colony, leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1887, became known as the Kenya Protectorate.
July 24, 1920	Treaty of St. Germain Effective	The Treaty of St. Germain, which established the peace terms for Austria, came into force.
July 25, 1920	French Occupation of Damascus	French forces seized Damascus where they dethroned King Faisal and forced him to flee Syria.
July 28, 1920	Division of Teschen	To end the political disorders in Teschen, a conference of ambassadors divided the province up between Czechoslovakia and Poland.
July 28, 1920	Native Affairs Commission in South Africa	The South African government established a Native Affairs Commission and extended the native council system to all native reservations. The native question continued to be a volatile political issue because the reservations were wholly inadequate and because a large percentage of the native population had become detribalized. They settled agricultural laborers on white farms or worked as mine or industrial workers in the larger towns.
July 30-August 5, 1920	Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighth session in San Sebastian.
August 1920	Nejd Annexation of Asir	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabis of Nejd, conquered and annexed Asir.
August 2, 1920	Italo-Albanian Agreement	The Italian and Albanian governments signed an agreement whereby the Italians evacuated their troops from Albania with the exception of the island of Saseno. The Albanians had launched an offensive against the Italians and made the Italian position in Albania untenable.
August 9, 1920	Treaty of Neuilly Effective	The Treaty of Neuilly, which established the peace terms for Bulgaria, came into force.

August 10, 1920	Italo-Greek Agreement	The Italian and Greek governments signed an agreement which determined the status of territory in the eastern Mediterranean. The Italian government confirmed its cession of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece. In addition, the Italians promised to cede Rhodes to the Greeks in fifteen years if the British ceded Cyprus to Greece and a plebiscite in Rhodes resulted in a union with Greece.
August 11, 1920	Treaty of Riga	The Soviet Russian government recognized the sovereignty of Latvia, marking the end of Latvian participation in the Russian Civil War. The Bolsheviks renounced all claims to Latvia.
August 14, 1920	Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Treaty of Alliance	The governments of Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes signed a treaty of alliance which became the basis for the Little Entente. The two states agreed to enforce the Treaty of Trianon to prevent Hungarian revision and a possible Hapsburg restoration.
August 14-16, 1920	Battle of Warsaw	Marshal Josef Pilsudski, supported by French troops under General Maxime Weygand, mounted a vigorous defense of Warsaw and accomplished the "miracle of the Vistula" by breaking through the Red Army lines. The Soviet Russian defeat forced large numbers of Red Army troops to cross the East Prussian border into Germany and into internment.
August 16-October 12, 1920	Polish Fall Counter-Offensive	The Red Army defeat at Warsaw forced the Soviet Russian armies to withdraw from Polish territory and the Polish army regained the offensive. They continued to advance to the east past the Curzon Line to reclaim parts of Belarus.
August 17, 1920	Romania Adherence to Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Treaty of Alliance	The Romanian government signed the treaty of alliance with the governments of Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in an effort to prevent future Hungarian revisionism in Eastern Europe.
August 20, 1920	Treaty of Sevres	The weak and helpless government of Sultan Mohammed VI signed the Treaty of Sevres. The Sultan's sovereignty was limited to Constantinople, where he was protected by an international occupation force. Under the terms of the Treaty of Sevres, the Ottoman government renounced all claims on non-Turkish territory. The Sultan recognized the independence of the Kingdom of the Hejaz; Syria became a French mandate; Mesopotamia (including Mosul) and Palestine became British mandates; Smyrna and surrounding territory came under Greek administration for five years, to be followed by a plebiscite; the Dodecanese and Rhodes became Italian territory; Thrace and the remaining Turkish Aegean islands became part of Greece; Armenia gained its independence; the Straits were internationalized and the adjoining territory became demilitarized; and only Constantinople, with the strip of territory to the Chatalja lines and Anatolia remained Turkish territory. The Turkish nationalists, under General Mustapha Kemal, refused to recognize the Treaty of Sevres. They built up their military power in Anatolia and organized a government opposed to Sultan Mohammed VI and

		the Allied Powers.
August 24, 1920	Lithuanian Occupation of Vilna	The Lithuanians regained Vilna and the surrounding territory after the Red Army evacuated the city. Vilna was the largest city in Lithuania and the Lithuanians planned to make Vilna their national capital.
August 24, 1920	Persian Occupation of Resht	The Persian Cossack Brigade, commanded by Colonel Storroselski, regained Resht from the Soviet Russians. The Persians were later defeated by the Soviets and forced to retreat from Enzeli. The British helped reorganize the battalion for future operations.
September 1, 1920	U.S.-Siamese Treaty on Extraterritorial Rights	The U.S. and Siamese governments signed a treaty whereby the United States gave up any extra-territorial rights in Siam and granted the Siamese government tariff autonomy.
September 2, 1920	Italian Evacuation of Albania	Under military pressure from the Albanians, Italian military forces departed the country, except for the island of Saseno, as required under the terms of the Italo-Albanian treaty of August 1920.
September 4, 1920	Romanian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Romania as a member state in the organization.
September 7, 1920	Franco-Belgian Military Convention	The French and Belgian governments signed a military convention by which the Belgians agreed to act in close cooperation with the French in most questions of international affairs.
September 8, 1920	Indian Non-Cooperation Campaign	The National Congress, led by Mohandas K. Gandhi, launched the first non-cooperation campaign against the British, which included a boycott against British goods. Gandhi preached the benefits of wearing homespun cloth, rather than British imports, to revive village industries. The spinning wheel became an important symbol of Indian nationalism. The movement aimed at "home rule" and supported the Muslim Khilafat movement, which protested the Allied treatment of the Turks.
September 16-20, 1920	Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninth session in Paris.
September 20, 1920	League Cession of Eupen and Malmedy	By decision of the League of Nations, Germany ceded Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium. Five-sixths of the 600,000 inhabitants were German-speaking. The Treaty of Versailles did not provide for a plebiscite for these people, but they did have six months to register their preference publicly.
September 24-October 8, 1920	International Financial Conference	The League of Nations hosted the International Financial Conference in Brussels to develop a new post-war international financial system.

September 25, 1920	French Organization of Syria	The French government organized the government of the Syrian mandate, creating the states of Aleppo, Damascus, and Alaouite under a French commissioner and the autonomous state of Greater Lebanon, composed primarily of Christians.
October 1, 1920	New Austrian Constitution	The Austrians redrew a constitution based on the Swiss federal state system composed of eight provinces (Vienna was a separate province) and a two-chamber legislature.
October 9, 1920	Polish Occupation of Vilna	Polish freebooters, led by General Lucien Zeligowski, drove the Lithuanians out of Vilna and reclaimed the province for Poland, with the secret approval of Marshal Josef Pilsudski. The Lithuanians refused to give up their claim to Vilna and turned to the League of Nations for assistance. The League decided to schedule a plebiscite to determine the future of the province, but the vote was cancelled on March 3, 1921. Unable to make Vilna the national capital, the Lithuanians established their seat of government in Kaunas (Kovno).
October 10, 1920	Klagenfurt Plebiscite	Voters (57 percent) in Klagenfurt (Carinthia) settled the territorial dispute between Austria and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes by voting for continued union with Austria.
October 10, 1920	Italian Annexation of South Tyrol	The Italian government officially incorporated South Tyrol into the Italian kingdom.
October 12, 1920	Preliminary Treaty of Riga	The Soviet Russian and Polish governments signed an armistice in the preliminary Treaty of Riga which ended the fighting in the Russo-Polish War. The Poles were able to claim far more territory in eastern Poland than the Allies were willing to grant at the Paris Peace Conference.
October 14, 1920	Treaty of Dorpat (Tartu)	The Soviet Russian government recognized the independence of Finland, marking the end of Finnish participation in the Russian Civil War. The Finns gained a narrow strip of territory between Murmansk and the eastern frontier of Norway which gave Finland an outlet to the Arctic Ocean at the ice-free port of Pechenga. The fate of the Finnish population in Karelia remained unresolved and continued to be a source of friction between the two countries. The Bolsheviks succeeded in pacifying their borders with their Baltic neighbors.
October 15-21, 1920	Conference on Passports and Customs Formalities	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Paris to address the problems of passports and customs formalities for international travelers.
October 20, 1920	Treaty of Ankara	The French and Ottoman governments signed a treaty whereby the Turks recognized the French mandate in Syria.

October 20-28, 1920	Tenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its tenth session in Brussels.
October 21-December 3, 1920	Turkish Offensive against Armenia	Turkish nationalist forces launched an offensive against the Armenian Republic and captured Kars on October 21st. The Turks forced the Armenians to the peace table for the first revision of the Treaty of Sevres.
October 25, 1920	Italian Recognition of Sheikh Sidi Idriss	The Italian government recognized Sheikh Sidi Idriss as the leader of the Sensussi. This recognition gave the sheikh wide authority over Kufra and other important oases in Libya.
October 25, 1920	Death of King Alexander I of Greece	King Alexander I of Greece died, after having ruled Greece for three years. His death resulted in a regency under his wife, Queen Olga. The Allies supported King Alexander after his father, King Constantine, and the Crown Prince, both viewed as pro-German, abdicated their claims to the Greek throne.
October 28, 1920	Recognition of Romanian Control over Bessarabia	The British, French, Italian, and Japanese governments recognized Romanian possession of Bessarabia in this agreement. The British and French did not ratify the treaty until 1924, and the Italians delayed their promulgation of the treaty until 1927.
October-November 14, 1920	Soviet Russian Fall Offensive in South Russia	With the conclusion of the Russo-Polish War, the Red Army was able to divert forces to southern Russia to deal with the White Russian threat under General Peter Wrangel. The Red Army forced the White Russians to withdraw to their citadel in the Crimea by November 1st. The Red Army mounted a major offensive against the Crimea and overwhelmed the White Russian defenses. By November 14th, General Wrangel was forced to evacuate his army to Constantinople, ending the White Russian threat in southern Russia and the Ukraine.
November 1, 1920	Bolivian Appeal to League on Tacna-Arica Dispute	The Bolivian government appealed in vain to the League of Nations for the organizations to resolve the dispute between Bolivia, Chile, and Peru regarding sovereignty over the Tacna-Arica provinces. The Bolivians sought League support for ocean access for their republic.
November 1, 1920	Cuban Election Challenge	Dr. Alfredo Zayas, leader of the coalition National League, was elected as the new Cuban president by fraudulent means, according to his opponent, Jose Gomez, leader of the Liberal Party. To prevent a civil war, the Wilson administration dispatched General Enoch Crowder to investigate the situation. General Crowder arranged for new elections in March 1921, which resulted in another victory for Alfredo Zayas.

November 2, 1920	U.S. Presidential Election	Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, soundly defeated Governor James M. Cox in the presidential election. Senator Harding did not take a stand either way on the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations during the campaign, and followed through with the same policy during his term in office.
November 3, 1920	Honduran Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Honduras as a member state of the organization.
November 3, 1920	Nicaraguan Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Nicaragua as a member state of the organization.
November 9, 1920	Danzig Declared a Free State	As provided in the Treaty of Versailles, Danzig became a Free State and placed under the protection of the League of Nations.
November 12, 1920	Treaty of Rapallo	The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and Italy signed the Treaty of Rapallo which addressed the Fiume Question. Fiume became a free state (independent city) and the Italians renounced their claims to Dalmatia (Split and Sebenico), with the exception of Zara and a number of Dalmatian Islands in the Adriatic. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes gained Susak while Istria was divided between the two countries.
November 14-December 18, 1920	Eleventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eleventh session in Geneva.
November 15-December 18, 1920	First League Assembly Session	The League Assembly met for its first session, under Paul Hymans (Belgium), and began deliberations on a host of international issues. The delegates allocated mandates and established the Permanent Court of International Justice.
November 25, 1920	Panamanian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Panama as a member state of the organization.
November 28, 1920	Constituent Assembly Election in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes	The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes held elections for a constituent assembly, but no party gained a majority. The Croats, under the leadership of Stephen Radich, refused to take their seats in the assembly until the government recognize the federal principle as the basis of the constitution. The Croat boycott gave the Serbian Centralists, led by Nicholas Pasich, a free hand in the framing of the constitution.
December 1920	Sahara Crossing by Auto	The Courtot expedition crossed the Sahara Dessert to Lake Chad by motor car.

December 1920	U.S. Withdrawal from the Dominican Republic Plans	President Woodrow Wilson ordered the U.S. Army to draw up plans to end the military occupation of the Dominican Republic. The U.S. began negotiations with the various political parties in preparation for a national election.
December 1, 1920	Fiume War Declaration on Italy	Gabriele D'Annunzio, leader of the Fiume government, declared war against Italy in response to the terms of the Treaty of Rapallo.
December 3, 1920	Peace of Alexandropol	The Turkish nationalist government and the Armenian government signed a peace treaty ending the Turco-Armenian war. The Turks regained Kars and Ardahan, leaving Armenia the province of Erivan. The Armenians ceded half of their territory to the Turks in the peace treaty.
December 4, 1920	Reorganization of French Sudan	The French government changed the name of Upper Senegal-Niger to the French Sudan and created a superior council (which included elected seats) to govern French West Africa.
December 5, 1920	Greek Plebiscite on the Monarchy	Despite Allied warnings, the Greek government held a plebiscite which resulted in almost unanimous support for King Constantine. The Allies forced King Constantine to abdicate in 1917 due to his pro-German sympathies.
December 15, 1920	Austrian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Austria as a member state of the organization.
December 15, 1920	Philippine Independence Funding	The Philippine legislature passed a bill which authorized one million pesos annually to defray the costs of the Independence Commission.
December 15-22, 1920	Brussels Conference	The Allies held another reparations meeting in Brussels and concluded that Germany would pay a total of almost 13.5 billion pounds over a 42 year period.
December 16, 1920	Finnish Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Finland as a member state in the organization.
December 16, 1920	Bulgarian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Bulgaria as a member state in the organization.
December 16, 1920	Costa Rican Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Costa Rica as a member state in the organization.
December 16, 1920	Luxembourg Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Luxembourg as a member state in the organization.

December 17, 1920	Albanian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Albania as a member state in the organization.
December 17, 1920	Pacific Islands Mandates to Japan	The League of Nations gave the former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator (the Caroline, Ladrone, Marianas, and Marshall Islands) to Japan.
December 17, 1920	League Confirmation of Pacific Mandates	The League of Nations confirmed the establishment of mandates for Australia (German New Guinea), New Zealand (German Samoa), and a British condominium (Britain, Australia, and New Zealand) for Nauru.
December 19, 1920	Restoration of King Constantine of Greece	King Constantine reclaimed his throne and announced that he would continue the war against the Turkey. In response, the Allies withdrew all support from Greece.
December 23, 1920	Government of Ireland Act	To end the civil war in Ireland, the British parliament passed the Government of Ireland Act. The act established two separate parliaments, one in Dublin, for southern Ireland, and the other in Belfast, for northern Ireland, although both northern and southern Ireland continued to send MP's to Westminster. The act also set up the Council for Ireland, which again represented the two parts of the island, in an effort to promote cooperative action on common affairs.
December 23, 1920	Anglo-French Agreement on Syria and Palestine	The British and French governments defined the borders between Syria, Palestine, and Iraq in a treaty.
December 27, 1920	Italian Bombardment of Fiume	The Italian navy bombarded Fiume in response to Gabriele D'Annunzio's declaration of war. The attack forced D'Annunzio to evacuate the free state, but political disorders between autonomists and the nationalists continued.

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## Chronology 1921

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1921	White Russian Occupation of Mongolia	A Mongolian army, under the leadership of the White Russian Baron Ungern von Sternberg, forced the Chinese army to evacuate Outer Mongolia. As a result, the Chinese lost their suzerainty over the province.
January 1, 1921	Mauritania Established	French reorganized the administration of French West Africa and created the colony of Mauritania in West Africa.
January 18, 1921	British Evacuation of Persia	British forces begin their withdrawal from Northern Persia (Iran).
January 19, 1921	Central American Pact of Union	Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador agreed to establish the Federation of Central America.
January 24-30, 1921	Paris Conference	The delegates focused on German reparations issues at Paris. The German government agreed to pay 11.3 billion pounds over the next 42 years, although the German government faced an acute economic crisis.
January 26, 1921	Latvian Recognition	The Allied powers officially recognized the independence of Latvia.
February 1921	Costa Rica-Panama Border Dispute	Panamanian forces occupied disputed territory claimed by Costa Rica.
February 1921	London Conference	The Allied powers unsuccessfully attempted to end the war between Greece and Turkey in Anatolia.
February 18, 1921	American Withdrawal from Reparations Commission	The Wilson administration recalled the U.S. representative from the Reparations Commission.
February 19, 1921	Franco-Polish Mutual Aid Treaty	The French and Polish governments signed a defensive treaty, promising aid to the other in the event of an attack by a third party. This treaty marked the beginning of France's foreign policy to bolster Eastern Europe and develop an alliance system again

February 21-March 4, 1921	Twelfth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twelfth session in Paris.
February 21-March 4, 1921	London Conference	The Allied Powers met to plan a schedule of German reparations payments and develop a plan for sanctions in the event the Germans did not maintain payment obligations.
February 25, 1921	Establishment of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	With the collapse of White Russian power in southern Russia, the Red Army began an offensive in the Transcaucasian region and overthrew the government in Georgia. The Bolsheviks then set up a Soviet Socialist Republic for Georgia.
February 26, 1921	Soviet-Persian Treaty	The Bolsheviks agreed to withdraw troops from Persia (Iran), cancel all debts, abrogate the capitulations, and turn over all Russian property to Persia. The new Reza Khan government reached an agreement with the Soviet Russians and sought to undermine
February 28, 1921	Soviet-Afghan Treaty	The Russian Soviet and Afghan governments signed a treaty of friendship to improve relations between the two states. The Amanullah government worked to reduce British influence in Afghanistan.
March 1, 1921	Afghan-Turkish Alliance Treaty	Afghanistan and Turkey signed a treaty of friendship and alliance, establishing a close relationship between the two countries.
March 3, 1921	Polish-Rumanian Treaty	The Polish and Romanian governments concluded an alliance designed to improve their security, primarily against Soviet Russia.
March 8-September 1921	French Occupation of Ruhr Cities	French forces occupied Duesseldorf, Duisberg, and Ruhrort for six months after the German government failed to meet French reparations ultimatum.
March 9, 1921	Cilicia Peace Treaty	France signed a peace treaty with Turkey, ending the fighting in Cilicia.
March 10-April 20, 1921	First General Conference of Communication and Transit	The League of Nations hosted the First General Conference on Communications and Transit in Barcelona as the first step in improving global transportation and communication.
March 13, 1921	Italian Evacuation of Anatolia	The Italian agreed to withdraw military forces in Asia Minor in return for extensive economic concessions by Turkey.
March 15, 1921	Cuban Presidential Elections	In a new set of elections, brokered by U.S. General Enoch Crowder, Dr. Alfredo Zayas again won the presidency. His opponent claimed voting fraud after an earlier election in November 1920, which threatened to plunge the island into civil war.
March 16, 1921	Turco-Russian Treaty	The Turkish government ceded Batum to Soviet Russia in return for Soviet recognition of Turkish sovereignty over Kars and Ardahan.

March 16, 1921	Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement	The British and Russian governments signed an agreement which established trade relations between the two countries.
March 18, 1921	Treaty of Riga	Delegates of the Polish and Soviet Russian governments met and signed the Treaty of Riga, which ended Russo-Polish War of 1920 and defined eastern border of Poland
March 20, 1921	Upper Silesian Plebiscite	The majority of citizens in Upper Silesia voted to remain part of Germany rather than joining Poland
March 23, 1921	Greek Offensive in Asia Minor	Greek forces renewed their offensive against Turks which led to the capture of Eskişehir.
March 24, 1921	German Reparations Default	The Reparations Commission declared Germany in default and subject to Allied sanctions.
March 24, 1921	Reparations Recovery Act	The British government enacted the Reparations Recovery Act, imposing a 50 percent duty on German imports.
March 27, 1921	Failed Hapsburg Restoration	King Karl returned to Hungary, in violation of the Treaty of Trianon, to resume power. The National Assembly voted against restoration, which forced Karl to return to exile in Switzerland.
April 2, 1921	Establishment of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	As a result of the Red Army offensive into the Caucasus region, the Armenian government collapsed and the Bolsheviks established the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.
April 20, 1921	Thomson-Urrutia Treaty	The U.S. Senate ratified the Thomson-Urrutia Treaty which provided Colombia with \$25 million for the American seizure of Panama (in 1903). The treaty also provided the Colombians with free access to the Panama Canal.
April 23, 1921	Little Entente Expanded	The Romanian and Czechoslovak governments signed an alliance which expanded France's Eastern alliance system.
April 24, 1921	Tyrolese Plebiscite	Austrian Tyrol voted for union with Germany, but the territory remained part of the Austrian republic as required by the terms of the World War I peace treaties (the Treaties of Versailles and St. Germain).
April 24, 1921	German Request for U.S. Mediation	The U.S. government rejected the German government's request to serve as a mediator in the reparations crisis.
April 27, 1921	German Reparation Assessment	The Reparations Commission announced that the German government had to pay 132 billion gold marks in total reparations.
April 29-May 5, 1921	London Conference	The delegates at the conference demanded that the Germans pay one billion gold marks by the end of the month or the Ruhr would be occupied. To preempt an occupation, the German government borrowed the necessary funds from London and met the deadline.

May 2, 1921	Polish Uprising in Upper Silesia	Adalbert Korfanty led a Polish uprising in Upper Silesia to prevent the region from returning to German sovereignty.
May 19, 1921	U.S. Emergency Quota Immigration Act	The Harding administration limited immigration from individual countries to 3 percent of the number of foreign-born people of such nationality resident in the U.S. according to the 1910 census.
May 20, 1921	Reduction of Reparations Recovery Act	In response to German economic problems, the British government reduced the tariff on German imports to 26 percent for reparations payments.
May 28, 1921	Restoration of Franco-Vatican Relations	France resumed diplomatic relations with the Vatican (which the French government had severed in 1904).
May 29, 1921	Salzburg Plebiscite	Austrian Salzburg voted for union with Germany, a violation of the Versailles Treaty and the Treaty of St. Germain. The Allied governments threatened to intervene, which ended the Austrian separation movement.
June 7, 1921	Little Entente Completed	The government of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes signed an alliance pact with Romania completing the Little Entente (Czechoslovakia, Romania, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes).
June 17-28, 1921	Thirteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirteenth session in Geneva.
June 22, 1921	Afghan-Persian Non-Aggression Treaty	Afghanistan and Persia (Iran) signed a non-aggression treaty.
June 24, 1921	Finnish Sovereignty over Aaland	The League of Nations Council recognized Finnish sovereignty over the Aaland Islands over Swedish objections, although the islands were granted an autonomous government.
June 30-July 5, 1921	International Conference on the Treatment of Women and Children	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva that addressed a wide range of issues associated with the treatment and health of women and children.
July 2, 1921	Congressional Peace Resolution	By joint resolution, the U.S. Congress passed a bill which terminated the war between the United States and Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The resolution reserved for the U.S. any rights secured by the Armistice, the Treaty of Versailles, or as a result
July 6, 1921	Establishment of Mongolian Socialist Republic	The military forces of the Far Eastern Republic forced the White Russians, under Baron Ungern von Sternberg, to retreat from Outer Mongolia. The Bolsheviks established the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Government on July 6th, under Soviet Russian ausp

July 21, 1921	Battle of Annual	Moroccan forces under Abdel Krim decimated a Spanish military force sent to quell the Moroccan insurrection (over 12,000 Spanish troops were killed out of a force of 20,000). The Spanish continued to suffer heavy losses while attempting to quell the Riff
July 25, 1921	Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Agreement	The Luxembourg and Belgian governments signed a fifty-year economic agreement.
August 1921	Burgenland Dispute	Under the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, the Austrians were to receive Burgenland, a strip of former Hungarian territory that was only 15 miles from Vienna and inhabited primarily by Germans. Hungarian irregulars refused to relinquish control and eva
August 1921	U.S. Intervention in Panama	The U.S. government sent military forces to settle the border dispute between Panama and Costa Rica. The Americans forced the Panamanians to withdraw and allowed Costa Rican troops occupy the disputed area.
August 22-24, 1921	Intergovernmental Conference on Assistance to Russian Refugees	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva which addressed welfare and political issues for Russian refugees who had fled the Russian Civil War and were now destitute overseas.
August 24-September 16, 1921	Battle of Sakkaria	Greek forces in Asia Minor failed to capture Ankara. This offensive marked the most westerly advance of Greek forces into Turkey.
August 24, 1921	U.S.-Austrian Peace Treaty	The Harding administration signed a peace treaty with Austria, which ended First World War hostilities with the Austrians.
August 25, 1921	U.S.-German Peace Treaty	The Harding administration signed a separate peace treaty with Germany.
August 29, 1921	U.S.-Hungarian Peace Treaty	The Harding administration signed a peace treaty with Hungary, ending American participation in World War I.
August 29-October 12, 1921	Fourteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fourteenth (extraordinary) session in Geneva to discuss the Upper Silesia Question between Germany and Poland.
September 5-October 5, 1921	Second League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its second session in Geneva under Jonkheer van Karnebeek (The Netherlands).
September 21, 1921	Estonian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Estonia as a member state in the organization.
September 22, 1921	Latvian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Latvia as a member state in the organization.

September 22, 1921	Lithuanian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Lithuania as a member state in the organization.
October 1921	Persian Occupation of Gilan	With an enlarged and modernized army, Reza Khan suppressed a revolt in Gilan and overthrew the Soviet Republic of Gilan. The Persian army successfully established control over southern Azerbaijan.
October 10-20, 1921	Neutralization of the Aaland Islands Conference	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva on the issue of sovereignty over the Aaland Islands. The League awarded the islands to Finland, even though the Swedish government claimed the island and the inhabitants were Swedish. This conferenc
October 12, 1921	Upper Silesian Settlement	The League of Nations settled the Upper Silesia dispute by dividing the disputed territory between Germany and Poland.
October 13, 1921	Niger Established	The French establish Niger as a separate colony.
October 13, 1921	Treaty of Kars	The Turkish government formally recognized the independence of the Armenian Socialist Republic and regained Batum from the Soviet Russian government.
October 18, 1921	U.S. Peace Treaty Ratifications	The U.S. Senate ratified separate peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary.
October 20, 1921	Franklin-Bouillon Agreement	The French agreed to evacuate Cilicia in return for economic concessions from Turkey. In return, the Turkish government recognized French sovereignty over Syria, which helped to end hostilities in the region.
October 20, 1921	Aaland Islands Convention	Through a League of Nations conference, the Finnish and Swedish governments accepted a neutralization and non-fortification agreement of Aaland Islands.
October 20, 1921	Attempted Hapsburg Restoration	Former King Karl fled into Burgenland in Hungary in another attempt to resume his throne. The governments of Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes mobilized their military forces in response and forced Karl to again surrender his th
October 24-November 21, 1921	Third Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) conducted its third session in Geneva under the chairmanship of Viscount Burnham (Britain). The delegates considered a wide range of issues including the minimum age for agricultural workers, the right of associ
October 26, 1921	German Acceptance of Upper Silesian Partition	The German government accepted the League of Nations' decision to partition Upper Silesia between Germany and Poland.

October 28, 1921	U.S.-Liberian Treaty	Due to the serious economic dislocations of World War I, the Liberian government was unable to meet its foreign debt payments. A Liberian government delegation traveled to the U.S. in March 1921 to negotiate a financial aid agreement with the new Harding
November 7, 1921	Emperor Karl Exiled	The Hungarians chose not to restore Karl as king and he was sent into final exile on Madeira.
November 8, 1921	Tunisian Nationality Law	The French government declared that children born of foreign parents in Tunisia should be French subjects. The British government protested this decree and brought the issue before the Permanent Court of International Justice.
November 9, 1921	Albanian Border Settlement	A conference of ambassadors settled the Albanian border dispute based on the 1913 demarcation, although the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes received small territorial concessions in the final treaty.
November 12, 1921-February 6, 1922	Washington Conference	The Harding administration called for a general conference to discuss naval disarmament and Far Eastern issues. The conference led to four major agreements including the Four-Power Pacific Treaty; the Shantung Treaty; the Nine-Power Treaties; and Naval D
November 16-19, 1921	Fifteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifteenth session in Paris.
November 21, 1921	Anglo-Afghan Treaty	The British and Afghan governments signed an agreement which expanded the provisions of the Treaty of Rawalpindi, further reducing British influence in Afghanistan.
November 23-26, 1921	German-Polish Conference on Upper Silesia	In an effort to prevent the outbreak of war between Germany and Poland over the control of Upper Silesia, the League of Nations hosted a conference between the two states in Geneva. Talks resumed in Geneva in February 1922.
December 1921	International Conference on Biological Standardization	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in London designed to promote biological standardization to help treat infectious disease.
December 6, 1921	Hapsburg Exile from Hungary	In response to political pressure from other East European countries, the Hungarian government exiled the Hapsburg dynasty in an attempt to prevent future attempts at restoring the Hungarian kingdom.
December 7, 1921	Irish Free State Established	The British and Irish governments signed a peace treaty establishing the Irish Free State as a dominion within the British Empire. Under the terms of the agreement, Northern Ireland remained an integral part of the United Kingdom.
December 10, 1921	Eight-Power Resolution	Delegates at the Washington Conference called for a reexamination of Chinese law and administration in regard to extraterritoriality.

December 12, 1921	Persian-Turkish Treaty	The Persian and Turkish governments signed a treaty of peace and friendship.
December 13, 1921	Four-Power Pacific Treaty	Negotiated during the Washington Conference, the British, French, Japanese, and United States governments guaranteed each parties' possessions in the Pacific. The treaty also ended the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902.
December 14, 1921	Burgenland/Oedenburg Plebiscite	The Italian government mediated the dispute between Austria and Hungary regarding the future of Burgenland. The two governments agreed to a plebiscite which resulted in most of the disputed territory joining the Austrian republic. The Oedenburg region,
December 15, 1921	Higher Australian Tariff	The Australian government significantly increased tariffs in an attempt to protect the new industries which had been established during World War I. The government also created a Tariff Board to advise the state on tariff issues. The board eventually se
December 21, 1921	Turco-Soviet Treaty	The Soviet and Turkish governments signed another treaty recognizing the regional status quo and extending relations between the two countries.

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## Chronology 1922

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 4-13, 1922	Conference of Cannes	The Allied governments agreed to temporarily postpone German reparations payments due to the German economic crisis.
January 8, 1922	Vilna Plebiscite	Polish General Zeligowski, who led the Polish filibustering expedition into Vilna, held a plebiscite to determine the future of the province. A majority of inhabitants voted to remain part of Poland and the Vilna Diet voted for union with the Poles. The Lithuanian government rejected the results of the vote and cut off economic ties with Poland.
January 10-14, 1922	Sixteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixteenth session in Geneva.
January 22, 1922	Death of Pope Benedict XV	Pope Benedict XV died. The pontiff held office from September 1914 to January 1922.
January 29, 1922	Federation of Central America Dissolved	A revolution in Guatemala unraveled the Federation of Central America, which would lead to constant friction over borders and threats of war between the Central American republics.
February 1, 1922	Return of Wei-hai-wei to China	The British government announced during the Washington Conference that Britain would return of Wei-hai-wei to China in eight years.
February 4, 1922	Shantung Treaty	The Japanese government agreed to withdraw troops from Shantung and restore all former German interests in Tsingdao and the railway in Tsinan to China. This treaty was negotiated at the Washington Conference.
February 6, 1922	Nine-Power Treaties	Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal, and the U.S. signed two treaties which guaranteed the territorial integrity and administrative independence of China and promised to uphold the Open Door regarding trade with China at the Washington Conference.
February 6, 1922	Naval Armaments Treaty	Representatives of Britain, the U.S., Japan, France, and Italy agreed to a ten-year capital ship building holiday and established a capital ship tonnage ratio of 5-5-3-1.67-1.67 for each respective power. This agreement was concluded at the Washington Conference.

February 6, 1922	Lapse of Anglo-Japanese Alliance	Under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902, the two governments agreed not to renew their alliance in the Far East.
February 6, 1922	Election of Pope Pius XI	Pope Pius XI (Achille Ratti) was elected pope by the College of Cardinals.
February 11, 1922	Yap Treaty	The United States gained equal access with Japan and other countries to the use of cable and radio stations on Yap and other Japanese mandates.
February 14-May 22, 1922	German-Polish Conference on Upper Silesia	The League of Nations hosted a second conference on the future of Upper Silesia with representatives of the German and Polish governments.
February 15, 1922	Permanent Court of International Justice Opens	The Permanent Court of International Justice officially began operations at the Hague.
February 28, 1922	Egyptian Independence	Britain ended its protectorate over Egypt by unilateral declaration, but issues regarding security, communications, defense, the protection of foreigners, and the future of Sudan remain unresolved.
March 3, 1922	Fiume Coup	Fascists staged a coup in Fiume and overthrew the Free State government.
March 13-17, 1922	Warsaw Conference	Delegates from Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland met in Warsaw to create a defensive league and provide for arbitration of disputes.
March 15, 1922	British Recognition of King Fuad	The British government officially recognized the independence of Egypt under the rule of King Fuad.
March 17, 1922	Italian Occupation of Fiume	Italian troops occupied the free city of Fiume in response to the coup, incorporating the territory under Italian sovereignty.
March 20-28, 1922	European Health Conference	The League of Nations hosted a meeting in Warsaw to determine optimal strategies to deal with epidemics in Europe.
March 24, 1922	Colombian-Venezuelan Border Settlement	The Swiss Federal Council awarded a long-standing border dispute between Venezuela and Colombia to the Colombian government.
March 24-28, 1922	Seventeenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventh session in Paris.
March 25, 1922	Anglo-Iraqi Military Agreement	Iraq and Britain signed a military agreement, which gave the British control over Iraqi defenses.
March 26, 1922	Greco-Turkish Armistice Failure	The Allied Powers agreed to revise some of the terms of the Sevres Treaty to end the Greco-Turkish War. The Turkish Nationalists refused to end hostilities until the Greeks evacuated all of their forces from Anatolia.

April 1922	Civilian Rule in Pacific Mandates	The Japanese government established civil government in their Pacific mandates with the capital established on Korrör Island (Palau group).
April 10-May 19, 1922	Genoa Conference	Representatives from Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Russia met in Genoa to discuss the Russian problem and address world economic problems. The talks collapsed when the French government insisted that Russia repay its pre-war debts.
April 15-August 15, 1922	First Session of Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice conducted its first session of hearings in the Hague.
April 16, 1922	Treaty of Rapallo	German and Russian delegates signed a treaty of alliance by which both countries renounced reparations and laid the ground work for economic and military cooperation to the dismay of the Allied powers.
April 18, 1922	Polish Incorporation of Vilna	Poland formally incorporated Vilna under Polish sovereignty, which led to a bitter feud with Lithuania.
May 11-17, 1922	Eighteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighteenth session in Geneva.
May 22, 1922	Italian Offensive in Libya	Italian forces began an eight-year war against the Arabs in Libya.
May 24, 1922	Italian-Russian Commercial Treaty	Despite Western efforts to isolate Russia economically until the Soviet government agreed to recognize tsarist foreign debts, the Italian government signed a trade agreement with the Soviets.
May 31, 1922	German Reparations Moratorium	The Reparations Commission granted Germany a six-month moratorium on reparations payments due to the collapse of the mark and Germans inability to pay. The French government protested the decision.
May 31, 1922	Austrian Loan	Due to reconstruction problems, the Austrian government received an international loan guaranteed by the League of Nations with a League commissioner appointed to supervise Austrian finances.
June 1922	Greco-Turkish Mediation	The Allied Powers failed in another attempt to mediate an end to the Greco-Turkish War.
June 2, 1922	Japanese Ratification of Shantung Treaty	The Japanese government ratified the Shantung Treaty which established friendlier relations with China
June 16, 1922	German Cession of Eastern Upper Silesia	In response to Allied pressure, the German government officially ceded Eastern Upper Silesia to Poland after disturbances during the plebiscite.

June 18, 1922	Kurdish Insurrection	The Kurds, under Sheikh Mahmud, sought independence or autonomy from Iraq and began a two-year civil war.
June 30, 1922	Danube Statute Begins	The new Danube Statute governing Danube River transportation went into effect.
June 30, 1922	U.S.-Dominican Agreement	The U.S. government agreed to end American military occupation of the Dominican Republic. U.S. State Department officials worked out a plan with Dominican political leaders for national elections to establish a new government.
July 3-5, 1922	Intergovernmental Conference on Identity Certificates for Russian Refugees	To assist Russian refugees travel between countries, the League of Nations hosted a conference in London on identity certificates for Russian expatriates.
July 6, 1922	Japanese Ratification of Washington Treaty	The Japanese approved the terms of the Washington Treaty and slashed their naval budget.
July 17-24, 1922	Nineteenth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its nineteenth session in London.
July 20, 1922	League Confirmation of West African Mandates	The League of Nations confirmed the establishment of British and French mandates in the former German colonies of Togo and Cameroon.
July 24, 1922	League Approval of Syrian and Palestinian Mandates	The League of Nations approved the establishment of a French mandate over the Syrian states and the creation of the British mandates over Palestine and Transjordan.
July 29, 1922	Allied Ultimatum to Greece	The Allied Powers warned the Greeks not to occupy Constantinople (Istanbul).
August 1, 1922	British Debt/Reparations Plan	The British government offered to abandon Allied debts and Central Power reparations if a general settlement on war debts and reparations could be reached. The U.S. government rejected the proposal arguing that reparations and inter-Allied debts were separate issues.
August 7-14, 1922	London Conference	The French government demanded the appropriation of German property and capital on the left bank of the Rhine and expropriations from state mines in the Ruhr. The British government rejected the French demands and the French refused to grant a moratorium on reparations payments.

August 18, 1922	Turkish Counter-Offensive in Anatolia	Turkish Nationalist forces began a counter-offensive against the Greeks capturing Afiun-Karahissar and Brussa. The Greek armies collapsed and a rout ensued in their escape to the coast.
August 31, 1922	Renewal of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav Treaty of Alliance	The governments of Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes renewed their treaty of alliance, which was the basis of the Little Entente.
August 31-October 4, 1922	Twentieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twentieth session in Geneva to consider issues associated with the Class A mandates.
August 31-October 4, 1922	Twenty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-first session simultaneously with the twentieth session in Geneva to discuss general issues.
August 31-October 4, 1922	Twenty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council also convened its twenty-second session in Geneva to consider the Austrian issue.
September 4-30, 1922	Third League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly met in Geneva for its third session under Agustin Edwards (Chile).
September 6-24, 1922	Ch'ang-ch'un Conference	Japanese and Russian delegates failed to reach an agreement on the future of the northern part of Sakhalin Island and the Japanese continued to govern the region.
September 9-11, 1922	Turks Capture Smyrna	Turkish Nationalist forces captured Smyrna, the Greek base of operations, but the city was destroyed by fire.
September 10, 1922	Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty	The British and Russian governments signed an agreement opening trade relations between the two countries despite Allied pressures to force the Soviet government to recognize foreign loans.
September 13, 1922	Franco-Polish Military Convention	The French and Polish governments signed a ten-year military convention in an effort to prevent a German revision of the Versailles border settlement.
September 15, 1922	Near East Crisis and Dominion Appeal	The British government appealed to the Dominions for support in the Near Eastern crisis (the British strongly supported the Greek government), a request rejected by most of the Dominion governments. The French and Italians also rejected the proposal.
September 16, 1922	British Troops Landed in Anatolia	The British landed forces in Chanak to support the Greeks.
September 18, 1922	Hungarian Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Hungary as a member state in the organization.

September 19, 1922	Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act	The U.S. passed the highest rates in American tariff history. The Harding administration assessed duties on the foreign value of the imported goods with the goal of equalizing the cost of American and foreign production.
September 25-27, 1922	Serological Conference	The League of Nations sponsored a conference on health standardization in Geneva.
September 28, 1922	Surrender of Raisuli	Raisuli, the leader of the Moroccan rebels, surrendered ending the war in the western part of Spanish Morocco.
October 3-11, 1922	Convention of Mudania	Representatives of the Allied Powers and Turkish Nationalists met at Mudania and negotiated the Convention of Mudania. Under the terms of the agreement, the Allies agreed to return Eastern Thrace and Adrianople to Turkey and Turkey accepted the neutralization of the Straits under international control.
October 4, 1922	Geneva Protocol	In return for renouncing political union with Germany, the Austrian government received a major loan to help restore the national economy.
October 8, 1922	Italians Rejection of Dodecanese Agreement	Despite British protests, the Italians denounced the Dodecanese Island agreement with Greece as a result of the collapse of the Sevres Treaty.
October 10, 1922	Anglo-Iraqi Alliance	The British government signed an agreement with Iraq which established an alliance between the two states. This arrangement allowed the British to maintain a strong presence in Iraq, but moved the mandate a step closer to independence.
October 18-November 3, 1922	Fourth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Conference held its fourth session in Geneva under Viscount Burnham (Britain). One of the main issues at the session was the collection of migration statistics.
October 21, 1922	End of U.S. Rule in Dominican Republic	U.S. administration of the Dominican Republic formally ended and the U.S. government began to withdraw the Marines contingent.
October 22, 1922	Japanese Evacuation from Siberia	The last Japanese troops withdrew from Vladivostok, ending Japanese military intervention in Siberia during the Russian Civil War. The Soviet Russian government was now free to annex the Far Eastern Republic and extend Bolshevik rule to the Pacific Ocean.
October 23, 1922	Treaty of Santa Margherita	Italian and Yugoslav representatives signed a treaty which reaffirmed the Treaty of Rapallo and the independence of Fiume.
October 27, 1922	Southern Rhodesia Referendum	The Southern Rhodesians voted against incorporation with the Union of South Africa despite attractive terms offered by the Smuts government.
October 28, 1922	March on Rome	The Fascists, under Benito Mussolini, seized control of Rome and Mussolini formed a new government.

November 1, 1922	Abolition of Ottoman Sultanate	Turkish Nationalist leader Mustapha Kemal proclaimed the abolition of the Ottoman sultanate and the establishment of the Turkish republic. Sultan Mohammed VI fled Constantinople (Istanbul) on board a British warship.
November 2-7, 1922	Conference of Berlin	Economic experts met in Berlin to develop policies designed to bolster the mark and revitalize the German economy.
November 19, 1922	Soviet Annexation of the Far Eastern Republic	With the evacuation of Japanese forces from eastern Siberia, the Soviet Russian government was free to eliminate the buffer zone formed by the Far Eastern Republic and annexed the territory.
November 20, 1922-February 4, 1923	First Lausanne Conference	Representatives met in Lausanne to conclude a peace treaty in Asia Minor and end the Turco-Greek War. The conference temporarily ended after disagreements arose between the participants regarding the abolition of capitulations and the status of Mosul.
December 2, 1922	Nejd-Iraq Border Agreement	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, Nejd leader, signed an agreement with Iraq defining their common border. Border raids and clashes between tribes in the region would continue for several more years.
December 4, 1922	Macedonian Uprising	Macedonians, under Todor Alexandrov, began an unsuccessful uprising against the Bulgarian government.
December 4, 1922-February 7, 1923	Central American Conference	The U.S. government invited Central American representatives to Washington to address the Nicaraguan-Honduran crisis. The representatives signed a general treaty of neutrality which called for the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice, supported economic development, and limited armaments in the region.
December 6, 1922	Irish Constitution Proclaimed	The Irish constitution went into effect and the Irish Free State was officially proclaimed.
December 9-11, 1922	Second London Conference	The British government again offered to cancel Allied war debts and would continue to pay war debts to the United States. The French rejected the offer since they stood to gain more from German reparations in relation to the cancellation of their war debts to Britain.
December 10, 1922	Tsingdao Returned to China	The Japanese restore Tsingdao to Chinese rule.
December 20, 1922	Formation of the USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics united Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and Transcaucasia into one federation. Under the reorganization, the member states retained some cultural autonomy, but political power was firmly concentrated in Moscow.
December 26, 1922	German Reparations Default	The Reparations Commission again declared Germany in default due to a delayed timber delivery to France.

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## Chronology 1923

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1923	Establishment of the USSR	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was officially established under the new constitution.
January 2-4, 1923	Paris Conference	The British and Italian governments introduced financial plans to help the Germans avoid another reparations default. The French government rejected the proposals.
January 6, 1923	Recall of American Occupation Troops	The U.S. Senate recalled American occupation forces from the Rheinland.
January 8-February 23, 1923	Second Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its second (extraordinary) session in the Hague
January 9, 1923	German Default on Coal Deliveries	The German government declared its inability to export coal to pay its reparations installment.
January 11, 1923	Franco-Belgian Ruhr Occupation	French and Belgian troops began an occupation of the Ruhr District, the industrial heart of Germany in response to the German default. The British government condemned the occupation. In response, the German government suspended all deliveries to the Allies and the French and Belgians seized control of the mines and railroads. Lacking other means, the German government encouraged workers to engage in passive resistance.
January 11, 1923	Memel Insurrection	Lithuanian troops occupied Memel in response to a Lithuanian insurrection. The French garrison withdraw from the district in response to the Lithuanian occupation.

January 19, 1923	German Passive Resistance	In response to the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, the Germans declared a passive resistance movement which further undermined the German economy.
January 29-February 3, 1923	Twenty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-third session in Paris.
February 4, 1923	French Occupation of Offenburg and Appenweier	French troops expand the occupation of the west bank of the Rhein to include Offenburg and Appenweier.
February 10, 1923	Turkish-Afghan Alliance	The Turkish and Afghan governments signed a military alliance between the two countries.
February 16, 1923	Memel Autonomous Region	The Council of Ambassadors grants Lithuania sovereignty over Memel, but established Memel as an autonomous region.
February 17, 1923	Hughes Support of U.S. Membership in World Court	Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes wrote President Warren G. Harding urging U.S. membership in the World Court, with the clear understanding that U.S. participation in the court would not involve any legal relations with the League of Nations. President Harding's successor, Calvin Coolidge, called for U.S. participation in the World Court in three successive annual messages.
February 18, 1923	Franco-Swiss Free Zone Plebiscite	The Swiss voted against a Franco-Swiss agreement whereby the Swiss government surrendered treaty rights in the free zone regions.
March 1923	U.S.-Canadian Fisheries Agreement	The U.S. and Canadian governments signed a treaty protecting the North Pacific halibut fisheries from commercial extinction.
March-May 1923	Fourth Pan American Conference	This conference of American states met in Santiago, Chile and led to a wide range of agreements on trademark regulations, document publication, health and education regulations, and the establishment of fact-finding commissions to investigate disputes.
March 3-6, 1923	French Occupation of Rhein Bridgeheads	French occupation troops secured their occupation of the Rheinland by seizing bridgeheads in the region including Darmstadt, Mannheim, and Karlsruhe.
March 4, 1923	Autonomy for Sanjak of Alexandretta	The French separated the Sanjak of Alexandretta from Syria and gave the region autonomy.

March 14, 1923	Vilna and Eastern Galacia to Poland	The Allied governments assigned Vilna and Eastern Galacia to Poland.
March 16, 1923	Lithuanian Sovereignty over Memel	The Lithuanian government accepted sovereign control over Memel.
March 21, 1923	Bulgarian Reparations Agreement	The Bulgarians accepted a reparations agreement with the Allies.
March 29, 1923	Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union	Switzerland agreed to operate the postal and telegraph systems in Liechtenstein and protect the principality's foreign interests.
April 17-23, 1923	Twenty-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva.
April 23-July 24, 1923	Second Lausanne Conference	The republican Turkish government and the Allied Powers negotiated a final peace treaty whereby Turkey surrendered all claims to non-Turkish territories.
April 26, 1923	Mexican Oil Concessions	The Mexican government agreed to recognize foreign oil concessions granted before 1917 and the nationalization of the country's subsoil resources.
April 30, 1923	Protocol to Anglo-Iraqi Agreement of 1922	The British government agreed that Iraq would become independent when it joined the League of Nations or no later than four years after the conclusion of a peace treaty with Turkey.
May 3, 1923	Pan-American Treaty	This agreement provided for the pacific settlement of disputes in the Western Hemisphere.
May 10, 1923	Assassination of V.V. Vorovsky	The Russian delegate to the Lausanne Conference was murdered by a Swiss citizen who had suffered under Soviet rule. The Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with Switzerland.
May 10, 1923	Saloniki Free Zone	The Greek government granted a small free zone in Saloniki to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes for 50 years. The free zone began operations in 1925 and provided the Serb-Croat-Slovenes access to the Aegean Sea.
May 13, 1923	Papal Rapprochement with France	Pope Pius XI improved relations with the French government after a long-term disruption in relations.

May 16-18, 1923	Final Conference for the Exchange of Health Personnel	The League of Nations hosted its final conference in Geneva on the exchange of medical personnel between member states.
May 24, 1923	Anglo-French Agreement on Tunisian Nationality	The French and British governments agreed that children born of foreign parents in Tunisia may choose their nationality but their children would receive French citizenship.
May 26, 1923	Transjordania Established	The British organized Transjordania as an autonomous state under Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein.
June 10, 1923	Swiss-Liechtenstein Customs Union	The customs union between Switzerland and Liechtenstein officially went into effect.
June 15-September 15, 1923	Third Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its third session in the Hague.
June 19, 1923	Anglo-American War Debt Convention	The British and U.S. governments signed an agreement formalizing Britain's war debt obligations to the United States.
July 1923	Italianization of Tyrol	The Italian government began a strict policy of Italianization of the Southern Tyrol (Upper Adige).
July - October 1923	London Conference on Morocco	Spanish, French, and British delegates negotiated the future of Morocco without success.
July 2-7, 1923	Twenty-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva.
July 6, 1923	New Soviet Constitution	The Constitution of 1922 for the Soviet Union officially came into force.
July 19-21, 1923	Conference for the Standardization of Biological Remedies	In an effort to standardize treatments for a wide range of diseases, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Edinburgh.

July 24, 1923	Treaty of Lausanne	The Turkish government surrendered all of its claims on non-Turkish territory lost during World War I and regained Eastern Thrace, Karagach, and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos in the Aegean. Greece gained the remainder of the Aegean Islands, Italy retained the Dodecanese, and Britain continued to govern Cyprus. The Allies abolished the Capitulations in return for Turkish judicial reforms and Turkey accepted treaties to protect minorities. Unlike the other Central Empire allies, Turkey would not have to pay reparations. The Straits were demilitarized and were to remain open in times of peace as well as war if Turkey was neutral--if Turkey declared war, enemy ships, but not neutrals, could be excluded from passage. The treaty did not settle the dispute between Turkey and Iraq over the Mosul region.
July 24, 1923	Turkish-Greek Agreement	The Turkish and Greek governments agreed to exchange their nationals which resulted in the exodus of millions. By 1930, 1.25 million Greeks left Asia Minor and returned to Greece with the assistance of the League of Nations and the Near East Relief Commission.
July 25, 1923	South African Company Claims	The British government accepted the South African Company's claims in Southern Rhodesia as outlined in the Cave Commission Report. The British government paid the company and assumed administrative control over the colony.
August 23, 1923	Allied Evacuation of Constantinople	Allied forces evacuated Constantinople under the terms of the Lausanne Treaty.
August 27, 1923	Assassination of General Tellini	While participating in the Albanian-Greek border frontier commission, an Italian general, General Enrico Tellini, and several staff members were murdered.
August 31, 1923	U.S. Recognition of New Mexican Government	The U.S. government officially recognized General Alvaro Obregon as the new president of Mexico, after the new government agreed to respect land titles held by American oil companies for land acquired before 1917 as well as accepting an adjustment of U.S. claims.
August 31-September 12, 1923	International Conference for the Repression of Obscene Publications	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to repress the distribution of obscene publications.
August 31-September 27, 1923	Corfu Incident	After sending a stiff ultimatum to the Greek government regarding General Enrico Tellini's assassination, Italian forces bombarded and occupied the Greek island of Corfu. The Greek government accepted a decision by the League of Nations regarding the incident.
August 31-September 29, 1923	Twenty-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-sixth session in Geneva.

September 1923	Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance	This treaty attempted to define an aggressor nation to support League of Nations collective security, combining the advantages of a general guarantee and a system of local alliances. The League Assembly rejected the draft treaty after objections from Britain and the Dominions to the regional character of the plan.
September 3-29, 1923	Fourth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its fourth session in Geneva under Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza (Cuba).
September 10, 1923	Irish Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted the Irish Free State as a member state in the organization.
September 23, 1923	Resumption of U.S.-Mexican Relations	After years of political instability in Mexico, the United States resumed diplomatic relations with the Mexican government.
September 26, 1923	End of German Passive Resistance	The collapse of the German mark through hyper-inflation resulted in a serious European depression which also undermined the value of the French franc. As a result of the economic crisis, the Germans ended their passive resistance movement in the Ruhr and the British and Americans worked to avert complete economic collapse.
September 26-28, 1923	Failed Communist Coup in Bulgaria	The Bulgarian government repressed an abortive Communist insurrection.
September 27, 1923	Evacuation of Italians from Corfu	Under pressure from the British government, Italian forces evacuated Corfu.
September 28, 1923	Ethiopian Admission to the League	With the support of Italian and French governments, the Ethiopian government allayed British concerns regarding arms traffic and suppression of slavery and the League of Nations admitted Ethiopia as a member state in the organization.
September 29, 1923	Palestine Mandate	The British officially assumed control of the Palestine mandate.
October 1-November 8, 1923	London Imperial Conference	The British government recognized the right of the Dominions to negotiate and ratify treaties with foreign powers.
October 6, 1923	Turkish Nationalist Occupation of Constantinople	Nationalist Turkish forces regained Constantinople although the Turkish republic soon moved the national capital to Ankara.
October 11, 1923	British Togoland Transferred to Gold Coast	The British government placed sovereignty over British Togoland under the Gold Coast colonial government.

October 15- November 3, 1923	International Conference for the Unification of Customs Formalities	To promote international trade and travel, the League of Nations hosted a conference on the unification of customs formalities in Geneva.
October 21, 1923	Declaration of the Rhein Republic	A short-lived Rhein Republic was proclaimed by separatists, who had the support of the French and Belgian governments, at Aachen.
October 22-29, 1923	Fifth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its fifth session in Geneva under the chairmanship of Mineichiro Adatei (Japan). The primary issue at this session was the inspection of labor protection.
November 1, 1923	Estonian-Latvian Defensive Treaty	The Estonian and Latvian governments signed a defensive treaty.
November 2, 1923	Estonian-Lithuanian Defensive Treaty	The Estonian and Lithuanian governments signed a defensive treaty. These agreements established the basis for a general defensive alliance to overthrow the Bavarian government through a coup in Munich. The revolt was suppressed by force and Hitler spent time in prison.
November 10, 1923	Franco-Swiss Customs Dispute	Due to the abrogated free zone agreement of August 1921, the French moved their customs stations forward to the political border with Switzerland. The Swiss government protested the French government's unilateral action.
November 10, 1923	Reparation Recovery Act Suspended	In an effort to address the economic crisis in Germany, the British government suspended the Reparation Recovery Act.
November 12- December 6, 1923	Fourth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its fourth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
November 15, 1923	Establishment of the Rentenbank	In an effort to end Germany's hyperinflation, Hjalmar Schacht introduced a new currency and deflationary policies which resulted in economic hardships for most Germans. As a result of this economic initiative, individual savings were wiped out during this period which fanned radical political partisanship.
November 15- December 9, 1923	Second General Conference on Communications and Transit	The League of Nations, in an effort to promote international communications and transportation, held a second general conference in Geneva.

November 16, 1923	Soviet-Swiss Tensions	A Swiss court acquitted Maurice Conradi of the assassination of V.V. Vorovsky, which fueled the tension between the Soviet and Swiss governments.
November 30, 1923	German Economic Investigation	Two committees were established to determine the causes of the German economic collapse and the impact of reparations payments on the country's economy.
December 10-20, 1923	Twenty-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-seventh session in Paris.
December 18, 1923	Tangier Convention	Representatives of the British, French, and Spanish governments agreed that Tangier was to be governed for the sultan by a mixed commission in which the French would exercise the leading influence in decisions.
December 18, 1923	U.S.-German Commercial Treaty	The German and U.S. governments signed a commercial treaty promoting trade between the two countries.
December 20, 1923	Hungarian Economic Reconstruction	The League of Nations implemented an economic reconstruction program for Hungary similar to the successful program developed for Austria.
December 27, 1923-January 2, 1924	Final Conference on the Exchange of Health Personnel	The League of Nations conducted its final conference on the exchange of medical personnel between member states in Geneva, which included discussions with the U.S. government.

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## Chronology 1924

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 6, 1924	Restoration of Catholic Property	The French government gave the Catholic Church the right to reoccupy its former property under the "diocesan associations" system. This policy marked an improvement in Franco-Vatican relations.
January 9, 1924	Assassination of Heinz	Heinz, the president of the autonomous Rheinland government, was assassinated
January 21, 1924	Death of Lenin	Vladimir Lenin died under mysterious circumstances, which led to a struggle for power in the Soviet Union between Josef Stalin and Leon Trotsky.
January 21, 1924	Anglo-French Agreement on the Sudan	The British and French governments definitively defined the border between French Sudan and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Wadai and Darfur).
January 21, 1924	First Kuo Min Tang National Congress	Sun Yat-sen led the first Kuo Min Tang National Congress in Canton as president, admitting Communists as members and accepting Russian advisors, notably Michael Borodin, who reorganized the party for a political offensive.
January 25, 1924	French Alliance with Czechoslovakia	The French government signed a treaty of mutual aid with Czechoslovakia in the event of an unprovoked attack by a third party.
January 27, 1924	Italian-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty of Friendship	The governments of Italy and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes signed a five-year treaty of friendship and reached an agreement on Fiume. The Italian government received the city while the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes gained Porto Barros and special facilities in Fiume. The treaty of friendship was not renewed in 1929.
January 31, 1924	Collapse of Rheinland Government	Heinz's assassination led to the fall of the separatist Rhineland movement and the restoration of German authority.
February 1, 1924	British de jure Recognition of Russia	The new Labour government extended de jure recognition of the Soviet Union. The British were the first major Allied government to recognize the Bolshevik regime.

February 1, 1924	Honduran Civil War	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, a Liberal and president of Honduras, established a dictatorship. The Conservatives began a revolt and the U.S. severed relations with Gutierrez.
February 2, 1924	Turkish Assembly Abolishment of the Caliphate	The Turkish National Assembly formally abolished the Caliphate ending the empire.
February 3, 1924	Death of Wilson	Woodrow Wilson, framer of the League of Nations, died after a long illness.
February 3, 1924	German-Turkish Treaty of Friendship	The German and Turkish governments signed a Treaty of Friendship establishing post-war relationships.
February 7, 1924	Tangier Convention	British, French, and Spanish delegates met and agreed to the permanent neutralization of the Tangier zone and government by an international commission.
February 7, 1924	Italian de jure Recognition of Russia	The Italian government extended de jure recognition to the Soviet government.
February 23, 1924	British Reduction of Reparations Duties	The British government decided to reduce Reparation Recovery duties on German imports to five percent.
February 28, 1924	U.S. Intervention in Honduras	The U.S. government landed additional troops in Honduras in response to the civil war. Rafael Lopez Gutierrez was killed in March and the civil war ended in May.
March 9, 1924	Fiume Incorporated into Italy	The Italian government officially incorporated the Free City of Fiume into Italy.
March 10, 1924	Japanese-Siamese Treaty	The Japanese government agreed to surrender its extraterritorial and tariff rights in Siam.
March 10-15, 1924	Twenty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-eighth session in Geneva.
March 21, 1924	Canadian-American Liquor Treaty	In response to Prohibition in the United States, American and British delegates negotiated the Liquor Treaty which was approved by the Dominion House of Commons.
April-June 1924	Japanese Anti-American Demonstrations	In response to the U.S. government's decision to abrogate the Gentleman's Agreement of 1907, resulting in the total exclusion of Japanese immigrants, the Japanese responded with demonstrations and a boycott of American goods.

April 1924	Russian-Romanian Conference	Romanian and Russian officials met to discuss the Bessarabian question. The conference collapsed when the Romanian government refused to hold a plebiscite in the region.
April 9, 1924	Dawes Plan	A committee, under the direction of U.S. General Charles G. Dawes, presented a plan to reorganize the German banking system under Allied supervision. German reparations were set at one billion gold marks annually, gradually increasing over five years to over two billion gold marks. In return, Germany would receive a foreign loan of 800 million gold marks to stabilize its economy.
April 16, 1924	German Acceptance of Dawes Plan	The German government accepted the Dawes Plan which helped restore the German economy.
April 18, 1924	Hungarian Financial Reorganization	To help restore the faltering Hungarian economy, the League of Nations agreed to intervene in reorganizing the country's financial system.
May 8, 1924	Memel Statute	Representatives of the British, French, Italian, and Japanese governments signed the Memel Statute, establishing Memel as an autonomous region under Lithuanian sovereignty.
May 14-18, 1924	Cancer Conference	The League of Nations sponsored a major health conference in Rome on the treatment of cancer.
May 21, 1924	U.S. Remission of Boxer Indemnity	The U.S. government returned the balance of the Boxer indemnity to China for the establishment of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.
May 26, 1924	U.S. Immigration Act	President Calvin Coolidge signed the Immigration Bill which limited annual immigration from a country to 2 percent of the nationals of that country in the United States in the 1890 census. Beginning on July 1, 1927, annual immigration was limited to a total of 150,000 immigrants apportioned on the basis of foreign populations in the U.S. in 1920. The act also excluded Japanese immigration, abrogating the Gentleman's Agreement of 1907.
May 31, 1924	Soviets Repudiation of Extraterritoriality in China	The Soviet government officially repudiated tsarist gains, surrendered extraterritorial rights, gave up their concessions at Tientsin and Hankow, and returned the remainder of the Boxer Indemnity for educational purposes to China. In return, the Chinese placed the Chinese Eastern Railroad under joint administration with the Russians. Despite an agreement with the Japanese, the Chinese constructed two new railroad lines in southern Manchuria.
June 6, 1924	U.S.-Canadian Anti-Smuggling Agreement	The U.S. and Canadian governments signed an agreement to provide for mutual assistance in preventing smuggling operations between the two countries.
June 10, 1924	Albanian Revolution	With the support of Italy, Bishop Fan Noli led a revolution in Albania, which forced the premier, Ahmed Bey Zogu, to flee to Italy.

June 11, 1924	Iraqi Ratification of Anglo-Iraqi Agreement	The Iraqi assembly ratified the Anglo-Iraqi Agreement of 1924, which transformed the mandate into an alliance.
June 11-17, 1924	Twenty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its twenty-ninth session in Geneva.
June 16-July 5, 1924	Sixth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its sixth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Hjalmar Branting (Sweden). The major issue considered during this session was labor's utilization of spare time.
June 16-September 24, 1924	Fifth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its fifth session in the Hague.
June 19, 1924	Liberian-Firestone Agreement	The Liberian government signed an agreement with the Firestone Rubber Plantation Company for the lease of one million acres of land for 99 years in return for a \$5 million loan (40 years at 7 percent interest) by the company.
June 21, 1924	Peru-Ecuador Protocol	Delegates from Ecuador and Peru signed a protocol which called for negotiations to settle border disputes between the two countries and to provide for arbitration if these talks failed to reach an agreement.
June 24-25, 1924	Egyptian Riots	Widespread rioting erupted in Egypt against British rule.
June 25-September 24, 1924	Procedure Chamber Summary of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held a procedure chamber summary in the Hague.
June 30, 1924	Riffian Uprising in Morocco	The Riffians began another revolt in Morocco against Spanish colonial rule.
July 1924	Suppression of Kurdish Insurrection in Iraq	The British finally suppressed the Kurdish autonomy insurrection in Iraq led by Sheikh Mahmud.

July 1924	Dominican Republic Elections	A provisional Dominican government supervised national elections which resulted in a victory for General Horacio Vasquez. His inauguration as the constitutional president of the Dominican Republic fulfilled the final requirement for the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from the country.
July 15, 1924	Anglo-Italian Juba River Agreement	The British and Italian governments agreed to the British cession of territory on northern side of the Juba River to Italian control.
July 16-August 16, 1924	London Reparation Conference	The Allied governments adopted the Dawes Plan and the German government passed the necessary legislation to enact the economic plan. The United States extended \$110 million in support of the German loan.
July 17-19, 1924	Conference of Experts for the Exchange of Official Information	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to promote the exchange of official information between member states.
August 6, 1924	Anglo-Turkish Mosul Dispute	The British and Turkish governments agreed to submit the question of control over the Mosul region, left opened by the Treaty of Lausanne, to the League of Nations for resolution.
August 7, 1924	Russo-Japanese Negotiations	Soviet and Japanese negotiators began meeting in Beijing on the issue of resuming diplomatic relations and addressing outstanding issues between the two countries.
August 8, 1924	British Commercial Treaty with Russia	The British government negotiated a commercial treaty with Russia which gave British exports most-favored-nation status. In return, the British offered the Russian government a loan when the Soviets settled their former tsarist government debts.
August 18, 1924	French Evacuation of Offenburg and Appenweier	In response to progress at the London Reparations Conference, the French government withdrew occupation forces from Offenburg and Appenweier in Germany.
August 24, 1924	Nejd Advances in Hejaz	The Wahabis, under Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, launched an attack on Taif in the Hejaz.
August 29, 1924	Reichstag Approval of the Dawes Plan	The German government officially ratified the Dawes Plan to restore the German economy and improve relations with the Allied governments.
August 29-October 3, 1924	Thirtieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirtieth session in Geneva.
September 1, 1924	Dawes Plan Starts	The Dawes Plan, designed to help Germany meet its reparations obligations, went into effect.

September 1-October 2, 1924	Fifth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its fifth session in Geneva under Giuseppe Motta (Switzerland).
September 5, 1925	Nejd Capture of Taif	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud seized control of Taif, giving the Wahabis control of the region.
September 24, 1924	Withdrawal of U. S. Troops from the Dominican Republic	The last U.S. Marines withdrew from the Dominican Republic.
September 25-October 3, 1924	Anglo-Egyptian Conference	Negotiations between Egyptian Premier Saad Zaghlul and British representative Ramsey MacDonald failed to reach an agreement on the reserved questions regarding British rule.
September 29, 1924	Dominican Republic Admission to the League of Nations	With the departure of the last American troops, the League of Nations admitted the Dominican Republic as a member state in the organization.
September 30, 1924	End of Naval Control in Germany	The Allied Powers relaxed controls on the German navy in response to improved relations between the Weimar republic and the Western Allies.
October 1924	Persian Suppression of Bakhtiari Chiefs	The Persian government launched a military offensive against Sheikh Khazal of Mohammerah and the Bakhtiari chiefs of southwestern Persia who had received extensive support from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the British government and had nearly gained independence. The Persian army defeated the chiefs and established Persian government rule over most of the country.
October 2, 1924	Geneva Protocol	Also known as the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, the drafters sought to strengthen the international machinery of the League of Nations resulting from the absence of Germany, Russia, and the U.S. The protocol required compulsory arbitration of all disputes and defined the aggressor as a nation unwilling to submit its case to arbitration.
October 13, 1924	Nejd Capture of Mecca	The Wahabis gained control of Mecca, the religious center of Islam.
October 20, 1924	Belgian Acceptance of East African Mandate	The Belgian government accepted the League of Nations mandate over the provinces of Ruanda and Urundi, which had been part of former German East Africa.

October 25, 1924	Zinoviev Letter	A letter from the Third International to the Soviet ambassador in Britain, calling for a workers' revolution in Britain, was released to the press. This incident contributed to a great Conservative victory in the general election held four days later.
October 27-31, 1924	Thirty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-first (extraordinary) session in Brussels.
October 28, 1924	French de jure Recognition of Russia	The French government extended de jure recognition of the Soviet Union.
October 29, 1924	Preliminary Mosul Award	The League Council declared a provisional line (Brussels Line) delineating the frontier between Iraq and Turkey, assigning most of the territory to Iraq.
October 30, 1924	Franco-Swiss Frontier Dispute	The League of Nations conducted a legal investigation of the customs dispute between France and Switzerland.
November 3, 1924-February 11, 1925	First Session of the First Opium Conference	The League of Nations held the first session of organization's first conference on opium smoking and addiction in Geneva.
November 5, 1924	Chinese Civil War	Civil war erupted in China marking the beginning of war lord rule and political instability.
November 17, 1924	U.S. Participation in International Opium Conference	Although the United States was not a member state of the League of Nations, the U.S. government sent a delegation to participate in the League's International Opium Conference.
November 18, 1924	Franco-Belgian Evacuation of the Ruhr	The last French and Belgian troops evacuated the Ruhr restoring German control over this strategic industrial region.
November 19, 1924	Philippine Independence Resolution	The Philippine legislature passed a resolution demanding full and complete independence from the United States.
November 19-28, 1924	Spanish Royal Visit to Rome	King Alfonso XIII of Spain conducted an official visit to Italy, which was designed to establish a closer understanding with Fascist Italy.
November 20, 1924	Assassination of Stack	An Egyptian fanatic assassinated Sir Lee Stack, British commander of the Egyptian army and Governor-General of the Sudan. The Egyptian government expressed its regret and promised to punish those responsible.

November 21, 1924	British Denouncement of Soviet Treaties	The new Conservative government rejected the commercial treaties signed by the Labour government with Soviet Russia.
November 22, 1924	British Ultimatum to Egypt	The British government demanded punishment of the assassins of Sir Lee Stack, a formal apology by the Egyptian government, suppression of anti-British political demonstrations, and the withdrawal of Egyptian forces from the Sudan. Egyptian Premier Zaghlul accepted all of these terms except for the withdrawal of Egyptian forces from the Sudan.
November 24, 1924	Egyptian Withdrawal from the Sudan	As a result of British pressure, Zaghlul resigned as premier of Egypt and his successor yielded to British demands for the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from the Sudan.
November 24, 1924-February 19, 1925	Second Session of First Opium Conference	The League of Nations began the second session of the first conference on opium smoking and addiction in Geneva.
December 1924	Spanish Retreat in Morocco	After suffering a series of defeats, Spanish forces withdrew from the interior of Morocco and focused on the suppression of the rebellion on the Moroccan coast.
December 1, 1924	Failed Communist Revolt in Estonia	After the conviction of 150 supporters, the Communists in Estonia staged an uprising. The Estonian government successfully suppressed the revolt which led to rise of conservative political movements in the republic and continued tensions with the Soviet Union.
December 2, 1924	Anglo-German Commercial Treaty	The German and British governments signed a new commercial agreement to foster trade between the two countries.
December 8-13, 1924	Thirty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-second session in Rome.
December 12, 1924	Albanian Counter-Revolution	Ahmed Zogu led a counter-revolution with the support of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes and regained control of the Albanian government. Bishop Fan Noli fled to Italy.

## Chronology 1925

Date	Event	Historical Background
January-June 1925	Nejd Siege of Jidda	The Wahabis, under Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud, conducted a siege of Jidda, although Sherif Ali held on to power.
January 1, 1925	Costa Rican Withdrawal from the League	The Costa Rican government decided to withdraw from the League of Nations in response to the League's failure to address regional disputes.
January 1, 1925	Tanganyikan Immigration Policy	The British introduced new immigration regulations in Tanganyika, which permitted the return of German settlers to the former German colony.
January 1, 1925	Creation of Syria	The French government united the provinces of Damascus and Aleppo to form the new state of Syria.
January 12-February 11, 1925	First Session of the Second Opium Conference	The League of Nations hosted the first session of the Second Opium Conference in Geneva in an effort to eliminate international opium trafficking and use.
January 12-March 25, 1925	Sixth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its sixth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
January 19-February 19, 1925	Second Session of the Second Opium Conference	The League of Nations sponsored the second session of the Second Opium Conference in Geneva with the goal of reducing opium trafficking and use around the world.

January 20, 1925	Russo-Japanese Convention	The Japanese and Soviet governments agreed to restore diplomatic relations and reached a number of important agreements. The Soviets recognized the Treaty of Portsmouth of 1905 and revised the Fisheries Convention of 1907. In return, the Japanese received oil and coal concessions in northern Sakhalin Island and agreed to the evacuation of Japanese troops from the Russian half of the island. This agreement settled most disputes between the two countries.
January 20, 1925	Anglo-Chinese Treaty of Peking	The British and Chinese governments signed a treaty in Beijing as the British agreed to recognize Chinese sovereignty issues.
January 21, 1925	Japanese Recognition of Soviet Government	The Japanese government formally recognized the Soviet government and acknowledged the troop withdrawal from northern Sakhalin.
February-April 1925	Great Kurdistan Insurrection	The Kurds mounted a major insurrection against the Turkish government in opposition to the Kemal government's religion policy and demanded autonomy. The Turkish suppression of the insurrection was costly in terms of lives and capital and Mustapha Kemal received greater dictatorial powers.
February 2, 1925	French Suppression of Vatican Embassy	The French government renewed its anti-clerical policy by suppressing the Vatican embassy, which caused a storm of opposition from the Right. The government did agree to a special arrangement with the Vatican regarding representation in Alsace and Lorraine.
February 4-13, 1925	International Health Conference	The League of Nations sponsored a major health conference in Singapore in a coordinated effort to combat diseases in the Far East.
February 6, 1925	U.S. Withdrawal from the International Opium Conference	After the American proposal to address opium traffic was rejected by the other members of the conference, the U.S. delegation from the League of Nations' International Opium Conference withdrew from the deliberations.
February 9, 1925	Rheinland Mutual Guaranty Pact	The German government proposed the Rheinland Mutual Guaranty Pact to promote better relations in Western Europe. The British government expressed an interest in the proposal as a substitute policy to replace the Geneva Protocol.
February 10, 1925	U.S.-Canadian Fishing Agreement	The U.S. and Canadian governments signed a treaty outlining fishing rights for their respective nationals as well as addressing outstanding fishing issues.
February 11-19, 1925	International Opium Conventions	The International Opium Conventions convened to improve global opium production and trafficking control.

February 14, 1925	Franco-Siamese Treaty	The French government renounced its special rights in Siam and arranged for the arbitration of disputes.
March 5, 1925	U.S. House Support of World Court Membership	The House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly in support of U.S. adherence to the World Court Protocol, placing political pressure on the Senate to support membership.
March 9, 1925	U.S. Arbitration of Tacna Dispute	President Calvin Coolidge of the United States agreed to arbitrate between Chile and Peru regarding the Tacna-Arica regional dispute.
March 9-14, 1925	Thirty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-third session in Geneva.
March 12, 1925	British Rejection of the Geneva Protocol	Due to the opposition of the British Dominions, the newly elected Conservative government in Britain decided to reject the Geneva Protocol.
March 18, 1925	Franco-Swiss Border Agreement	Through arbitration, the French and Swiss governments reached a final agreement regarding free zones on the two countries' border region.
April 1925	French Support for Rheinland Guaranty	Aristide Briand, the new French Foreign Minister, indicated that France would support the Rheinland Mutual Guaranty Pact if the German government agreed to join the League of Nations.
April 2, 1925	Franco-Turkish Agreement on Alexandretta	The French and Turkish governments agreed on the autonomy of Alexandretta.
April 3, 1925	Scheldt Navigation Agreement	The Belgian and Dutch governments signed a treaty ending a long-standing dispute over navigation rights on the Scheldt.
April 3, 1925	Repeal of Reparation Recovery Act	The British government repealed the Reparation Recovery Act which placed import duties on German goods as a means of recovering reparations payments from Germany.
April 4, 1925	Japanese Evacuation of Northern Sakhalin	Japanese troops withdrew from northern Sakhalin and turned the territory over to Soviet authorities.

April 4-May 25, 1925	Seventh Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its seventh (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
April 13, 1925	Beginning Moroccan Insurrection against the French	Abd el-Krim launched an attack against French forces in Morocco marking the beginning of a renewed insurrection.
May 1925	Opening of French Embassy in Vatican City	In light of the political opposition in France, the French government decided to open an embassy in Vatican City.
May 4-June 17, 1925	Geneva Arms Conference	Delegates met in Geneva to negotiate an arms limitation agreement which resulted in the Arms Traffic Convention of June 1925.
May 19-22, 1925	International Sleeping Sickness Conference	The League of Nations hosted a health conference on African sleeping sickness in London.
May 19-June 10, 1925	Seventh Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its seventh session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Eduard Benes (Czechoslovakia). The major issues discussed at the conference were workingmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases, equality of treatment in accident compensation, and night work in bakeries.
May 20-21, 1925	Lindbergh Flight	Charles Lindbergh was the first pilot to fly solo non-stop across the Atlantic Ocean, departing New York and landing in Paris.
May 30, 1925	Shanghai Riots	Chinese sentiments against the "unequal treaties" led to protests in Shanghai. British forces used force to disperse the student protesters.
June 1925	U.S.-Mexican Tensions	In light of the long controversy between the U.S. and Mexico regarding the Mexican government's application of the constitution to property rights, U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg accused the Calles government of Mexico of failing to protect American lives and property. This accusation led to increased tensions between the two countries.
June 8-11, 1925	Thirty-Fourth League Council Session.	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-fourth session in Geneva.

June 15-August 25, 1925	Eighth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its eighth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
June 17, 1925	Arms Traffic Convention	Delegates participated in the Arms Traffic Convention to limit international trade in arms and munitions as a means to promote peace. The delegates signed a protocol which prohibited the use of poison gas.
June 23, 1925	Canton Riots	Chinese protests against the "unequal treaties" spread to Canton. The Chinese conducted strikes and a boycott against British goods and shipping.
June 29, 1925	Juba River Transfer	The British ceded a strip of territory on the Juba River in Somaliland to Italy in fulfillment of the Treaty of London of 1915.
July 6, 1925	Czech-Vatican Relations Severed	In response to the Czech celebration of the anniversary of John Hus as a national holiday, coupled with a long-standing dispute over the appointment of bishops and the delineation of dioceses, the Czech government and the Papacy severed official relations.
July 11, 1925	French Arrest of Druse Notables	After inviting Druse leaders to attend a conference in Damascus, the French arrested these notables after they accused the French of favoritism towards the Christians in Syria.
July 14, 1925	Anglo-Siam Agreement	The British government renounced its special rights in Siam and arranged for the arbitration of disputes with the Siamese government.
July 18, 1925	Beginning of Lebanese Insurrection	Sultan Pasha led the Great Insurrection of the Druses against the French in Lebanon. The Druse soon gained control of the countryside and launched attacks against the larger cities.
July 18, 1925	Treaty of Nettuno	The Italian and Yugoslav governments signed a treaty regarding both nations' claims to Dalmatia and the Adriatic islands.
July 20, 1925	French Withdrawal from Westphalia	French occupation forces evacuated Westphalia leaving German authorities in control of the region.
July 26, 1925	Franco-Spanish Agreement on Morocco	In light of the insurrection in Morocco, the French and Spanish governments agreed to take common action against the Riff insurgents. The French eventually dispatched 150,000 troops to control the Riffians.
July 27, 1925	Southwest African Constitution	The British introduced a new constitution for Southwest Africa which provided for a colonial legislature. The German population became British subjects, but German remained an official language.

August 15, 1925	Norwegian Annexation of Spitzbergen	The Norwegian government officially annexed the Spitzbergen Islands in the Arctic Ocean. Sovereignty over the islands remains a source of dispute between Norway and the Soviet Union.
August 18, 1925	U.S.-Belgian War Debt Agreement	The U.S. and Belgian governments concluded an agreement on Belgian war debt obligations to the United States during World War I.
August 19-29, 1925	Stockholm Ecumenical Conference	Religious delegates from a variety of faiths met in Stockholm for the Ecumenical Church Conference to revive the ecumenical church movement in post-war Europe.
August 21, 1925	Reorganization of Ruanda-Urundi Mandate	The Belgian government united the administration of the Ruanda-Urundi mandate with the colonial government in the Belgian Congo.
August 25, 1925	French Evacuation of the Ruhr	The last French troops evacuated Duesseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort, ending French occupation of the Ruhr region of Germany.
September 1-4, 1925	Security Pact Deliberations	A committee of international jurists met in London to draft a security pact to prevent the outbreak of future wars.
September 2, 1925	Albanian National Bank	The Albanian government organized a national bank under Italian auspices with the support of an Italian loan.
September 2-28, 1925	Thirty-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-fifth session in Geneva.
September 3, 1925	Second International Conference on the Standardization of Medicine	The League of Nations hosted the second conference on medicine standardization in Geneva. The delegates worked to unify drug formulae around the world.
September 7-26, 1925	Sixth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its sixth session in Geneva under Raoul Dandurand (Canada).
September 9, 1925	Franco-Spanish Offensive in Morocco	Under the command of Marshal Henri-Phillipe Petain, a combined Franco-Spanish force began an offensive against the Riffians.

September 10, 1925	End of League Control of Austrian Finances	The League of Nations voted to end its successful control of Austrian finances as the country's economy returned to health.
September 23, 1925	Australian Immigration Restriction Act	The Australian Parliament gave the Governor-General the authority to prohibit the entrance of aliens of any specified nationality, class, race, or occupation for economic or racial reasons. While this act was never systematically enforced, it limited the entry of Italian immigrants in response to Australian labor group objections.
October 5-16, 1925	Locarno Conference	European delegates met in Locarno, Switzerland to negotiate a variety of treaties which guaranteed the borders of Western Europe. These treaties became the basis for inter-war peace and security and signaled a shift in European diplomacy towards international law and arbitration of disputes. While the "spirit of Locarno" offered hope for the future, the treaties did not eliminate German expansion to the east or south and encouraged the French to seek alliances with East European nations.
October 12, 1925	Soviet-German Commercial Treaty	The German and Soviet governments signed a commercial treaty designed to increase trade between the two countries.
October 14, 1925	French Evacuation of Damascus	Rioting in Damascus erupted after the French displayed the corpses of Druse rebels. The popular uprising forced French forces to withdraw from the city.
October 18-20, 1925	French Counterattack on Damascus	The French launched a 48 hour bombardment of Damascus, followed by an air and tank assault.
October 21-23, 1925	Bulgarian-Greek Border Incident	Greek and Bulgarian forces clashed on the border which resulted in a Greek invasion of Bulgarian territory.
October 22-November 25, 1925	Ninth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its ninth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
October 25, 1925	Nicaraguan Revolution	Emiliano Chamorro began a revolt against the Carlos Solorzano government, forcing the Vice President, Juan Sacasa to resign from office. This revolt would lead to U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua.
October 26-30, 1925	Thirty-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-sixth (extraordinary) session in Paris.

November 1, 1925	Nejd-Iraqi Agreement	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud and the Iraqi government reached an agreement regarding the assignment and rights of the frontier tribes.
November 2, 1925	Anglo-Nejd Agreement	The British government and Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud negotiated an agreement regarding the frontier of Hejaz-Nejd and Transjordan.
November 12, 1925	U.S.-Italian War Debt Settlement	The Italian government agreed to repay its war debt to the United States with an interest rate fixed at 0.4 percent.
November 20-27, 1925	European Conference on Ship Measurement	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in Paris to determine a common measurement for ship tonnage.
November 27, 1925	German Ratification of Locarno Treaties	The German government formally ratified the treaties negotiated during the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	Treaties of Mutual Guaranty of German Borders	Delegates from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy signed treaties which guaranteed the Franco-German and Beglo-German border regions. These treaties were guaranteed by the British and Italian governments and were the products of the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	Polish-German Arbitration Treaty	Polish and German delegates signed a treaty which called for the arbitration of disputes between Germany and Poland. This treaty was negotiated during the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	Czech-German Arbitration Treaty	Czech and German delegates signed a treaty which called for the arbitration of disputes between Germany and Czechoslovakia. This treaty was drafted during the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	Franco-German Arbitration Treaty	French and German delegates signed a treaty which called for negotiations to settle disputes between France and Germany. This treaty was drafted during the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	Belgian-German Arbitration Treaty	Belgian and German delegates signed a treaty which called for the arbitration of disputes between Belgium and Germany. This treaty was also negotiated during the Locarno Conference.
December 1, 1925	French Mutual Assistance Treaties	The French government negotiated separate mutual assistance treaties with Poland and Czechoslovakia in the event of a German attack on any of the signatories. These treaties reflected France's concern for a resurgent Germany despite the Locarno Conference guarantees. The French developed an extensive alliance system with Poland and the Little Entente powers and began construction of the Maginot Line.

December 3, 1925	Northern Irish Border Agreement	The British and Irish Free State governments signed an agreement delineating the border of Northern Ireland. This agreement was the result of long negotiations and the rejection of several compromise proposals. The 1920 border was retained in the agreement, but the Irish Free State was relieved of obligations for the British national debt.
December 5, 1925	Nejd Capture of Medina	The city of Medina surrendered to Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud's forces which forced Sherif Ali to abdicate his throne.
December 6, 1925	Milner-Schialoja Agreement	The British and Italian governments redrew the border between Libya and Egypt, which included the transfer of the Jarabub Oasis and other parts of western Egypt to Italy.
December 7, 1925	Philippine Independence Petition	The Philippine legislature sent a petition to the U.S. Congress demanding independence.
December 7-16, 1925	Thirty-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-seventh session in Geneva.
December 14, 1925	Bulgarian-Greek Border Settlement	The League of Nations settled the Bulgarian-Greek border incident of October 1925 and fined the Greek government for the frontier violation.
December 14-20, 1925	Anglo-Italian Notes Regarding Ethiopia	The British and Italian governments exchanged diplomatic notes regarding their future interests in Ethiopia. The British government promised to aid the Italian government develop its sphere of influence in Ethiopia in return for Italian support for British plans to build a dam at Lake Tsana.
December 16, 1925	Mosul Award	The League of Nations assigned most of the disputed territory in the oil rich Mosul region to Iraq, despite strong Turkish protests.
December 17, 1925	Turco-Soviet Security Treaty	The Turkish and Soviet governments declared an alliance which established close political and economic cooperation between the two countries.
December 23, 1925	Nejd Capture of Jidda	Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud consolidated his control over Arabia after seizing Jidda.

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## Chronology 1926

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 8, 1926	Ibn Saud Proclaimed King of Hejaz	After a successful military campaign which led to the capture of Jidda, Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud became the King of Hejaz.
January 13, 1926	Anglo-Iraqi Treaty	In response to the League's recommendation that Britain's role in Iraq should be extended if Iraq received the Mosul region, the British and Iraqi governments signed a new treaty extending their relationship for 25 years or until Iraq joined the League of Nations.
January 14, 1926	Nicaraguan Revolution	Emiliano Chamorro gained control of the presidency of Nicaragua, but the U. S. government refused to extend recognition of the new Nicaraguan government.
January 14-30, 1926	Nordic Pacific Settlement Agreements	The Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish governments signed a series of agreements which provided for the pacific settlement of all disputes in the Nordic region.
January 21, 1926	Opening of Makwar Dam	The opening of the Makwar (Senaar) Dam in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan marked the Sudanese utilization of Nile River water for irrigation purposes. The Egyptians opposed the project since cultivation and water diversion in the Sudan could deprive the Egyptians of their critical water supply.
January 27, 1926	Senate Approval of World Court Membership	The U.S. Senate approved United States adherence to the World Court Protocol, but attached a number of reservations designed to protect American interests. The members of the World Court found most of the reservations acceptable, except for a reservation regarding advisory opinions by the court. Since an agreement could not be reached on this issue, the U.S. did not join the World Court at that time.
January 31, 1926	First Rheinland Zone Evacuated	In light of improved relations between Germany and the Western powers, French forces conducted the first evacuation of the Rheinland.
February 1926	Southern Tyrol Tensions	Relations between the German and Italian governments became acutely strained due to the ruthless policy of Germanization in the southern Tyrol.

February 2-May 26, 1926	Tenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its tenth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
February 10, 1926	German Application to the League	The German government applied for membership in the League of Nations in accord with the Locarno Treaties. Germany's admission was postponed due to disputes regarding the distribution of seats on the Council.
February 11, 1926	Mexican Nationalization of Church Property	The Mexican government instituted an anti-clerical policy and nationalized the property of the Roman Catholic Church.
February 12, 1926	Thirty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-eighth (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
March 8-17, 1926	Special League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held a special session in Geneva under Alfonso Costa (Portugal).
March 8-18, 1926	Thirty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its thirty-ninth session in Geneva.
March 12, 1926	Danish Disarmament	The Danish Parliament voted for almost complete disarmament, a policy the government implemented.
March 17, 1926	Delay of German Admission into the League	Germany's admission into the League of Nations was delayed because of complications raised by Brazil and Spain regarding the allocation of the Council's permanent seats.
March 26, 1926	Polish-Romanian Treaty of Alliance	The Polish and Romanian governments signed a Treaty of Alliance to bolster security in Eastern Europe.
April 1926	Franco-Moroccan Peace Negotiations	The French government participated in Moroccan peace talks with Abd el-Krim without concrete results.

April 1926	French War Debt Agreement	The French government negotiated a settlement of its war debt with the U.S. government. The French agreed to repay their debts over a period of 62 years at an interest rate of 1.6 percent.
April 1926	Conference on Motor Traffic	The League of Nations hosted a conference on motor traffic in Paris to improve international traffic problems.
April 22, 1926	Persian-Turkish-Afghan Treaty of Mutual Security	The Iranian, Turkish, and Afghan governments signed a Treaty of Mutual Security under Soviet auspices. Despite the agreement, friction between Iran, Turkey, and Iraq over the Kurdish population undermined better relations between the nations.
April 24, 1926	German-Soviet Treaty of Neutrality and Friendship	The German and Soviet governments extended the treaty of neutrality and friendship marked by the Treaty of Rapallo of 1922.
May 2, 1926	Sandinista Revolt in Nicaragua	General Augustino Sandino launched a Liberal revolt against the Chamorro government. In response, the U.S. government immediately dispatched military forces to Nicaragua.
May 3, 1926	International Congress on Critical Drama and Theater	The League of Nations sponsored a congress in Geneva to promote critical drama and theater.
May 7, 1926	Franco-Spanish Offensive in Morocco	In response to the failed peace talks, the French and Spanish governments launched a new offensive against the Riffians.
May 7-19, 1926	Second Druse Offensive on Damascus	The Druse launched a second major offensive on Damascus, forcing the French to withdraw again from the city. The French responded with a major bombardment of the city.
May 12-18, 1926	Second International Passport Conference	The League of Nations hosted a second conference in Geneva on passport standardization to promote international travel.
May 18-26, 1926	Preparatory Commission on Disarmament Meeting	Appointed by the League of Nations in 1925, the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament met. The United States sent representatives and the Soviet Union joined the deliberations in 1927.
May 22, 1926	Belgian Neutrality Treaty	The British and French governments signed an agreement with the Belgian government formally abrogating the Treaty of 1839.

May 23, 1926	Proclamation of Great Lebanon	The French established the republic of Great Lebanon.
May 24, 1926	Mexican Nationalization of Minerals and Oil	The Mexican government announced the nationalization of sub-soil resources (minerals and petroleum) which clouded the property rights of foreign resource extraction companies. This marked the beginning of growing economic tensions between the U.S. and Mexican governments.
May 26, 1926	End of Riffian War	Abd el-Krim surrendered to the French and Spanish ending the Riffian War, which began in 1921. The French exiled Abd el-Krim to the island of Reunion.
May 26-June 5, 1926	Eighth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its eighth session in Geneva under the chairmanship of Mgr. W.A. Nolens (the Netherlands). The major issue at this conference was the simplification of emigrant inspections on board ships.
June 1926	End of League Control of Hungarian Finances	The League of Nations ended its reconstruction of the Hungarian economy with the restoration of economic growth in Hungary.
June 5, 1926	Anglo-Turkish Agreement on Mosul	The British and Turkish governments signed a final treaty on the disposition of the Mosul region based on the decision reached by the League of Nations.
June 7-10, 1926	Fortieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fortieth session in Geneva.
June 7-24, 1926	Ninth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) conducted its ninth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Viscount Burnham (Britain). This session addressed issues such as seamen's articles of agreement and the repatriation of sailors.
June 10, 1926	Spanish Withdrawal from League	The Spanish government announced that Spain would withdraw from the League of Nations over the issue of obtaining a permanent seat on the Council. The government later rescinded the decision and remained a member.
June 10, 1926	Franco-Romanian Treaty of Friendship	The French and Romanian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship to bolster security in Eastern Europe.

June 10, 1926	League Loan to Bulgaria	The League of Nations granted a large loan to the Bulgarian government to facilitate the settlement of refugees in the region.
June 12, 1926	Brazilian Withdrawal from the League	The Brazilian government announced its intentions to withdraw from the League of Nations after failing to secure a permanent seat on the League Council. Unlike the Spanish, the Brazilians followed through with their threat and the withdrawal became effective two years later.
June 12, 1926	International Congress of the International Press	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva for international press representatives.
June 14, 1926	Congress of Dramatic Authors and Composers	To promote the arts around the world, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva for dramatic authors and composers.
June 15-July 26, 1926	Eleventh Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its eleventh session in the Hague.
June 19, 1926	Ethiopian Protest of Anglo-Italian Note	The Ethiopian government protested against the Anglo-Italian Notes of 1925 which threatened Ethiopian sovereignty. Both the British and Italian governments offered assurances of continued support of Ethiopian authority.
June 21, 1926	Congress for Mutual Assistance between Universities	To support international education, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Warsaw on mutual assistance between universities.
July-October 1926	Stalin's Consolidation of Power over the Soviet Union	Josef Stalin defeated Leon Trotsky and the Leftist opposition bloc by declaring a policy of Socialism in one country. Trotsky insisted that a Communist regime in one country was an anomaly and the Proletarian Revolution would only be safe when the entire world had embraced Socialism.
July 1926	End of League Control of Austrian Finances	The League of Nations officially discontinued its control of Austrian finances with a resurgence in the Austrian economy.

July-October 1926	Chiang Kai-shek's Northern Campaign	With the support of the Russians, Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuo Min Tang fought a successful campaign against the Chinese war lords in northern China, eventually seizing control of Hankou (Hankow) and Wuchang (Wuch'ang).
July 1, 1926	Anglo-Portuguese Agreement on Southern Africa	The British and Portuguese governments defined the border between Angola and Southwest Africa at the Kuene River.
July 2, 1926	Mexican Anti-Clerical Legislation	The Mexican government passed legislation which undermined the power of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico and threatened relations with the Vatican.
July 10, 1926	Macedonian Raid against the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	Macedonians from Bulgaria mounted a large raid across the border of the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes. This marked the beginning of a series of raids in the Balkans.
July 26, 1926	Philippine Independence Resolution	The Philippine legislature adopted a plebiscite resolution on independence, but the governor vetoed the measure.
July 28, 1926	Panama Canal Treaty	American and Panamanian delegates negotiated a treaty designed to protect the Panama Canal in time of war. The treaty provided that Panama would consider itself at war when the U.S. became a belligerent and permitted peacetime American military maneuvers on Panamanian territory. The treaty raised a great storm of protest in Panama over the violation of national sovereignty.
July 30, 1926	Albanian Border Treaty	Delegates from Britain, France, Greece, Italy, and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes signed the final act which settled the frontiers of Albania.
August 7, 1926	Spanish-Italian Treaty of Friendship	The Spanish and Italian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship marking Italian efforts to establish a closer relationship with the Spanish.
August 11, 1926	Balkan Note Condemning Macedonian Raids	Representatives from Greece, Romania, and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes sent diplomatic notes to the Bulgarian government demanding the end to the Macedonian raids. The Bulgarian government proved unable to prevent the border violations.
August 17, 1926	Greco-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty	Government representatives from Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes signed an agreement settling the question of a Yugoslav free port at Saloniki.

August 31, 1926	Soviet-Afghan Pact of Neutrality and Non-Aggression	The Soviet and Afghan governments signed a Pact of Neutrality and Non-Aggression which supplemented an earlier agreement.
September 2, 1926	Italo-Yemeni Treaty of Friendship	The Italian government and the Imam of Yemen signed a Treaty of Friendship. This marked the first attempt of the Italian government to establish influence on the east coast of the Red Sea.
September 2-7, 1926	Forty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-first session in Geneva.
September 6-25, 1926	Seventh League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its seventh session in Geneva under Momchilo Ninchich (Yugoslavia).
September 8, 1926	German Admission to the League	The League of Nations formally admitted Germany as a member and the Germans received a permanent seat on the Council.
September 16, 1926	Italo-Romanian Treaty of Friendship	The Italian and Romanian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship by which the Italians offered the Romanians a large loan in return for oil and other concessions.
September 16-20, 1926	Forty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-second session in Geneva.
September 18, 1926	Greco-Polish Treaty of Friendship	The Greek and Polish governments signed a Treaty of Friendship.
September 23, 1926	Nicaraguan Armistice	The U.S. government negotiated an armistice between the political factions in Nicaragua. Emiliano Chamorro resigned as president and the Nicaraguan Congress met to select a new president.
September 26, 1926	International Slavery Convention	Twenty nations signed the International Slavery Convention outlawing the institution.
September 27-30, 1926	International Film Congress	To support the visual arts, the League of Nations hosted an international film congress in Geneva.

October 1926	End of Chinese Boycott of British Goods	The British relented on the "unequal treaties" issue and the Chinese ended their strikes and boycotts of British goods.
October 15, 1926	International Congress of Expert Surveyors	To standardize surveying techniques around the world, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva on surveying.
October 19-November 18, 1926	Imperial Conference	Commonwealth delegates, meeting in London, declared that Britain and the Dominions were autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, and were not subordinate to any other in respect to their domestic or external affairs but were united by a common allegiance to the crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
November 1926-July 1927	Java Revolution	The Dutch suppressed a Communist revolution in Java in the Dutch East Indies with great difficulty.
November 2, 1926	Catalonian Coup Attempt	Separatists operating from France attempted to mount a coup in Catalonia against Spanish rule.
November 6, 1926	Statutory/Simon Commission	The British Parliament appointed the Statutory Commission to investigate the political situation in India and the operation of the Montagu-Chelmsford system. While Parliamentary commission included members of all of the British political parties, they failed to include Indian members and both Hindus and Muslims voted to boycott the commission investigation. The result was further political disorder in India.
November 5-6, 1926	Congress of the International Union of Press Journalists	In an effort to support international news coverage and distribution, the League of Nations supported a conference in Geneva on press issues.
November 10, 1926	Canadian-U. S. Diplomatic Relations	The Canadians appointed their first diplomatic minister in Washington, DC, Vincent Massey.
November 11, 1926	New Nicaraguan Government	The Nicaraguan Congress elected Adolfo Diaz (Conservative) as the new president of Nicaragua, which alienated the Liberals and laid the ground for renewed civil war.
November 20-26, 1926	Northern Albanian Insurrection	The Albanian government suppressed an insurrection in the north with difficulty. The rebels reportedly received support from the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes.

November 27, 1926	Treaty of Tirana	The Italian and Albanian governments signed a treaty establishing a de facto Italian protectorate over Albania. The two governments agreed to work together to maintain the Albanians' territorial status quo and the Italians promised not to interfere in Albanian affairs without request.
December 2, 1926	Nicaraguan Civil War	Juan Sacasa, former Liberal vice president, returned from exile in Mexico and established a Liberal government which received recognition from the Mexican government. A civil war between the Liberals and Conservatives ensued with the U.S. supporting Adolfo Diaz (Conservative).
December 6-11, 1926	Forty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-third session in Geneva.
December 7, 1926	Thompson Report on the Philippines	Carmi Thompson investigated conditions in the Philippines and recommended the postponement of independence. He suggested that the U. S. government should extend Philippines home rule and that the Philippine government should liquidate its business enterprises.

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## Chronology 1927

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1927	Mexican Petroleum Legislation	To implement the 1917 constitution, two laws passed by the Mexican Congress went into effect. Under the Petroleum Law, permanent foreign concessions were limited to 50 years and foreign corporations had to waive their right of appeal to their home government (the Calvo Clause). The Law, which the Mexican legislature designed to break up the large estates, restricted foreign land ownership in Mexico. These two laws alienated American oil corporations operating in Mexico and increased tensions between the two countries.
January 1, 1927	Nationalist Chinese Government at Hankou	The Nationalist Chinese officially established their new capital at Hankow (Hankou) in central China.
January 17-20, 1927	Conference of Health Experts on Child Welfare	To promote the general health and welfare of children around the world, the League of Nations held a conference in Paris.
January 27, 1927	Panamanian Rejection of the Treaty of 1926	The Panamanian Assembly refused to ratify the Panama Canal Treaty of 1926 with the U.S. because the agreement violated Panamanian sovereignty. The Panamanian government moved the issue to the League of Nations for consideration, but the League took no action.
January 27, 1927	U.S. Arbitration with Mexico	The U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling for arbitration to address the growing crisis with Mexico stemming from the southern republic's new petroleum laws.
January 31, 1927	End of Inter-Allied Military Control of Germany	The Inter-Allied Commission of Military Control in Germany ended its administrative duties. Future problems with German rearmament would come under League of Nations jurisdiction.
February 1927	U.S. Minister Sent to Canada	President Calvin Coolidge appointed William Phillips as U.S. Minister to Canada.

February 1927	Catholic Church Repudiated Mexican Constitution	The Roman Catholic Church publicly repudiated the Mexican Constitution of 1917 in response to the Mexican government's anti-cleric policy.
February 1927	German Airline Service to Persia	The Junkers Company opened regular air service to Baku, Teheran, Esfahan, and Bushire. This air service continued until 1932.
February 9, 1927	Tangier Conference	International delegates met in Paris to consider the Spanish government's demand that Tangier should be included in Spanish Morocco.
February 10, 1927	U.S. Call for Naval Disarmament Talks	President Calvin Coolidge called for a five-power conference to be held in Geneva to negotiate limitations on the construction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines not covered by the Washington Naval Treaty of 1921. The conference was scheduled for June 1927.
February 11, 1927	Mexican Anti-Clerical Policy	The Mexican government ordered the nationalization of church property. It began to close parochial schools. The Mexican government also deported foreign priests, nuns, and monks. Tensions between the Mexican government and the Roman Catholic Church remained tense and often flared into open conflict.
February 21, 1927	Indian-South African Conference	Representatives of the Indian government met with South African leaders to aid Indians who wanted to return home to the sub-continent. Indians who chose to stay in South Africa were to be free of further South African restrictions.
February 27, 1927	British Concessions in China	The British government, tired of the Chinese boycott against British goods and hopeful of wooing the Chinese from Soviet influence, returned the concessions at Hankou (Hankow) and Jiujiang (Kiukiang) to the Nationalist government.
March 7-12, 1927	Forty-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-fourth session in Geneva.
March 9, 1927	Italian Revocation of Self-Government in Libya	The Italian government decided to revoke self-government in Libya.
March 24, 1927	Communist Capture of Nanjing	Chinese Communists seized Nanjing (Nanking) and killed six foreigners in an attempt to discredit Chiang Kai-Shek and the Nationalists. The international community raised a force of 40,000 troops to protect Shanghai.
March 27, 1927	End of Consular Courts in Siam	The Siamese government closed the consular courts with the ratification of the last treaties ending extraterritoriality and the government established a new tariff policy for Siam.

April 5, 1927	Italo-Hungarian Treaty of Friendship	The Italian and Hungarian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship reflecting a period of close relations between the two countries; this marked the beginning of the Fascist policy of rallying the "revisionist" states (reflecting growing agitation for treaty revisions) against the Little Entente and the French.
April 6, 1927	Briand Announcement of Outlawry of War	Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France, publicly announced a proposal for the "outlawry of war." Briand developed this proposal after conversations with Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University in March.
April 15, 1927	Settlement of the Vorovsky Affair	The Swiss and Soviet governments finally settled the last questions resulting from the assassination of V.V. Vorovsky, the Soviet delegate to the Lausanne Conference. Despite the agreement, which restored diplomatic relations, ties between the Swiss and Soviet governments remained cool.
April 18, 1927	Purge of Communists in China	Chiang Kai-Shek and his conservative allies in the Kuo Min Tang split from the radicals in Hankou (Hankow) and set up a new government in Nanjing (Nanking). Chiang purged the Russians and Communists from Hankou to restore political unity.
April 25-30, 1927	First International Rabies Conference	In an effort to promote the treatment of rabies, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Paris.
May-June 1927	Japanese Intervention in Shantung	The Japanese government dispatched troops to protect residents in Jiaozhou Bay (Tsinan), hindering the advance of Kuo Min Tang forces marching on to the city.
May 2-23, 1927	International Economic Conference	Over 50 nations sent delegates to the International Economic Conference in Geneva to address international economic and trade issues.
May 4, 1927	American Arbitration of Nicaraguan Civil War	Henry L. Stimson, U.S. delegate, succeeded in getting the Liberals and Conservatives in Nicaragua together for an agreement. President Adolfo Diaz would complete his term in office, the Liberals would disarm, and the U.S. agreed to supervise the next election.
May 13, 1927	Black Friday--German Economic Crisis	The German economic system collapsed when threatened to expand to a general European economic crisis.
May 20, 1927	Anglo-Nejd Treaty	Under the Treaty of Jeddah, the British government recognized the independence of Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud's kingdom.
May 20-21, 1927	First Solo Flight Across Atlantic	Charles Lindbergh, an American aviator, became the first pilot to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean. He departed New York and landed in Paris the next evening.

May 25-June 16, 1927	Tenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its tenth session in Geneva under the chairmanship of Sir Atul Chatterjee (India). The main issue at the ILO session was sickness insurance in agriculture and industry.
May 26, 1927	British Abrogate Soviet Trade Agreement	Following Communist propaganda and agitation in Britain, the Conservative government abrogated the Trade Agreement of 1924 with the Soviet Union. As a result, the British government broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviets.
June 1927	Severance of Serb-Croat-Slovene Relations with Albania	The government of the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes ended relations with the Albanian government after a number of border incidents which began in May 1927.
June 1927	End of Druse Insurrection in Syria	After the French conducted a large-scale campaign against the Druse insurgents, the fighting finally ended after the Druse leadership fled to Transjordan. The revolution began in July 1925.
June 7-11, 1927	Conference of Health Experts on the Protection of Children	The League of Nations hosted a conference of health experts in Montreux to promote the welfare of children.
June 13-17, 1927	Forty-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-fifth session in Geneva.
June 15-December 16, 1927	Twelfth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twelfth session in The Hague.
June 19, 1927	Resumed Macedonian Raids against the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes	Macedonians from Bulgaria resumed their raids across the Serb-Croat-Slovene frontier.
June 20, 1927	Submission of Briand Draft Treaty	Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, submitted a draft treaty to open negotiations for peace, after consultation with U.S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg.

June 20-August 4, 1927	Three-Power Naval Conference	Britain, Japan, and the U.S. sent representatives to Geneva to reach an agreement on the reduction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines. The French and Italian governments refused to send delegates and the British and American representatives could not agree on cruiser restrictions. As a result, the conference ended without an agreement.
July 1927	End of Java Revolt	The Dutch finally suppressed the Communist revolt on Java and the East Indies with great difficulty.
July 1927	End of Moroccan Insurrection	Fighting finally ended in the Franco-Spanish campaign against Riffian insurgents.
July 1927	Serb-Croat-Slovene-Albanian Rapprochement	The European powers persuaded the government of the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes to restore diplomatic relations with the Albanians.
July-October 1927	Unrest in Samoa	Political unrest erupted in Samoa as the native chiefs complained against New Zealand administration. A commission investigating the charges vindicated the New Zealand government and found that foreigners had instigated the natives. The New Zealand government responded by repatriating objectionable foreigners (primarily Germans) and seizing their properties.
July 1, 1927	Czech Administrative Reform	Due to the constant complaints of the Slovaks and Ruthenians regarding policy-making in Prague, the Czechoslovak government adopted administrative reforms which granted greater self-government to these provinces.
July 4-12, 1927	Conference for the Establishment of an International Welfare Union	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to investigate the establishment of an International Welfare Union.
July 15-16, 1927	Socialist Riots in Vienna	Political violence erupted in Austria as Socialists took to the streets and burned down the Palace of Justice in Vienna.
July 18, 1927	Anglo-Egyptian Draft Treaty	The British and Egyptian governments drafted a treaty which called for British military occupation to end within the next ten years.
July 20, 1927	Death of King Ferdinand of Romania	King Ferdinand of Romania died and was succeeded by his grandson Michael.

July 27, 1927	Belgian-Portuguese Central African Agreement	The Belgian and Portuguese governments redefined the borders between the Belgian Congo and Angola. The Belgians ceded 480 square miles of territory from the Belgian Congo in return for one square mile of territory near Matadi. The Belgians needed this land to complete the reconstruction of the Matadi-Stanleyville Railway.
August 7, 1927	International Peace Bridge Opened	The International Peace Bridge, connecting New York with Ontario, opened for traffic between the U.S. and Canada.
August 13, 1927	Illegal Communist Strikes in Brazil	President Washington Luis Pereira de Souza took drastic measures against Brazilian Communists making strikes illegal.
August 22, 1927	End of Allied Military Control of Hungary	The Allies formally ended military control of Hungary.
August 23-September 2, 1927	Third General Conference on Communications and Transit	The League of Nations hosted its third general conference in Geneva for the promotion of international communications and transportation.
August 24-27, 1927	International Conference of Press Experts	To support press journalism, the League of Nations hosted a conference for journalists in Geneva.
September 1-15, 1927	Forty-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-sixth session in Geneva.
September 5-27, 1927	Eighth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its eighth session in Geneva under the chairmanship of Alberto Guani (Uruguay).
September 17-28, 1927	Forty-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-seventh session in Geneva.
September 18, 1927	German Renunciation of Article 231	President Paul von Hindenburg, in a speech dedicating the war memorial in Tannenberg, repudiated German responsibility for the outbreak of World War I (Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty).
September 19-28, 1927	International Anthropology Congress	To promote the study of anthropological research around the world, the League of Nations hosted an international anthropology conference in Amsterdam.
September 22, 1927	Abolition of Slavery in Sierra Leone	The colonial government declared the abolishment of slavery in Sierra Leone.

September 26-28, 1927	Fourth Congress of the International Confederation of Intellectual Workers	To promote the protection of intellectual property, the League of Nations sponsored a conference of academics in Paris.
October 1927	Appointment of Morrow as Ambassador to Mexico	President Calvin Coolidge appointed Dwight W. Morrow as U.S. ambassador to Mexico. Morrow displayed unusual tact and understanding when dealing with the Mexican government and gained the Mexicans' confidence. In response, the Mexican government offered concessions on difficult issues.
October 1, 1927	Russo-Persian Non-Aggression Pact	The Soviet and Persian governments signed a non-aggression treaty designed to bolster relations between the two states.
October 10, 1927	Bulgarian Martial Law on Frontier	In an attempt to control Macedonian raids against the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes, the Bulgarian government declared martial law in the border region.
October 10-14, 1927 October 17-November 8, 1927	Diplomatic Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions and Restrictions on Imports and Exports	To promote international trade, the League of Nations hosted a conference on the suppression of restraints on imports and exports in Geneva.
October 25, 1927	Epidemiological Intelligence Conference	To promote the sharing of information on disease control, the League of Nations sponsored a conference of health officials in Geneva.
October 30-November 8, 1927	Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations	Representatives of the British and Egyptian governments met again to work out the last details of the new treaty draft.
November 1927	Royal Iraqi Visit to Britain	King Faisal of Iraq visited London in an attempt to obtain British support for Iraq's immediate admission to the League of Nations.
November 11, 1927	Franco-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty	The governments of France and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes signed a treaty designed to balance Italian advances in the Balkans.
November 15, 1927	Canada Elected to League Council Seat	League of Nations delegates elected Canada to a seat on the League Council.
November 17, 1927	Mexican Supreme Court Invalidation of Petroleum Law	The Mexican Supreme Court declared that limitations on foreign concessions under the Petroleum Law were unconstitutional. This represented a major step in resolving U.S.-Mexican tensions.

November 22, 1927	Second Treaty of Tirana	The Italian and Albanian governments signed a second treaty in response to the Franco-Serb-Croat-Slovene treaty. The Second Treaty of Tirana established a defensive alliance between the two countries for 20 years and provided for military cooperation. This agreement effectively made Albania an Italian protectorate. The Italians extended substantial loans in return for valuable concessions (petroleum), supervision of military affairs, construction of roads, and educational privileges.
November 22, 1927	Persian Claim to Bahrain	The Persian government announced its claims to the Bahrain Islands although the Arab sheikh of Bahrain was under British protection. The discovery of petroleum in the area made the islands a valuable commodity.
November 27, 1927	Second Persian-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Security	The Persian and Afghan governments signed a second Treaty of Friendship and Security.
November 30-December 3, 1927	Soviet Disarmament Proposal	During the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, the Soviet representative, Maxim Litvinov, proposed a complete and immediate disarmament as the best means to avoid future war. The other delegates rejected the Soviet motion as mere Communist propaganda.
December 1927	Amendment of Mexican Petroleum Law	The Mexican government amended the Mexican Petroleum Law which marked a major improvement in U.S.-Mexican relations. Ambassador Morrow also played a leading role in the reconciliation between the Mexican government and the Roman Catholic Church.
December 5-12, 1927	Forty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-eighth session in Geneva.
December 14, 1927	New Anglo-Iraqi Treaty	The British and Iraqi governments negotiated a new treaty whereby the British recognized the independence of Iraq and agreed to support Iraqi admission into the League of Nations in 1932 in return for three new airbases in Iraq and an agreement that British officers should train the Iraqi army.
December 14, 1927	Severance of Nationalist Chinese Relations with the Soviets	Chiang Kai-shek broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and proceeded to overthrow the government at Hankou (Hankow) in an effort to consolidate political power in China.
December 17, 1927	U.S. Renunciation of War	U.S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, formally announced his plan to negotiate a treaty with the French government which would renounce war as an instrument of foreign policy.

December 25, 1927	Mexican Concession to Foreign Oil	The Mexican Congress granted unlimited confirmatory concessions to where foreign oil corporations had begun exploratory operations by March 1917. This permitted international oil companies to resume operations in areas where they had already committed investments.
December 27, 1927	15th All Union Communist Party Congress	Premier Josef Stalin achieved complete victory over Leon Trotsky when delegates at the 15th All-Union Congress of the Communist Party condemned all deviation from the party line as determined by Premier Stalin. Trotsky and his supporters were expelled from the Communist Party and banished to the provinces.
December 28, 1927	Kellogg Note on Outlawry of War	After negotiations with Senator Borah, U.S. Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg issued a note which substituted a multinational, rather than a bilateral, agreement to outlaw future wars. This plan became the basis for a series of treaties between countries designed to outlaw aggressive actions.

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## Chronology 1928

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1928	Italian Arms to Hungary	Austrian officials discovered five freight cars loaded with Italian machine guns and ammunition destined for Hungary. The Little Entente powers protested the sale to the League of Nations which launched an investigation into the affair.
January-February 1928	Sixth Pan American Conference	Representatives met in Havana for the Sixth Pan American Conference. The representatives placed the Pan American Union on a legal basis and outlined a variety of conferences to negotiate a wide range of common interests. Charles Evans Hughes, leader of the U.S. delegation, successfully blocked a resolution against intervention in the internal affairs of other states. By preventing the passage of this resolution, the U.S. government would not violate international law by intervening in the affairs of American states.
January-July 1928	Royal Afghan Visit	King Amanullah, seeking to modernize Afghanistan, and his queen conducted a royal visit to India, Egypt, and Europe in an effort to establish financial and advisory support for the kingdom.
January 3, 1928	End of the Senussi War in Libya	The Senussi leader in Cyrenaica surrendered to the Italians, finally ending the war in eastern Libya and placing the colony fully under Italian control.
January 11, 1928	Kellogg Introduces Draft Treaty	Frank B. Kellogg, U.S. Secretary of State, published a draft treaty which outlined his proposal, in cooperation with French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, for an international document to outlaw future wars.
January 13, 1928	End of Allied Military Control of Bulgaria	The Allied governments formally ended military control over Bulgaria in accord with the Treaty of Neuilly, which ended World War I.
January 18, 1928	Norwegian Annexation of Bouvet Island	The Norwegian government annexed Bouvet Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, an important staging point for whaling operations.

January 23, 1928	Russo-Japanese Convention	Japanese and Russian delegates signed a new fisheries convention in Moscow, which revised the Fisheries Convention of 1907.
January 29, 1928	German-Lithuanian Treaty	The German and Lithuanian governments signed a treaty formalizing the frontier between Lithuania and East Prussia and the status of Memel, including an arbitration instrument to address future disputes.
February 6-April 26, 1928	Thirteenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirteenth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
February 13, 1928	East African Railway Line	The construction of the new railway line linking the Katanga Province in the Belgian Congo through British Rhodesia to the Portuguese East African port of Beria was completed. This railway line provided an Indian Ocean outlet for natural resources from the Congo.
February 21, 1928	Fascist Militia Incorporated into Italian Army	Premier Benito Mussolini incorporated the Fascist militia into the regular Italian army.
February 28, 1928	Transjordanian Independence	The British recognized the Transjordanian mandate as independent, although the British maintained military and some financial control over the kingdom.
March 3, 1928	Spanish Control of Tangier	The French government agreed to give Spain increased power in the government of Tangier.
March 4, 1928	Egyptian Rejection of British Treaty	The Egyptian Parliament rejected the British draft of July 1927 as incompatible with Egyptian independence.
March 5-10, 1928	Forty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its forty-ninth session in Geneva.

March 14-17, 1928	Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Exportation of Hides and Bones	To promote the exportation of hides and bones, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva.
March 22, 1928	Cancellation of Spain's Withdrawal from League	The Spanish government withdrew its resignation letter and remained in the League of Nations although Spain did not receive a permanent seat in the League Council.
March 22-24, 1928	Conference of Experts for the Coordination of Higher International Studies	To improve the science of international relations, the League of Nations hosted a conference of academics in Berlin.
April 1928	Serological Conference	To improve international health care, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
April 4, 1928	Palmas Island Settlement	After arbitration, the Dutch gained sovereignty over Palmas Island, near the Philippines. Control over the island was in dispute between the U.S. and Dutch governments until the award was announced.
April 7, 1928	Nationalist Chinese Northern Campaign	The Nationalist government recalled Chiang Kai-shek to lead an offensive in northern China to gain control over Beijing.
April 13, 1928	Kellogg Note to the Locarno Powers	U.S. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg submitted a plan for the renunciation of war as an national instrument of foreign policy in response to negotiations with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister.
April 19, 1928	Japanese Intervention in Shantung	The Japanese government dispatched forces to Shantung in response to Nationalist Chinese preparations for an offensive into northern China. The Japanese temporarily seized control of the Chinese railways.
April 29, 1928	British Ultimatum to Egypt	The British government issued an ultimatum to the Egyptian government which forced the Egyptian legislature to kill a bill establishing the right of public assembly.

May 3-11, 1928	Chinese Clash with Japanese Troops	Nationalist Chinese troops fought with Japanese soldiers from Jinan (Tsinan) during the Nationalist offensive against Beijing. The Japanese forces withdrew and to mark national disapproval of the Japanese intervention, the Chinese mounted a vigorous boycott of Japanese goods.
May 4, 1928	Second Laboratory Conference on the Serology of Syphilis	In an effort to find a cure for syphilis, the League of Nations hosted a conference of laboratory researchers in Copenhagen.
May 10, 1928	Persian Abolition of the Capitulations	Having established a new judicial system, based on the French model, the Persian government officially abolished the capitulations and established new minimum tariff rates. The British, followed by other governments, accepted the new system.
May 24, 1928	Conviction of Alsatian Separatists	A French court convicted four Alsatian autonomists who had sought a separate status for Alsace through the Heimatsbund.
May 25, 1928	Second Afghan-Turkish Treaty	The Afghan and Turkish governments signed a second treaty which bolstered relations between the two countries.
May 30, 1928	Italian-Turkish Non-Aggression Pact	The Italian and Turkish governments signed a five-year non-aggression pact.
May 30-June 16, 1928	Eleventh Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its eleventh session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Carlos Saavedra Lamas (Argentina). The delegates addressed the issue of establishing a means to fix minimum wages for workers.
June 1928	Royal Visit to the Belgian Congo	King Albert of Belgium made a state visit to the Belgian Congo and officially opened the new railway from the Katanga Province to Bukama-Ilebo (the Kasaï River). This new rail line linked Leopoldville with the rich copper mines of Katanga.
June 1928	Conference on Transit Cards for Emigrants	To speed the transit of emigrants across national boundaries, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva.

June 4, 1928	Political Instability in Manchuria	With the success of the Nationalist offensive in northern China, the Japanese found it difficult to maintain their political influence in Manchuria. Chang Tso-lin, military governor of Manchuria since 1911 and strong Japanese supporter, decided to break his relationship with the Japanese and was assassinated.
June 4-9, 1928	Fiftieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fiftieth session in Geneva.
June 8, 1928	Nationalist Occupation of Beijing	Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist forces occupied Beijing and renamed the city Peip'ing. The Nationalist Chinese established Nanjing (Nanking) as the official capital of China.
June 9, 1928	Syrian Constituent Assembly	The French government summoned a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution for Syria. The majority of the members were Syrian Nationalists and the drafted constitution did not recognize the French mandate. The French High Commissioner rejected the constitution draft and prorogued the assembly.
June 11, 1928	Final German Reparations Demand	The Reparations Agent, acting on behalf of the Allied governments, made the demand for final settlement of German liabilities for World War I.
June 12-July 4, 1928	International Exposition of Printmakers	To promote the arts, the League of Nations sponsored an exposition of printmakers in Birmingham, England.
June 13, 1928	Ottoman Bond Repayment	The Turkish government made arrangements to pay back the Ottoman public debt to bondholders.
June 15, 1928	Persian-Turkish Pact	The Turkish and Persian governments signed a treaty to improve relations in the region.
June 15-September 13, 1928	Fourteen Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its fourteenth session in the Hague.
June 23, 1928	Kellogg-Briand Explanatory Note	The U.S.-French proposal to outlaw as an instrument of foreign policy was sent to the British, German, Italian, and Japanese governments as well as the French allies and Dominion governments. These governments extended general approval for the Kellogg-Briand draft.
June 24, 1928	French Franc Devaluation	The French government devalued the franc by 500% (falling from 19.3 cents to 3.9 cents in relation to the U.S. dollar) in an attempt to repudiate 80 percent of the national debt. The devaluation had a serious impact on the rentier class.

June 29- July 2, 1928	Second International Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions on the Exportation of Hides and Bones	The League of Nations hosted a second conference in Geneva to promote the exportation of hides and bones.
July 3-11, 1928	Second Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions and Restrictions on Imports and Exports	To promote international trade, the League of Nations sponsored a second conference in Geneva on the elimination of trade restrictions on imports and exports.
July 19, 1928	Chinese Cancellation of Unequal Treaties	The Nationalist Chinese government unilaterally annulled all "unequal treaties" signed with the Western powers.
July 25, 1928	Revision of the Tangier Statute	The Tangier Statute was officially revised to give the Spanish government greater control of the zone and Italy became a signatory of the statute.
July 25- December 22, 1928	Chinese Political Unification	After years of political instability and war lord rule, twelve states signed treaties recognizing the Nationalist Chinese government in Nanjing (Nanking) and the Nationalist government's right to complete tariff autonomy. This marked the political unification of China under the control of Kuo Min Tang.
August 1, 1928	Croatian Separatism Movement	The assassination of Stephen Radish in parliament on August 8th resulted in the withdrawal of the Croatian delegates from the Serb-Croat-Slovene parliament. The Croats demanded the establishment of a federal state and set up a separatist "parliament" at Zagreb. King Alexander I was unable to negotiate a compromise to restore national unity.
August 2, 1928	Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of Friendship	The Ethiopian and Italian governments signed a treaty of friendship for 20 years in an attempt to settle outstanding differences in East Africa. Ethiopia gained a free zone at Assab and a road between Assab and Dessie was to be jointly constructed by the Italian and Ethiopian governments.

August 27, 1928	Pact of Paris	The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in Paris by representatives from 14 countries. Governments readily signed the agreement since the pact was limited to the renunciation of aggressive war and allowed for no provisions for sanctions against nations who violated the terms, except for the moral force of world opinion. Eventually 62 nations signed the agreement and it became the basis for the Nuremberg Trials.
August 28, 1928	Indian All-Parties Conference	Delegates at the All-Parties Conference in Lucknow voted for the Nehru Plan which called for Dominion status for India. This plan was developed by a constitutional committee of the Indian National Congress, but was rejected by the radical elements attending the conference.
August 30, 1928	Independence of India League Founded	Dissatisfaction with the adoption of the Nehru Plan at Lucknow led to the establishment of the Independence of India League under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru, the son of the author of the Dominion Plan (Motilal Nehru). Other Indian groups established similar independence organizations.
August 30-September 8, 1928	Fifty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-first session in Geneva.
September 1, 1928	King Zog of Albania Proclaimed	Ahmad Zogu, the former premier of Albania, was proclaimed King of Albania and would soon gain dictatorial powers.
September 1-29, 1928	International Exposition of Printmakers	The League of Nations hosted a second exhibition of printmakers in Burton-on-Trent, England.
September 3-26, 1928	Ninth League Assembly Session	The Ninth League Assembly, under Herluf Zahle (Denmark), implemented the Pact of Paris by providing for arbitration and conciliation with an optional clause similar to the World Court. Nations who adhered to this clause agreed to compulsory arbitration of disputes. A total of 23 nations signed the Pact of Paris, some with reservations.
September 10, 1928	Argentinean Nationalization of Oil Industry	The Argentinean government nationalized the country's oil industry, a decision which adversely affected British interests in the country. This marked the beginning of tensions between Britain and Argentina.
September 11, 1928	Portuguese-South African Convention	The Portuguese and South African governments signed a convention addressing transportation issues between the Transvaal and the Indian Ocean and the problems associated with labor recruitment.
September 12-21, 1928	Fifteenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its fifteenth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.

September 12-26, 1928	Fifty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-second session in Geneva.
September 23, 1928	Greco-Italian Treaty of Friendship	The Greek and Italian governments signed a treaty of friendship in an attempt to settle outstanding differences in the Eastern Mediterranean. The treaty was the first step of the new government under Eleutherios Venizelos to restore Greece's international position.
October 1, 1928	First Soviet Five-Year Plan	Premier Josef Stalin announced the first five-year plan for the Soviet Union, an economic plan designed to industrialize the country. The Soviet government concentrated national resources in the development of heavy industry and the promotion of agriculture through collectivized and state farms.
October 4-16, 1928	German Battleship Plebiscite	The German people voted in favor of constructing new battleships in a national plebiscite. Disarmament advocates hoped that the German public would reject the initiative.
October 6, 1928	Chiang Elected President of China	Chiang Kai-shek was elected president of China. Despite the election, he continued to face a number of political opponents and worked to consolidate his political power over the country.
October 7-14, 1928	International Congress of Popular Art	To promote the fine arts, the League of Nations hosted a conference on popular art in Prague.
October 15-18, 1928	Technical Conference for the Study of Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination	To fight the war against tuberculosis, the League of Nations sponsored a health conference on tuberculosis vaccination in Paris.
November 1928	Nationalist Control over Manchuria	Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the assassinated Military Governor of Manchuria (Chang Tso-lin), recognized the Nationalist government in Nanjing (Nanking), completing the unification of China under Nationalist rule.
November 1, 1928	Turkey Adopted Latin Alphabet	The Turkish government, in another effort to Westernize the country, adopted the Latin alphabet.
November 4-8, 1928	International Diplomatic Conference on Economic Statistics	In an effort to unify economic statistics, the League of Nations held a conference of economic statisticians in Geneva.

November 5-7, 1928	Second International Conference on Sleeping Sickness	To combat African sleeping sickness, the League of Nations conducted a second conference on the disease in Paris.
November 15-17, 1928	International Congress of Journalists	To promote journalism, the League of Nations hosted a conference of journalists in Dijon, France.
November 19, 1928	President Hoover's "Good Will Tour"	After winning the presidential election of November 1928, Herbert Hoover began a seven-week "Good Will Tour" of eleven Latin American countries. President-elect Hoover wanted to improve relations with the southern republics and he received a cordial welcome during his visits. The president-elect returned to the United States on January 6, 1929.
December 1928	Hungarian Irredentism in Slovakia	The Czechoslovak government arrested and convicted Voitech Tuka, a Slovak parliamentary deputy found guilty of supporting Hungarian irredentism in Slovakia. This action led to general unrest in Slovakia.
December 1928	International Exposition of Printmakers	To promote printmaking, the League of Nations hosted an exposition in Castleford, England.
December 6, 1928	Chaco Dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay	Paraguayan and Bolivian forces clashed in the disputed Chaco region and the threat of war emerged. The two countries broke off diplomatic relations and the Paraguayan government appealed to the League of Nations for a resolution. The Pan American Conference intervened in the meantime and offered to mediate an agreement.
December 10-15, 1928	Fifty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-third session in Lugano, Switzerland.
December 17, 1928	Clark Memorandum to Monroe Doctrine	J. Reuben Clark, of the U.S. State Department, drafted a memorandum arguing that the Monroe Doctrine was directed against Europe, not Latin America. This memo, in effect, repudiated the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which called on the U.S. government to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries experiencing financial or political instability.
December 20, 1928	Anglo-Chinese Treaty	The British government recognized the Nanjing (Nanking) government of Chiang Kai-shek and accepted Chinese tariff autonomy. In return, the Chinese government abolished coast and interior duties.
December 22, 1928	Indian All-Parties Conference	Mohandas K. Gandhi resumed leadership over the All-Parties Conference meeting in Calcutta and persuaded the delegates to grant the British government one year to introduce Dominion status for India. If the British failed, the Indians planned to mount another non-cooperation campaign.

December 22, 1928	Reparation Commission Appointed	A Commission of Experts for reparations was appointed to consider Germany's ability to meet its reparations payments owed to Allied governments.
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## Chronology 1929

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1929	International Exposition of Printmakers	To promote the art of printmaking, the League of Nations hosted an exhibition in Blackpool, England.
January-April 1929	Opening of Trans-Sahara Road	Prince Sixtus of Bourbon opened a road between Algiers and Lake Chad across the Sahara Dessert.
January 5, 1929	General Act of Inter-American Arbitration	Delegates at the Pan American Conference in Washington, DC signed a treaty calling for conciliation and arbitration of disputes in the Western Hemisphere. The agreement was similar in nature to the Pact of Paris of 1928.
January 5, 1929	Serb-Croat-Slovene Dictatorship	King Alexander I, in an effort to eliminate national divisions within the kingdom, declared a dictatorship under the premiership of General Zhivkovich. The king suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament, and dissolved political parties, including the Croat Party.
January 15, 1929	U.S. Ratification of Pact of Paris	The U.S. Senate ratified the Pact of Paris since the agreement did not curtail the nation's right to self-defense, it was not inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine, and it did not commit the United States to engage in military operations against aggressor states.
January 18, 1929	Hilton-Young Commission	The British government dispatched the Hilton-Young Commission to investigate conditions in Africa. The commission recommended a closer union between the British East African and Central African colonies.
January 19, 1929	Appointment of Young Committee	Continued problems with the German reparations issue led to the establishment of the Young Committee to examine the problem and to make recommendations to solve the economic issues. The Coolidge administration named Owen D. Young and J.P. Morgan as the American experts to head the commission.
January 24, 1929	Libyan Consolidation	The Italian government consolidated the provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenaica under one colonial government with the end of the Senussi rebellion.

January 31, 1929	Trotsky Expelled from the Soviet Union	The Soviet government expelled Leon Trotsky from the Soviet Union, sending him into exile. Trotsky served as the Commissar of War during the Russian Revolution and was a close associate of Nicolai Lenin. Trotsky promoted a world-wide Communist revolution and locked political horns with Josef Stalin, who promoted Socialism in one state. Stalin defeated Trotsky in the political power struggle in the Soviet Union after the death of Lenin in 1924.
February 1929	U.S. Cruiser Program	The U.S. Congress approved the construction of fifteen cruisers of 10,000 ton displacement. This naval expansion reflected the failure of the delegates at the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1927 to reach an agreement on cruiser restrictions.
February 1929	Commission to Revise the Statute of the World Court	The Coolidge administration sent Elihu Root to Europe to join an international commission tasked to revise the World Court. Root's formula would not permit the World Court to render an advisory opinion in any dispute involving the United States without the consent of the U.S. government. He also reserved the right of the United States to withdraw from any World Court protocol if the interested parties called on an advisory opinion on an issue in which the U.S. claimed an interest.
February 2, 1929	Norwegian Annexation of Peter Island	The Norwegian government annexed Peter Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, an important whaling station.
February 5, 1929	Adjournment of Syrian Assembly	Due to the nationalist sentiments of the Constituent Assembly, the French government indefinitely adjourned the assembly.
February 6, 1929	German Acceptance of Pact of Paris	The German government accepted the terms of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, renouncing war as an instrument of state policy. German acceptance of the Pact of Paris played an important legal role for the Nuremberg Trials.
February 9, 1929	Litvinov Protocol	Delegates from Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Romania, and the Soviet Union signed a pact in Moscow renouncing war. This treaty represented the spirit of the Pact of Paris.
February 11, 1929	Lateran Treaties	The Vatican and Italian government signed a series of treaties which ended decades of strife between the two states. The Italian government recognized Vatican City as a sovereign and independent state and the parties signed a concordat which regulated the activities of the Catholic Church in Italy. The Italian government agreed to pay the papacy an indemnity of 750 million lire plus one billion lire in state bonds.
February 11, 1929	Young Committee Meetings in Paris	The Young Committee began deliberations in Paris in an attempt to revise the Dawes Plan which would allow the German government to meet its reparation payment requirements.

February 27, 1929	Turkish Adherence to the Litvinov Protocol	The Turkish government signed the Litvinov Protocol, renouncing war as an instrument of foreign policy.
March 4-9, 1929	Fifty-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-fourth session in Geneva.
March 6, 1929	Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of Friendship	The Bulgarian and Turkish governments signed a Treaty of Friendship. This agreement settled a number of outstanding issues between the two countries.
March 8-May 1, 1929	Resumption of Anglo-Egyptian Talks	With the new Labour government in Britain, the Egyptian government resumed negotiations hoping for concessions from the British.
March 9, 1929	Hoover Plan for World Court Membership	In his inaugural address, President Herbert Hoover called on the U.S. Senate to accept United States membership in the World Court, under the restrictions outlined by Elihu Root.
March 11-14, 1929	Second Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations	To promote the study of international relations, the League of Nations held its second conference of academicians in Geneva.
March 17, 1929	Saloniki Free Zone Settlement	The governments of Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes settled the free zone controversy. The Serbs-Croats-Slovenes gained more extensive privileges to the Greek port of Saloniki than had been provided under the Treaty of 1923.
March 24, 1929	Fascist Victory in Italian Elections	The Fascists received over 99 percent of the votes in Italian national elections, establishing the party's political domination over the kingdom.
March 27, 1929	Greek-Serb-Croat-Slovene Treaty of Friendship	The governments of Greece and the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes signed a Treaty of Friendship. The settlement of the free zone controversy at Saloniki permitted the two states to address other problems in the region.
March 28, 1929	Sino-Japanese Shantung Agreement	The effectiveness of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods and resulting economic dislocations convinced the Japanese government to withdraw from Shantung. The Japanese agreed to pay the Chinese government damages, but not indemnities, and agreed to evacuate military forces from Shantung.

April 1929	Dawes Commission to Dominican Republic	At the invitation of the Dominican Republic government, the U.S. sent a commission, under the leadership of Charles G. Dawes, to investigate the republic's finances and offer recommendations to restore financial stability.
April 3, 1929	Persian Adherence to the Litvinov Protocol	The Persian government signed the Litvinov Protocol, renouncing war as an instrument of foreign policy.
April 5, 1929	Lithuanian Adherence to the Litvinov Protocol	The Lithuanian government signed the Litvinov Protocol, renouncing war as an instrument of foreign policy.
April 9, 1929	Sinking of Canadian Ship	The Canadian minister in Washington, DC protested the U.S. Coast Guard's sinking of the Canadian ship "I'm Alone" in the Gulf of Mexico. The Coast Guard intercepted the Canadian ship on a prohibition patrol in an effort to prevent Canadian liquor from entering the United States. The two governments agreed to arbitration to settle the dispute although friction continued to rise as the U.S. threatened to impose higher tariffs on Canadian agricultural products.
April 9-20, 1929	Counterfeiting Repression Conference	To suppress international counterfeiting, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva.
April 12, 1929	Young Committee Report	The members of the Young Committee presented their plan to address the German reparations problem and the German government offered counter-proposals to the plan.
May 5-8, 1929	Third General Assembly of Historical Science	In an effort to promote historical research, the League of Nations supported this conference in Venice.
May 7, 1929	Nile River Agreement	The British and Egyptian governments signed an agreement on the use of Nile River waters. Under the treaty, only Blue Nile water would be used in the Sudan, primarily for agriculture, while White Nile water was reserved for Egyptian use.
May 8, 1929	Norwegian Annexation of Jan Mayers Island	The Norwegian government annexed Jan Mayers Island in the Arctic Ocean.

May 13- July 29, 1929	Sixteenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its sixteenth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
May 20, 1929	Japanese Evacuation of Jinan	The success of the Nationalist Chinese forces in occupying Beijing and the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods led to the Japanese government's evacuation of military forces from Shantung.
May 22, 1929	Arrest of Vladko Marchek	The government of the Kingdom of the Serbs-Croats-Slovenes arrested Dr. Vladko Marchek, the new leader of the Croat Party and successor to the assassinated Nicolas Radich.
May 30- June 21, 1929	Twelfth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twelfth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Dr. Brauns (Germany). Deliberations focused on the weight of packages transported by ships and protection of dockers against accidents.
June 1929	Bulgarian Border Raids on the Kingdom of the Serbs- Croats-Slovenes	Macedonian revolutionaries from Bulgaria began a series of raids across the Serb-Croat-Slovene border. This resulted in acute tension between the Bulgarian and Serb-Croat-Slovene governments, who closed the frontier between the two countries.
June 1929	Turkish Protective Tariff	The Turkish government introduced a new, higher tariff designed to protect and promote Turkish industry. The Turkish government also rejected foreign investment in the country and gradually purchased foreign holdings in the republic.
June 1929	Turkish Repression of Communist Propaganda	Mustapha Kemal strongly censored Communist propaganda in Turkey, limiting Russian influence in the republic despite friendly relations between Turkey and the USSR.
June 3, 1929	Settlement of Tacna-Arica Question	The Chilean and Peruvian governments signed an agreement ending the controversy over Tacna and Arica. The two governments severed diplomatic relations in 1910 over this issue and the U.S. government mediated talks between 1922 and 1926. An inconclusive plebiscite resulted in direct negotiations and a settlement by which Chile received Arica and Peru gained Tacna. The Chilean government extended port and transportation facilities at Arica to Peru. Chile retained all of the territory taken from Bolivia, including Atacama, but provided Bolivia a railway outlet from La Paz to Arica on the Pacific Ocean.

June 7, 1929	Young Plan Report	The Young Plan outlined a new and permanent arrangement whereby Germany could meet its reparations payment requirements. The plan established the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), with a directorate composed of the central banks receiving German funds. The German government would make reparations payments through the BIS, paying annuities on a gradually increasing basis until 1988. They were required to pay a minimum of 660 million Reichmark per year and the remainder of the annuity could be postponed for two years in the event of an economic crisis. The annuity was guaranteed by a mortgage on the German state railway system. The total annuity of 1.7 billion RM was less than the Germans paid under the Dawes Plan and diplomats assumed the Young Plan represented a permanent settlement.
June 7, 1929	Ratification of the Lateran Treaties	The Lateran Treaties officially went into effect. Pope Pius XI gave up his status as a voluntary prisoner and left the Vatican for the first time on July 25th.
June 10-14, 1929	Conference on Identity Cards for Emigrants in Transit	To ease foreign travel for emigrants, the League of Nations held another conference on the issue of identity cards in Geneva.
June 10-15, 1929	Fifty-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-fifth session in Madrid.
June 17-September 10, 1929	Seventeenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its seventeenth session in the Hague.
June 21, 1929	Mexican-Catholic Agreement	The Mexican government and the Roman Catholic Church reached a compromise agreement regarding church-state relations which reduced tensions.
July 21, 1929	French War Debt Payments to U.S.	The French Chamber of Deputies voted that war debt payments owed to the United States should be covered by German reparations payments to France. The French decision based their war debt payments on the Germans' ability to make reparations payments to the Allies.
July 24, 1929	Kellogg-Briand Pact Operational	The Kellogg-Briand Pact, signed in Paris in August 1928, officially went into effect and made offensive war illegal under international law.
August 3, 1929	Nejd-Turkish Treaty of Friendship	The governments of Hejaz and Nejd and Turkey signed a Treaty of Friendship which reflected common interests in the region.

August 6, 1929	Anglo-Egyptian Treaty	After years of negotiations, the British and Egyptian governments reached a final settlement. The British occupation would end and be replaced by an Anglo-Egyptian military alliance with British troops stationed at key points on the Suez Canal. Egypt would become a member of the League of Nations and the Sudan would resume its status as an Anglo-Egyptian condominium.
August 6-31, 1929	Hague Reparations Conference	The German government accepted the terms of the Young Plan and the Allied governments agreed to evacuate occupation troops from the Rheinland before June 1930.
August 8, 1929	Jews Attacked in Palestine	For the first time, the Arabs in Palestine conducted large-scale attacks on Jews. The fighting erupted after a dispute regarding Jewish use of the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.
August 8-29, 1929	Zeppelin World Transit	The German airship, "Graf Zeppelin," circumnavigated the globe.
August 11, 1929	Iraqi-Persian Treaty of Friendship	The Iraqi and Persian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship. The Persian government officially recognized the Iraqi state which opened the way to better relations between the two countries.
August 24, 1929	Nejd-Persian Treaty of Friendship	The governments of Hejaz and Nejd and Persia signed a Treaty of Friendship which reflected both countries interests in the region.
August 29-September 11, 1929	Third International Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions in the Exportation of Hides and Bones	The League of Nations hosted its third conference to promote the exportation of Council held its fifty-sixth session in Geneva.
August 31, 1929	Chaco Dispute Arbitration Convention	The Pan American Conference negotiated an Arbitration Convention between the Bolivian and Paraguayan governments in response to the fighting over the disputed Chaco region. Both governments rejected the convention draft and fighting in the contested region continued.
September 1929	Allied Withdrawal from Rheinland	With German government acceptance of the Young Plan, the Allied governments began to withdraw occupation forces from the west bank of the Rhein.
September 2-25, 1929	Tenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its tenth session in Geneva under Gustavo Guerrero (El Salvador).

September 4-13, 1929	Conference on the Revision of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to revise the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice to promote a greater range of membership in the organization.
September 5-9, 1929	European Federal Union Proposal	French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand proposed a European Federal Union to facilitate economic and political policies. The League of Nations discussed this proposal in depth, but little action was taken to begin implementation.
September 13-25, 1929	Fifty-Seven League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-seventh session in Geneva.
September 14, 1929	U.S. Joins International Court	The Hoover administration accepted participation in the International Court in the Hague, reflecting a change in American Isolationist policy.
September 26, 1929	Bulgarian-Serb-Croat-Slovene Border Agreement	In response to the border tensions raised by Macedonian revolutionaries, the Bulgarian and Serb-Croat-Slovene governments established a frontier regime designed to improve security and eliminate cross border raids.
September 28-November 1, 1929	MacDonald Visit to U.S. and Canada	Newly elected Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald visited the United States and Canada
October 1, 1929	British Reestablishment of Ties with Russia	The British government restored diplomatic relations with the USSR.
October 3, 1929	Establishment of Yugoslavia	King Alexander I officially renamed the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to Yugoslavia in an effort to eliminate old historical divisions and move towards a single national identity. The government divided traditional provinces into nine new banats with geographical names.
October 4, 1929	Death of Stresemann	Gustav Stresemann, the former German foreign minister and architect of the Locarno Agreements, died. Stresemann ushered in a period of reconciliation between the Germans and the Western Allies.

October 4-6, 1929	British Official Visit to the U.S.	British Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald made an official visit to Washington and met with President Herbert Hoover to discuss naval disarmament issues. On October 7th, the British government issued a formal invitation to the U.S., French, Italian, and Japanese governments to send representatives to London for a major naval disarmament conference in January 1930.
October 10-26, 1929	Thirteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its thirteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Eduard Aunós Pérez (Spain). This was the second session in 1929.
October 28, 1929	U.S. Stock Market Crash	Unrestrained speculation and the end of the boom market resulted in the collapse of the U.S. stock market. Coupled with a prolonged agricultural depression, financial capital disappeared, prices collapsed, and the U.S. economic slid into a major depression which led to increasing unemployment, bank failures, mortgage foreclosures, and business closings. The Depression soon became global and adversely affected the economic and political stability of many nations.
October 31, 1929	Indian Round-Table Conference	The British colonial government announced a new round table conferences would begin with the goal of granting India dominion status.
November 1, 1929	End of Australian Compulsory Service	The Australian government restored voluntary military service as a result of the Labour government's pacifist policies and for reasons of economy.
November 5-December 5, 1929	International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in Paris on the international treatment of foreign nationals.
November 13, 1929	Bank of International Settlements Established	Per the terms of the Young Plan, the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) began operations in Basle, Switzerland. The German government agreed to make their reparations payments through the BIS for distribution to the Allied governments.
November 24, 1929	Death of Clemenceau	Georges Clemenceau, former Premier of France, died. Clemenceau was one of the Big Four at the Versailles Peace Conference and demanded a hard line against Germany in the negotiations. He played a critical role in determining France's foreign policy during the interwar years.

November 25-29, 1929	European Conference on the Transportation of Newspapers and Magazines	To ensure the free flow of information across borders, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva on the transportation of magazines and newspapers.
November 30, 1929	Second Rheinland Zone Withdrawal	Fulfilling the terms of the Hague Reparations Agreement, the Allies completed the withdrawal of their troops from the Rheinland.
December 1929	Rioting in Haiti	Continued political instability in Haiti resulted in the U.S. government dispatch of additional troops to the republic. Haitian mobs attacked the American forces and the U.S. sent a commission to Haiti to investigate the situation and propose reforms.
December 1929	Anglo-Indian Dominion Negotiations	The British viceroy in India began talks with Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Indian nationalist leaders regarding India's future status as a member of the Dominion.
December 5-20, 20, 1929	Third Conference for the Abolition of Prohibitions and Restrictions on Imports and Exports	The League of Nations hosted a third major conference in Geneva on reduction trade barriers on imports and exports.
December 9, 1929	U.S. Admission into World Court	Upon authorization by President Herbert Hoover, the U.S. charge d'affairs in Geneva signed the protocol of adherence to the World Court, which included the revisions previously agreed to by the U.S. government and the World Court members.
December 17, 1929	Turco-Soviet Treaty	The Turkish and Soviet governments signed a new treaty of alliance which extended and expanded the terms of the Treaty of 1925.
December 22, 1929	German Referendum on Young Plan	A national referendum upheld the German government's decision to adhere to the terms of the Young Plan. This marked a serious defeat for the German Nationalists.
December 22, 1929	Soviet-Chinese Agreement	The Nationalist Chinese and Soviet governments signed an agreement which ended prolonged tensions over conflicting claims to the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Soviets had actively supported the Nationalist movement from 1924 to 1926, but a quarrel led to the expulsion of Russian agents from China and relations rapidly deteriorated.

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## Chronology 1930

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1930	Call for Indian Independence	At the Indian National Congress in Lahore, the extremists overruled the moderates and voted for complete independence from British rule. The extremists also called for Indian negotiators to boycott future Round-Table Conferences.
January 1, 1930	Extraterritoriality Abolished in China	In an attempt to bolster the Chinese government, extraterritoriality rights were abolished in China. Under a series of treaties, beginning in the mid-19th century, Western powers and Japan demanded special economic and political rights in Chinese ports (treaty ports), agreements which undermined Chinese sovereignty.
January 3-20, 1930	Second Reparations Conference at The Hague	Meeting at the Hague, Allied and German delegates negotiated a new reparations payment plan for Germany. The German government agreed to pay 38 billion gold marks over 59 years.
January 6-18, 1930	Technical Conference on Coal Mine Labor	To improve safety conditions in coal mines, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva.
January 13-16, 1930	Fifty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-eighth session in Geneva.
January 20, 1930	The Hague Agreement	The Allied governments negotiated a new reparations payment with the Bulgarian government which greatly reduced Bulgaria's reparations payments.
January 20, 1930	Bolivian-Paraguayan War	The Bolivian and Paraguayan governments went to war over the disputed Chaco region, territory claimed by both states. Sporadic fighting erupted between military units across the region, which ended with a temporary cease fire agreement in April 1930.

January 21-April 22, 1930	London Naval Conference	The American, British, French, Italian, and Japanese governments negotiated a naval disarmament treaty regulating submarine warfare and the size of submarines. These governments extended the limitations on aircraft carriers designated in the Washington Treaty of 1922. The American, British, and Japanese governments also agreed to scrap certain warships by 1933, and allocated tonnage limitations in other categories. As a result, one Japanese, three American, and five British capital ships were scrapped. The signatory states also included an "escalator clause" which permitted increases in specified warship tonnage due to national needs (demanded by the British in the event that France or Italy threatened the naval status quo). The agreement established a permanent naval parity between the United States and Britain, which reflected a major change in British naval policy. The naval parity between the United States and Japan in capital ships proved to be unsatisfactory for the Japanese government. The agreements maintained a capital ship construction holiday and remained in force until December 31, 1936. This was the last major multinational disarmament agreement negotiated before World War II.
February 3, 1930	Franco-Turkish Treaty	The French and Turkish governments signed a treaty addressing regional issues between the two states.
February 6, 1930	Austro-Italian Treaty of Friendship	The Italian government signed a Treaty of Friendship with Austria, improving relations between the two states. Premier Benito Mussolini planned to use this treaty to promote a revision of the Versailles Treaty accords by supporting Fascist elements in Austria.
February 9-10, 1930	Tonkin Revolt against France	A number of serious outbreaks against French rule emerged in Tonkin in French Indo-China, led by the Vietnamese Nationalists (VNQDD), but the French responded with vigorous military action to crush the revolt. Vietnamese Nationalists were imprisoned or fled to China.
February 17-March 24, 1930	First International Conference on Concerted Economic Action	In an attempt to reduce high tariff barriers and promote international trade, the League of Nations hosted a tariff conference in Geneva.
February 24, 1930	Nejd-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship	The Nejd and Iraqi governments signed a Treaty of Friendship to address outstanding issues and improve future relations.

March 1930	Clark Memorandum to the Monroe Doctrine	Undersecretary of State J. Reuben Clark wrote a memorandum which declared that the Monroe Doctrine was unilateral. Clark argued that the Monroe Doctrine was not limited to inter-American relations, the Monroe Doctrine was directed primarily against European interference in the Americas and not against countries in the Western Hemisphere, the Monroe Doctrine is intended to protect the nations of Latin America, and the Roosevelt Corollary was not properly part of the Monroe Doctrine. The Hoover administration announced this interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to redefine American relations with Latin American countries.
March 1, 1930	Lake Tsana Dam Project	The Ethiopian negus granted a dam construction concession to the American J.G. White Corporation with the support of the British and Egyptian governments.
March 8, 1930	Slavery in Liberia	The Johnson-Christy Commission, a joint American-League of Nations committee, investigated native labor conditions in Liberia.
March 12, 1930	Second Indian Civil Disobedience Campaign	Mohandas K. Gandhi began the second civilian disobedience campaign against the British government. The campaign escalated to widespread rioting and arrests as Gandhi marched to the sea and illegally produced salt as a protest. In response, the British implemented drastic press censorship and widespread imprisonment of independence leaders.
March 13-April 14, 1930	Conference for the Codification of International Law	In an effort to coordinate international statutes, the League of Nations hosted a conference of legal experts in the Hague.
March 27-May 8, 1930	Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations	Negotiations between the British and Egyptian governments over the new British treaty draft broke down primarily due to continued disagreement over the future of the Sudan.
March 28, 1930	Persian Adoption of the Gold Standard	To improve its international financial position, the Persian government adopted the gold standard as the basis for the national currency.
March 31, 1930	Shaw Commission Report on Palestine	A British commission under Sir Walter Shaw investigated the Arab attacks on Jews in Palestine. The commission attributed the attacks to Arab hatred of the Jews and Arab disappointment regarding independence.
April 3, 1930	New Emperor of Abyssinia	Ras Tafari became the new emperor of Abyssinia under the name Haile Selassie.
April 4, 1930	Chaco Temporary Agreement	Negotiations between the Bolivian and Paraguayan governments, after several skirmishes in the Chaco region, resulted in a Temporary Agreement which reestablished the status quo ante until full-scale war broke out in 1932.
April 13, 1930	Franco-Swiss Free Zone Dispute	After renewed disputes regarding the frontier free zones, the French and Swiss governments appealed to the Permanent Court of International Justice to resolve the issue.

April 28, 1930	Brocchi Plan-- Settlement of Optants' Dispute	The long standing dispute between Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary regarding the settlement of Hungarian landowner claims for compensation was settled by the Brocchi Plan, negotiated by British and Italian representatives. The Hungarian government assumed the claims of the optants and received financial contributions from Czechoslovakia and other nations.
April 30, 1930	Italian Naval Program	With the failure of Italy to receive naval parity with France in disarmament conferences, the Italian government launched major a naval and air program in an attempt to establish Italian military supremacy in the Mediterranean region.
May 1930	Refunding of Allied War Debts	A total of seventeen countries negotiated refinancing agreements regarding their war debts owed to the U.S. government. The expansion of the Depression undermined the new agreements.
May 2, 1930	Dunning Tariff in Canada	The Canadian government imposed the most drastic tariff revision since 1907, significantly raising duties on American goods while providing preferential treatment to British goods. The Canadians resented the high tariff rates the American government placed on Canadian goods, reflected in the Smoot-Hawley Tariff legislation.
May 5, 1930	British Government Arrest of Gandhi	British authorities arrested Mohandas K. Gandhi, an act which did not stem disorder in India. Indian peasants and factory workers conducted uprisings, public officials faced terrorist attacks, and Indian nationalists attacked government salt works.
May 6, 1930	Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement	In light of effective Chinese boycotts against Japanese goods and the problems associated with the global depression, the Japanese government signed a tariff agreement with the Chinese government at Nanjing (Nanking). The Japanese recognized China's tariff autonomy in return for certain commercial safeguards and Nationalist recognition of Japanese loans to former Chinese governments.
May 12-15, 1930	Fifty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its fifty-ninth session in Geneva.
May 13-June 7, 1930	International Conference for the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Checks	To promote international trade, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva to unify international laws dealing with bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks.

May 17, 1930	Jewish Immigration Restriction Decree	The British government announced the restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine, which resulted in Jewish protest strikes against the policy.
May 17, 1930	Commencement of Young Plan	The German government began new reparations payments based on the Young Report of June 1929.
May 17, 1930	Briand Memorandum on United States of Europe	French Foreign Minister Aristide Briand introduced a memorandum calling for the establishment of a federal system of states in Europe to promote economic development and enhance regional security.
May 20-22, 1930	Conference of Medical School Directors	To promote global health issues, the League of Nations hosted a conference of medical school directors in Paris.
May 22, 1930	Establishment of Syrian and Latakian Republics	The French High Commissioner introduced a new constitution for the Syrian mandate. Under the new law, Syria and Latakia became republics with representative government.
May 24, 1930	Mussolini Revisionism Plans	The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, publicly called for a revision of the Versailles Treaty agreements in a speech in Milan. This marked the beginning of Italy's policy to revise the post-war international system.
June-July 1930	Great Kurdish Revolt in Turkey	Kurdish nationalists revolted against Turkish rule in the Mount Ararat region. The rebellion led to tensions between the Turkish and Persian governments with the Turks accusing the Persians of providing assistance to the insurgents. Despite the heightened tensions, the Kurdish revolt led to renewed efforts between the Turkish and Persian governments to agree on a satisfactory frontier.
June 10-28, 1930	Fourteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its fourteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Ernest Mahaim (Belgium). The delegates addressed the issues of forced or compulsory labor and the hours of work for commercial and office workers.
June 13-24, 1930	Publication of the Simon Report	The British government published the two volumes of the Simon Report outlining the political future of India. The report recommended administrative modifications in India but denied full responsible government. The Indian Nationalists condemned the recommendations out of hand.
June 14, 1930	Marchak Acquittal in Yugoslavia	A Yugoslav court acquitted Dr. Vladko Marchak, leader of the Croat political party, of treason.

June 16- August 26, 1930	Eighteenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its eighteenth session in the Hague.
June 17, 1930	Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act	Despite the protests of economists, President Herbert Hoover signed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff which increased duties on raw materials from 50 to 100 percent over the 1922 schedules. American protectionism sparked widespread reprisals and retaliation against American goods around the world which further flared economic dislocations and deepened the global depression. By December 1931, 25 countries had retaliated against American tariff policy.
June 24, 1930	Simon Report on India	The British government issued a report on political conditions in India, which focused on continuing political disorder and the future of Anglo-Indian relations.
June 26, 1930	Wafd Non- Cooperation Campaign	In response to the Egyptian king's decision to weaken the Wafd Party and resume negotiations with the British, the Wafd Party led nationalist support for non-cooperation with the government and the non-payment of taxes. In response, the king introduced a new constitution in September, which reduced democratic representation promoting further nationalist protest.
June 27, 1930	Nordic Arbitration Treaty	The governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden signed a treaty of arbitration, which called for the peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations between these states.
June 30, 1930	Final Evacuation of the Rheinland	Allied forces completed their military evacuation of the Rheinland, leaving the region a demilitarized buffer zone between Germany and France.
June 30, 1930	British Recognition of Iraqi Independence	The British government officially recognized the independence of the Iraq mandate. The two countries signed an agreement defining their relationship in November 1930.
July 7, 1930	Final Conference on Interchange in France	The League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva on interchange in France.
July 12, 1930	Conference of Experts on Infant Welfare	To promote child welfare and health, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Lima.
July 21, 1930	U.S. Ratification of the London Naval Treaty	President Herbert Hoover called for a special session of Congress to review the London Naval Disarmament Treaty. The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty for both pacific and financial reasons.

July 26, 1930	Serology Conference on Blood Group Types	To harmonize blood group typing, the League of Nations supported a conference in Paris of world health researchers.
July 28, 1930	Conservative Victory in Canada	The Conservatives won a clear majority in the Canadian Parliament, running on a platform of promising to protect Canadian products from American competition, gaining reciprocal concessions from Britain in terms of preferential trade treatment, and reducing Canadian unemployment caused by the Depression. International economic issues were key to the election.
August 4-5, 1930	Second Conference on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis	In an effort to find a cure for syphilis, the League of Nations held a second laboratory conference in Copenhagen.
August 11, 1930	Bulgarian Repression of Macedonians	The Bulgarian government took action against the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization (IMRO) which supported cross-border raids against Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian government arrested Ivan Mihailov in an effort to restore better relations with the Yugoslav government and restore political stability.
August 25, 1930	League Palestine Report	A League of Nations Mandate Report harshly condemned British authorities for providing inadequate police protection for Jews in light of the Arab riots against Jewish settlers in Palestine.
September 1930	First Pan-American Conference on Agriculture	In response to the adverse impact on agriculture, Latin American delegates met in Washington, DC for the First Pan-American Conference on Agriculture to determine a common policy to protect the agricultural industry in the Western Hemisphere.
September 1930	Third Laboratory Conference on the Serodiagnosis of Syphilis	The League of Nations hosted its third conference in Copenhagen of laboratory experts to promote syphilis eradication research.
September 8, 1930	Johnson-Christy Report on Liberia	The Johnson-Christy Commission issued a report which found that slavery still existed in Liberia.
September 8-12, 1930	Sixtieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixtieth session in Geneva.

September 8-22, 1930	Special Session of Canadian Parliament	In an effort to reduce national unemployment, the Canadian Parliament held a special session which resulted in an increase of tariff duties on approximately 125 classes of goods, including agricultural equipment, cast-iron pipe, electrical equipment, fertilizers, jewelry, meats, paper, shoes, and textiles.
September 10-October 4, 1930	Eleventh League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly met for its eleventh session in Geneva under Nicolas Titulesco (Romania).
September 11, 1930-April 1931	Kurdish Revolt in Iraq	Kurdish nationalists under Sheikh Mahmud rebelled against the Iraqi government. The fighting lasted for seven months.
September 14, 1930	Reichstag Elections in Germany	The National Socialist Party, under Adolf Hitler, emerged as a major political party in the Reichstag elections winning 107 seats. The Socialists retained 143 seats and the German Communist Party received 77 seats. Due to the impact of the Depression on the German economy and continued reparations payments under the Young Plan, the radical parties won heavily while moderate parties suffered at the polls. The election marked the beginning of serious political disorder in Germany as National Socialists battled against Communists in the streets.
September 17-October 3, 1930	Sixty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-first session in Geneva.
September 30, 1930	Dutch-Scandinavian Economic Pact	The Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish governments signed an economic agreement, designed to coordinate tariff policies and promote trade. This agreement was expanded in scope to include Belgium and Luxembourg in another economic treaty in December 1930.
October 1930	Japanese Ratification of the London Naval Treaty	After acrimonious debate, the Japanese government ratified the London Naval Treaty despite the inferior status of Japanese capital ships in relation to U.S. warships.
October 1, 1930	British Restored Weihaiwei to China	The British government restored the treaty port of Weihaiwei to Chinese rule in accordance with the British declaration during the Washington Naval Conference of 1922.

October 1- November 14, 1930	British Imperial Conference	Delegates from the British Commonwealth met in London to define the relationship between Britain and its imperial dominions. The delegates approved the Statute of Westminster, which recognized the sovereign rights of the dominions to conduct independent foreign policies. British Prime Minister Ramsey MacDonald rejected the Canadian proposal for the imposition of preferential tariffs for Dominion wheat because the British Labour Party supported free trade and cheap bread prices. The global depression had a significant impact on Canadian farmers who called for protectionism to sell their produce and help support prices.
October 5- 12, 1930	First Balkan Conference	Representatives of the Bulgarian, Greek, Romanian, Turkish, and Yugoslav governments met in Athens, at the invitation of the Greek Prime Minister, Eleutherios Venizelos, to discuss regional issues. Prime Minister Venizelos hoped to improve relations between the Balkan powers and improve the region's economic situation in light of the Depression. The representatives agreed to meet on an annual basis and this marks the basis for the Balkan Entente. The Bulgarian representatives declared that further cooperation was dependent on the settlement of the minorities question and the Turkish delegates took a leading role in promoting Bulgarian-Greek reconciliation.
October 6- 23, 1930	Conference on the Unification of Coastal Buoys and Lighthouses	To promote safe maritime traffic, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Lisbon to unify coastal buoyage and lighthouse operations.
October 20, 1920	Passfield White Paper on Palestine	Following the report of Sir John Hope-Simpson, the British government released the Passfield White Paper on the Arab attacks on Jews in Palestine. The report stressed the plight of the growing Arab landless proletariat who demanded land reform. The paper also recommended that Jews should be forbidden to acquire more land as long as Arabs remained landless and for an end to Jewish immigration as long as Arabs remained unemployed.
October 23- November 6, 1930	Nineteenth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its nineteenth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
October 25, 1930	Italo-Bulgarian Royal Wedding	Princess Giovanna of Italy, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, married King Boris of Bulgaria. This marriage increased Italy's political influence in Bulgaria and the Balkans and marked a rapprochement between Italy and Bulgaria.
October 27, 1930	Conference on Rural Health Centers	To encourage the construction and development of rural health centers, the League of Nations supported a conference in Budapest to address this issue.

October 30, 1930	Treaty of Ankara	Greek Prime Minister Eleutherios Venizelos visited Turkey and negotiated a treaty with the Turkish government which settled the property claims of the repatriated populations, recognized the territorial status quo of the two countries, established naval parity in the Eastern Mediterranean, and addressed other outstanding issues.
November 1930	British Parliament Debate on the Passfield White Paper	An acrimonious debate erupted in Parliament in response to the conclusions of the Passfield White Paper on Palestine. The British government denied any plans to change policy in Palestine, but these protests undermined Jewish confidence in the British government.
November 6-December 9, 1930	Final Meeting of Preparatory Commission on Disarmament	The representatives approved a draft convention to serve as the basis of negotiations at the Disarmament Conference called by the League of Nations Council in February 1932. The German and Russian governments did not accept the draft and the American and Swedish representatives criticized the final document. The greatest stumbling block was the preservation of rights and obligations embodied in earlier treaties which the French government interpreted as a strict maintenance of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty. This approach barred German equality in armaments and general revision of the treaty terms.
November 12, 1930-January 19, 1931	First Round Table Conference	The British government conducted the First Round Table Conference with representatives of the Indian princes and Indian Liberals who agreed to cooperate with the British government. The conference delegates supported the principle of federation and a measure of responsible government.
November 16, 1930	Anglo-Iraqi Agreement Ratified	The Iraqi Parliament ratified the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty providing for Iraqi admission into the League of Nations in 1932. This treaty confirmed Iraq's complete independence and sovereignty.
November 17-28, 1930	Second International Conference on Concerted Economic Action	The League of Nations hosted another economic conference in Geneva in an attempt to end the global depression and restore a vibrant world economy.
November 17-December 9, 1930	Conference on the Unification of River Laws	To promote commercial transportation and international trade, the League of Nations held a conference of legal experts in Geneva to work towards the unification of river laws.
December 10, 1930	U.S. Delays World Court Protocol Decision	Senator William Borah, an Irreconcilable, blocked Senate action on the World Court Protocol, which President Herbert Hoover had introduced for ratification.
December 12, 1930	Final Evacuation of the Saarland	Allied forces completed the military evacuation of the Saarland giving the German government political control over this industrial region.

December 22, 1930	Oslo Agreements	The governments of the Low Countries (Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) and Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) signed economic agreements promising not to raise tariffs between these states without first notifying and consulting the other signatory powers. The Oslo Agreements reflected regional responses to the Depression.
December 23, 1930	Dervish Uprising in Turkey	A Dervish uprising near Smyrna resulted in the Turkish government taking measures to eliminate the Moslem opposition. Turkish government action led to the execution of 28 Dervish leaders.

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## Chronology 1931

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1931	Persian Agricultural Law	The Persian government passed a law forbidding foreigners to own agricultural land in Persia. This legislation marked the beginning of increased Persian control over foreign economic relations.
January-February 1931	Bulgarian-Greek Border Clashes	New border incidents between Bulgaria and Greece led to a tense situation which required the intervention of regional powers to mediate the crisis.
January 12, 1931	Allied Military Control Committee Dissolved	The Allied Military Control Committee, which oversaw the demobilization of German military forces after World War I, was disbanded.
January 15-February 23, 1931	Twentieth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twentieth session in the Hague.
January 19-24, 1931	Sixty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-second session in Geneva.
January 22, 1931	Anglo-Iraqi Treaty Presented to League	The British and Iraqi governments presented the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty to the League of Nations, which paved the way for the end of the mandate and Iraq's entry into the League.
January 26, 1931	Release of Gandhi	The Indian government released Mohandas K. Gandhi from prison and at the request of the British Viceroy, Baron Irwin, began negotiations regarding the future of India.
February 1931	Nationalization of Indo-European Telegraph	The Persian government took over control of the telegraph lines in Persia of the Indo-European Telegraph Company. At the same time, the Persian government imposed more rigid control over all foreign trade, although private enterprise was still permitted.

February 23-25, 1931	European Union Conference on the Sale of Cereal Stocks	The League of Nations supported the Conference on European Union in Paris to promote grain sales in central Europe.
February 23-March 19, 1931	Second International Conference on the Unification of Laws on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Checks	The League of Nations sponsored a second conference on the unification of laws pertaining to bills of exchange, promissory notes, and checks in Geneva in an attempt to restore international trade.
February 26-28, 1931	Conference to Study Ways to Prevent Agricultural Overproduction	To raise grain prices, the League of Nations sponsored a conference of agricultural experts in Paris to develop means to eliminate agricultural surpluses.
March-October 1931	Royal Siamese Visit to U.S.	King Rama VII of Siam visited the United States to receive an eye operation.
March 4, 1931	Delhi Pact/Irwin-Gandhi Pact	The negotiations between Mohandas K. Gandhi and Lord Irwin resulted in the Delhi Pact. Gandhi promised that the Indian National Congress would attend future Round-Table Conferences and end civil disturbances. In exchange, the British agreed to free all political prisoners who were not guilty of violent acts. This agreement marked the end of the Indian Nationalists' second passive resistance campaign.
March 4-7, 1931	Conference of Central Police Officials for Counterfeiting Repression	To combat currency counterfeiting, the League of Nations held a conference in Geneva, inviting national police officials to determine a program to suppress the practice.
March 8, 1931	Soviet-Turkish Naval Agreement	The Soviet and Turkish governments signed a naval agreement freezing the size of their Black Sea fleets. The treaty contained a proviso that either country could expand their naval forces after a six month notice.
March 16-18, 1931	Second International Conference on Concerted Economic Action/Second Session	Economic and financial analysts returned to Geneva for the second session of the League of Nation's Second Conference on Concerted Economic Action.

March 16-30, 1931	European Conference on Road Traffic	In an effort to unify European traffic laws, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to address European transportation issues.
March 17, 1931	Collapse of the Tariff Truce Convention	In light of the continuing global depression, efforts to reduce tariff barriers to promote international trade collapsed.
March 21, 1931	Austro-German Customs Union Proposal	The German and Austrian governments announced plans for an Austro-German customs union as the best means to stimulate their economies. The French government and its allies (especially Czechoslovakia and Italy) immediately condemned the proposal on the grounds that the union would infringe Austrian sovereignty and was contrary to earlier treaties. The collapse of the proposed customs union contributed to a major European bank crisis.
March 26, 1931	Jordanian-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship	The Transjordanian and Iraqi governments signed a Treaty of Friendship and marked an important step towards pan-Arab unity.
April 1931	End of Iraqi Kurdish Revolt	Sheikh Mahmud surrendered to Iraqi forces ending the New Kurd Revolt which began in September 1930.
April 7-8, 1931	Canadian Federal-Provincial Conference	Federal and provincial representatives met in Ottawa to discuss the implications of the Statute of Westminster on Anglo-Canadian relations. The representatives agreed that the British North American Act would remain unchanged and that laws passed by the British Parliament would not apply to Canada unless the dominion so requested.
April 13, 1931	Franco-Swiss Border Dispute	The French and Swiss governments agreed to a new round of negotiations on the status of free zones on their borders under the supervision of the Permanent Court of International Justice.
April 14, 1931	Departure of Alfonso XIII of Spain	After restoring the Spanish constitution in February, King Alfonso XIII departed Spain without abdicating the throne. As a result of the overwhelming Republican victory in the national elections, Alcalá Zamora formed a provisional government. The departure of the king resulted in increased tensions between Spain and the Vatican as the new government introduced anti-clerical policies.
April 20-May 15, 1931	Twenty-First Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-first (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
April 22, 1931	Egyptian-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship	The Egyptian and Iraqi governments signed a Treaty of Friendship which marked the advent of Egyptian relations with other Arab states and the establishment of a Pan-Arab approach to international affairs.

May 6, 1931	Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty of Friendship	The Soviet and Lithuanian governments renewed the Treaty of 1926 for another five-year period. Under the terms of this agreement, the Soviet government recognized Lithuania's claim to Vilna, which was occupied by Poland.
May 11, 1931	Kredit Anstalt Failure	The global recession struck the European banking system when Kredit-Anstalt in Austria failed, threatening the economic and political stability of Central Europe. The bank's collapse reflected the impractical restrictions the Successor States placed on Austrian finance and commerce and the French government's decision to withdraw short-term credit to Austria to pressure the Austrians to reject the Austro-German Customs Union plan. Despite the Austrian government's guaranty to cover the bank's foreign debts, supported by foreign exchange credit from ten of the largest central banks (arranged through the Bank of International Settlements), the panic quickly spread. Foreign funds quickly fled Germany and the Bank of France refused to provide financial support to Kredit Anstalt on political grounds. The banking crisis reflected the economic depression in Germany where more than six million workers were unemployed and contributed to the rise of Communism and National Socialism.
May 15, 1931	Quadragesimo Anno Encyclical	In response to the Spanish revolution, Pope Pius XI issued an encyclical to supplement the encyclical Rerum novarum of Pope Leo XIII in 1891. Pius XI called for economic and social reforms, condemned the unjust maldistribution of wealth, and called for fundamental changes in the treatment of workers, especially in terms of fair wages. The pope also continued to condemn Communism and Socialism.
May 18-23, 1931	Sixty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-third session in Geneva.
May 19, 1931	New Zealand Adoption of Voluntary Military Service	The New Zealand government ended compulsory military training and established a volunteer military service, primarily for reasons of economy.
May 27, 1931	Conference for the Limitation of Manufacturing of Harmful Drugs	The League of Nations hosted a conference of health officials in Geneva to reduce the manufacture and development of harmful drugs.
May 27-July 13, 1931	Conference for the Limitation of Manufacturing of Narcotics	To limit the manufacture of narcotics, the League of Nations held a conference in Geneva.

May 28-June 18, 1931	Fifteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its fifteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Franciszek Sokal (Poland). The main issue at the session was the hours of work in coal mines.
June 1931	Italian Loan to Albania	The Italian government extended a major ten-year loan to Albania. Under its terms, the Italian government supervised the loan effectively establishing Italian control over the Albanian economy.
June 8, 1931	Fourth Conference for the Scientific Study of International Relations	The League of Nations continued to improve pacific relations research by hosting its fourth conference on this subject in Geneva.
June 8-10, 1931	International Studies Conference	To encourage more analysis about international relations, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Copenhagen.
June 15, 1931	Russo-Polish Treaty of Friendship and Commerce	The Soviet and Polish governments signed a Treaty of Friendship which included the promotion of trade between the two countries.
June 16, 1931	British Emergency Loan to Austria	The Bank of England authorized the advance of 150 million schillings to the Austrian National Bank in an attempt to stem the bank panic in Europe, even though these funds were desperately needed in Britain. This banking crisis threatened to bankrupt governments, banks, and corporations around the world and the specters of Fascism and Communism mounted.
June 17-20, 1931	Conference of Experts on Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Immunization	To reduce and eventually eliminate diphtheria and scarlet fever epidemics, the League of Nations hosted a conference of medical experts in London.
June 17-20, 1931	International Conference for Vitamin Standardization	To promote the standardization of vitamins, the League of Nations held a conference in London of health and medical experts.
June 18, 1931	Canadian Tariff of 1930 Increased	To protect the national economy, the Canadian government decided to revise the Tariff of 1930 upward with the anticipated result of cutting off two-thirds of imports from the United States.

June 20, 1931	Hoover Debt Moratorium Proposal	President Herbert Hoover of the United States proposed a debt payment moratorium of one year on all intergovernmental debt. American experts believed that an important factor in the world banking crisis was the difficult problem of transferring reparations and war debt payments between currencies. French political opposition undermined the effectiveness of the moratorium proposal.
June 24, 1931	Russo-Afghan Treaty of Neutrality	The Soviet and Afghan governments signed a Treaty of Neutrality.
June 29-July 7, 1931	European Conference on Rural Hygiene	To improve access to rural hygiene in Europe, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva of health officials.
July 1931	May Committee Report on the British Economy	A committee of British financial experts met and issued the May Report. Due to an anticipated national deficit of 100,000 pounds for the fiscal year, they urged the government to adopt austere economic measures including a cut in unemployment (there were over two million unemployed workers in Britain at the time). The report resulted in the fall of the MacDonald government.
July 1931	Franco-Swiss Border Dispute	Talks between the French and Swiss governments on the future of border free zones broke down again and the Permanent Court of International Justice agreed to render a final decision (June 1932).
July 1, 1931	Trans-African Railroad Opens	The Benguella-Katanga Railway officially opened which connected Lobito Bay in Angola with Katanga in the Belgian Congo. The opening of this rail line connected Benguella to Beira in Mozambique.
July 1, 1931	Anti-Chinese Riots in Korea	Serious anti-Chinese rioting erupted in Korea in response to a false report regarding a minor incident at Wanpaoshan in Manchuria. In response, the Chinese mount another boycott against Japanese goods.
July 6, 1931	Debt Moratorium	After finally gaining French support, President Hoover announced that all of the important creditor governments had accepted the intergovernmental debt moratorium. While the U.S. government rejected the notion that inter-Allied war debts and reparations were connected, the European governments adopted the stand that Allied debts and reparations would stand or fall together. The delay in action on the debt moratorium contributed to the closing of all German banks by mid-July.
July 10, 1931	East Greenland Dispute	The Norwegian government annexed the East Greenland coastal region, which violated Denmark's claim to the region. Norwegian fishermen had settled in the area and the Norwegians feared that the Danes might take steps to control the territory. The Danish government immediately protested against the Norwegian action and both governments agreed to argue the case before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

July 13, 1931	German Danatbank Failure	The banking crisis which began in Austria spread to Germany as the Danatbank collapsed. In response to the Kredit Anstalt failure, foreign investors hastily withdrew their capital from Germany.
July 16-October 15, 1931	Twenty-Second Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice (First Meeting)	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-second (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
August 1931	Plebiscite in Catalonia	In response to Catalanian support for the Republican revolution, the Spanish government held a plebiscite in the region to determine popular support for the autonomy movement.
August 1, 1931	Franco-American Loan to Britain	French and American bankers agreed to put together a loan to the British government in an attempt to bolster the British economy.
August 11, 1931	London Protocol on Hoover Plan	Delegates met in London to implement President Herbert Hoover's debt moratorium plan in an effort to rebuild the international financial system.
August 15, 1931	French Loan to Hungary	The French government extended a major loan to Hungary, which was suffering severely from the depression in Central Europe, on the condition that revisionist agitation on the part of the Hungarians would end.
August 17, 1931	Report of Japanese Officer's Death	The Japanese press reported that a Japanese major was executed by Chinese soldiers in western Manchuria in June 1931. Japanese public opinion demanded immediate action against the Chinese.
August 19, 1931	Layton-Wiggin Report on the International Banking Crisis	An international committee of bankers met in Basel, Switzerland to review the international banking crisis. The committee issued the Layton-Wiggin Report which called for a six-month extension of foreign credit to Germany. The Germans no longer were solvent in international transactions and could not pay full principle and interest on long- and short-term foreign debt obligations in a timely fashion.
September-December 1931	Second Round-Table Conference on India	Mohandas K. Gandhi traveled to London to participate in the Second Round-Table Conference. The negotiations ended without reaching an agreement on the representation of religious and other minorities.
September 1-14, 1931	Sixty-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-fourth session in Geneva.
September 2, 1931	Italian-Vatican Agreement	A supplemental agreement to the Lateran Treaties was signed by the Italian government and the Vatican which allowed the Azione Cattolica to operate in Italy for the benefit of young people as long as the organization refrained from political activity and limited itself to religious instruction.

September 3, 1931	German and Austrian Customs Union Renounced	In light of international opposition (primarily the French and their allies), the German and Austrian governments voluntarily renounced the customs union proposal.
September 3, 1931	End of King Alexander I Dictatorship	King Alexander I of Yugoslavia announced the end of the dictatorship and the introduction of a new constitution which included a two-chamber parliament and the end of regional parties.
September 5, 1931	World Court Rejection of the Austro-German Customs Union	The World Court, by a vote of 8-7, declared the proposal Austro-German customs union as contrary to international agreements since it would violate Austrian sovereignty.
September 7-29, 1931	Twelfth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its twelfth session in Geneva under Paul Hymans (Belgium).
September 12, 1931	Mexican Admission to the League	The Mexican government decided to join the League of Nations after years of negotiations. The League of Nations admitted Mexico as a member state of the organization on September 12th.
September 13, 1931	Styrian Coup Attempt	The Heimwehr, an Austrian fascist organization, organized a coup in Styria which failed when the group was unable to gain active support from police and military units. The attempted coup was, however, a portent of things to come.
September 17, 1931	German Creditor Agreement	With the German government's inability to pay its reparations obligations, Germany's creditors accepted a "stand-still" agreement, which temporarily avoided a default.
September 18, 1931	Japanese Occupation of Manchuria	During night maneuvers in Shenyang (Mukden), the Kuantung army responded to explosions on the railway as an excuse for pre-concerted military operations. Japanese army leaders, acting independently of Tokyo, occupied the key Manchurian cities of Shenyang (Mukden), Changchun (Ch'ang-ch'un), and Jilin (Kirin) forcing Chinese troops to withdraw. This military action marked the beginning of an unofficial war between China and Japan, which undermined relations in the Far East.
September 19-30, 1931	Sixty-Fifth League Council Session/First Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the first meeting of its sixty-fifth session in Geneva.

September 21, 1931	British Withdrawal from the Gold Standard	The Bank of England went off the gold standard despite a total of 50 million pounds in credit from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of France. The pound sterling fell from \$4.86 to \$3.49 as a result of the devaluation. Since many nations tied their national currencies to the British pound, the subsequent devaluation (especially in comparison to nations who remained on the gold standard) resulted in an export subsidy and temporarily stimulated trade. However, the overall result was that most countries eventually abandoned the gold standard, currencies devalued, and overall trade contracted exacerbating the global depression.
October 1931	Irish Public Safety Law	In response to economic problems and renewed republican agitation, the Irish government made the Republican Army illegal and set up military tribunals to deal with sedition and illegal training.
October 1931	League of Ulemas Founded	As a result of the Muslim Congress in Jerusalem, the League of Ulemas was founded in Constantine, Algeria. The league's goal was to advance Islamic reform and reflected the expansion of the Muslim-Arab renaissance from Tunisia to Algeria.
October 1931	Philippine Economic Status	President Herbert Hoover of the United States announced that a precondition to independence for the Philippines was the establishment of economic independence of the islands.
October 3, 1931	Austrian Economic Program	The Austrian National Assembly passed an austere economic program in an attempt to balance the national budget and secure a loan from the League of Nations.
October 12-24, 1931	Fourth General Conference on Communications and Transit	To promote international trade, the League of Nations held its fourth general conference on communications and transportation in Geneva.
October 13-24, 1931	Sixty-Fifth League Council Session/Second Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the second meeting of its sixty-fifth session in Geneva.
October 16, 1931	League Investigation in Manchuria	To address the crisis in Manchuria, the League of Nations attempted to end the hostilities and invited the United States to send a representative to sit on the League Council. The Hoover administration accepted the invitation and appointed Prentiss B. Gilbert to participate in discussions related to U.S. obligations under the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
October 21-30, 1931	International Conference for the Protection and Conservation of Historical Monuments	In an effort to protect and preserve historical monuments, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Athens to develop policies to preserve art and historical treasures.

October 23-25, 1931	French Official Visit to U.S.	French Premier Pierre Laval conducted a state visit to Washington, DC to meet with President Herbert Hoover. The French outlined their position on the financial crisis in Europe, arguing that Allied war debts and German reparations were directly linked. In response, President Hoover announced that when the one-year moratorium on Inter-Allied debt ended, some kind of agreement to cover the period of the business depression would be necessary.
October 30, 1931	Turco-Russian Alliance Renewed	Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov visited Ankara and the Soviet and Turkish governments agreed to renew the Turco-Russian Alliance for another five years.
November-December 1931	Chinese Boycott of Japanese Goods	The Japanese offensive in Manchuria resulted in a more intensive Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, which reduced Chinese imports of Japanese goods by five-sixths. Due to floods in the Long River Valley and Communist Chinese pressures, the Nationalist Chinese government was unable to launch an effective counter-attack against the Japanese in Manchuria.
November 1, 1931	One Year Armament Truce	Focusing on the international financial crisis, a number of nations agreed to a one year truce on armaments expansion.
November 5, 1931-February 4, 1932	Twenty-Third Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-third (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
November 7, 1931	Establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic	Mao Zedong announced the establishment of the Chinese Soviet Republic in Jiangxi (Kiangsi) province.
November 9-28, 1931	Conference for the Suppression of Opium Smoking	In an effort to repress opium smoking and smuggling around the world, the League of Nations held a conference in Bangkok to develop an international policy.
November 12, 1931	King Alfonso XIII Found Guilty of Treason	A committee of the Spanish assembly found King Alfonso XIII guilty of treason, exiling him from Spain and confiscating all royal property.
November 16-December 10, 1931	Sixty-Fifth League Council Session/Third Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the third meeting of the sixty-fifth session in Paris.

November 19, 1931	U.S. Refusal to Participate in Japanese Economic Sanctions	Despite a ground swell of support for an economic boycott of Japan in the United States, Secretary of State Henry Stimson informed the British that the U.S. would not participate in a League of Nations economic sanction against the Japanese. The Hoover administration was not willing to go to war with Japan over Manchuria, a step which helped undermine the effectiveness of international sanctions against an aggressor state.
December 1931	Statute of Westminster	The British Parliament passed the Statute of Westminster which gave legal force to the new policies adopted by the Dominions during the Imperial Conference of 1926. Britain and the Dominions became autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and as associated members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
December 9, 1931	New Spanish Constitution	The constitutional assembly adopted a new constitution for Spain which established a single chamber parliament (the Cortes), established a republic under a president, separated Church and State, secularized education, and gave a measure of autonomy to Catalonia.
December 10, 1931	Spanish Republican Government	Spanish republican government began with the election of Alcala Zamora as Spain's first president under the new constitution.
December 10, 1931	League Investigation in Manchuria	The Japanese delegate to the League of Nations requested that the League send a special commission to investigate the situation in Manchuria. This request resulted League appointment of the Lytton Commission to review the chain of events that led to the Japanese intervention in northern China.
December 11, 1931	Japanese Withdrawal from the Gold Standard	The Japanese government abandoned the gold standard which led to the depreciation of the yen in relation to foreign currencies and stimulated Japanese exports overseas. The Japanese decision resulted in the erection of tariff and quota barriers to protect Japanese goods.
December 22, 1931	Dutch Tariff/Quota Increase	In spite of a long history of free trade, the Dutch government increased the nation's tariff schedule and set up import quotas to help the nation's agricultural and dairy sectors, which had been hit hard by the Depression.
December 29, 1931	Reorganization of Spanish Morocco	The Spanish republican government reorganized the colonial government in Spanish Morocco, establishing civil and military authority under a High Commissioner. The establishment of a republic in Spain contributed to political reactions in the colony.

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## Chronology 1932

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1932	Spanish Nationalization of Church Property	The Spanish Republican government dissolved the Jesuit Order and seized the order's property as part of the government's new social program.
January 1932	Conference of Press Bureaux	To support the dissemination of news, the League of Nations held a press bureau conference in Copenhagen.
January-May 1932	Warsaw Conference on Bessarabia	Negotiations between the Romanian and Soviet governments in Warsaw, under Polish auspices, failed to settle the Bessarabian question.
January 2, 1932	Republic of Manchukuo Proclaimed	With the Japanese occupation of Manchuria near completion, the establishment of the Republic of Manchukuo was proclaimed. The new government served under the direction of the Japanese government.
January 4, 1932	Japanese Occupation of Shanhaiguan	With the occupation of Shanhaiguan (Shanhaikuan), the Japanese completed their military control over South Manchuria.
January 4, 1932	British Outlaw Indian Nationalist Party	The British government again arrested Mohandas K. Gandhi and several Indian Nationalist leaders and declared the Indian Nationalist Party illegal. Gandhi continued to influence politics from prison, conducting "fasts until death" and demanding the extension of the franchise to the untouchables in the upcoming constitutional revisions referendum. Although the Indian government received special powers for six months, the nationalist movement in India maintained its momentum.
January 7, 1932	Stimson Doctrine	U.S. Secretary of State Henry Stimson declared in notes to the Chinese and Japanese governments, as well as the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922, that the United States would not recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement brought about by means contrary to the Pact of Paris. This doctrine served as an American protest against the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

January 11, 1932	British Manchurian Policy	The British government decided not to support the Stimson Doctrine and, instead, the Foreign Office professed its faith that Japan would continue to uphold the principles of the Open Door.
January 15, 1932	Pacification of French Morocco	French forces occupied the Tafilet oasis, headquarters of the rebellious tribesmen. This operation effectively marked the submission of the rebels in the Atlas and Anti-Atlas regions of Morocco.
January 23, 1932	Turco-Persian Boundary Settlement	In an effort to improve frontier security and eliminate a continuing source of tension between the two governments, the Turkish and Persian governments signed a treaty demarcating the boundary between the two nations in the vicinity of Mount Ararat.
January 25, 1932	Russo-Polish Non-Aggression Pact	The Soviet and Polish governments signed a Non-Aggression Pact in an effort to improve relations between the two countries.
January 25-February 29, 1932	Sixty-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-sixth session in Geneva.
January 28-March 4, 1932	Japanese Attack on Shanghai	To force the Chinese to end their economic war, the Japanese government landed 70,000 troops at Shanghai forcing the Chinese 19th Route Army to retreat.
February 1-March 8, 1932	Twenty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-fourth session in the Hague.
February 2-July 1932	Geneva Conference on the Reduction and Limitation of Arms	Sixty nations sent delegates to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, but despite initial hopes, the delegates could not reach an agreement. The U.S. delegation called for the abolition of all offensive weapons as the basis for the negotiations, but ran into strong opposition. The French insisted that security must precede disarmament and called for the establishment of an international police force. The Germans demanded equality as the basis for peace. President Herbert Hoover suggested the division of national military forces into police components and defense components, with the latter reduced by one-third but this plan failed as well.
February 5, 1932	Soviet-Latvian Non-Aggression Pact	The Latvian and Soviet governments signed a non-aggression pact as the Soviets sought to improve relations with its western neighbors in light of Japanese expansion in the Far East.

February 5, 1932	Japanese Occupation of Harbin	The Japanese occupation of Harbin extended Japanese control to central Manchuria.
February 6, 1932	Lithuanian Coup in Memel	Contrary to the Memel Statute, the Lithuanian government arrested Dr. Herbert Boettcher, the chief of the Memel directorate, for alleged treasonable correspondence with Germany. This incident led to a serious deterioration of relations between Lithuania and Germany as the German government protested that Lithuania must respect the statute. The British, French, and Italian governments made efforts to persuade the Lithuanians to uphold both the spirit and the letter of the Memel Statute without great success.
February 7, 1932	Oslo Convention	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden joined with Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in an economic cooperation plan. Although the Oslo Convention was modest in scale, it represented a Free Trade response to the economic problems of the Depression.
February 8, 1932	Bulgarian Renouncement of Reparations	The Bulgarian government officially announced that the country would not make any more reparations payments.
February 18, 1932	Independence of Manchukuo	The former Three Provinces with Jehol (Manchuria), under Japanese military occupation, declared their independence from China at the capital of Hsin-ching.
February 23, 1932	U.S. Support of the Open Door	U.S. Secretary of State Henry Stimson informed the U.S. Senate that the Hoover administration would stand by its treaty rights in the Far East and urged other countries to adopt the Stimson Doctrine of non-recognition of acts which violated the Pact of Paris.
February 27-March 7, 1932	Lapua Uprising in Finland	The Lapua organization fomented another revolution against the Finnish government and again failed. The movement's leader, General Kurt Wallenius, was arrested. The organization demanded that the government take active measures against the Communist threat in Finland.
February 29, 1932	British Protective Tariff Acts	Parliament passed a series of new protective tariff acts, including a new "corn law" which provided British farmers with \$1 per bushel for domestic wheat. These acts reflected Britain's decision to abandon free trade.
March 3, 1932	American Shanghai Protest	U.S. Secretary of State Henry Stimson proposed to British Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon that the American and British governments issue a joint protest to the Japanese government regarding the occupation of Shanghai, based on the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922. The British government did not act on the proposal and instead chose to work within the League of Nations to settle the dispute.

March 3-December 9, 1932	Special League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held a special session in Geneva under Paul Hymans (Belgium) to discuss the Manchurian crisis, with special reference to Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as requested by the Chinese government.
March 4, 1932	Japanese Occupation of Shanghai	Japanese forces drove Nationalist Chinese forces out of Shanghai, seizing control of the International Settlement area and destroying Chapei. As a result, the Japanese controlled one of China's most important ports.
March 7, 1932	Death of Briand	Aristide Briand, former French Foreign Minister and co-author of the Pact of Paris, died.
March 9, 1932	Regent of Manchukuo	Henry Pu-I, the last emperor of China who abdicated the throne in 1912, became the new Regent of Manchukuo and head of state. The new imperial government included Japanese advisors who controlled all important government activities and functions.
March 11, 1932	League Adoption of Stimson Doctrine	The League of Nations, in a unanimous vote, adopted the Stimson Doctrine of non-recognition of violations of the Pact of Paris. This resolution was aimed at the Japanese occupation of Shanghai.
April 1932	Southwest African Mandate Issue	In a first step to end the League mandate in Southwest Africa, citizens in Southwest Africa formed the Farmers' and Labor Party. The organization's goal was to establish the territory as a separate province with responsible government.
April-June 1932	Third Kurdish Uprising in Iraq	Kurdish rebels launched their third post-war uprising against the Iraqi government. With the support of Royal Air Force, Iraqi forces drove the Kurdish rebels across the border into Turkey, ending the revolt.
April 6-8, 1932	London Conference on the Danube	Representatives from Britain, France, Germany, and Italy met in London to discuss the Danube problem. The French proposed a proposal which would have excluded Germany and Italy from the regional plan and both governments successfully worked to undermine the deliberations.
April 12-30, 1932	Sixteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its sixteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Gideon D. Robertson (Canada). The delegates revised their policies regarding the prevention of accidents among dock workers and considered minimum age requirements for non-industrial workers.
April 16, 1932	Innsbruck Conference on the Danube	Under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce, unofficial delegates met in Innsbruck to consider a plan on economic cooperation in the Danubian area. The French proposed the original plan but it met with considerable opposition from Austria, Germany, and Italy, who remained suspicious of any policies promoted by France or the Little Entente.

April 18-August 11, 1932	Twenty-Fifth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-fifth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
April 26, 1932	Royal Iraqi Visit to Persia	King Feisal of Iraq conducted a state visit to Teheran, laying the foundation for improved relations between the two countries.
May-July 1932	Rebel Invasion of Nejd	Opposition to westernization policies and the centralization policy of King Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud of Nejd resulted in an invasion of rebel forces from Transjordan and an insurrection in Nejd. The rebel invasion reflected on-going tensions between Nejd and Transjordan.
May 5, 1932	Sino-Japanese Agreement	The Chinese and Japanese governments reached an agreement establishing a neutral zone around the International Settlement in Shanghai and a termination of the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods.
May 9-July 15, 1932	Sixty-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-seventh session in Geneva.
May 23-27, 1932	Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations	To improve the science of international relations, the League of Nations held a conference in Milan.
May 25, 1932	Renewal of Turco-Italian Non-Aggression Pact	Turkish foreign minister, Tewfik Rushdi, visited Rome and extended the Turco-Italian Non-Aggression Pact of 1928 for another five years and made arrangements to improve trade relations between the two countries.
May 31, 1932	Romanian Failure to Secure French Loan	The Romanian government failed to secure a badly-needed loan from the French. This failure resulted in the fall of the government under Nicholas Iorga.
May 31, 1932	Japanese Withdrawal from Shanghai	Under international pressure and League of Nations mediation, the Japanese government agreed to evacuate its military forces from Shanghai.

June 16-August 9, 1932	Reparations Conference of Lausanne	Representatives from Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan met in Lausanne, Switzerland, under the aegis of the League of Nations, to negotiate Germany's reparation program. These states agreed to set aside the German reparation debt and accepted the debt (RM 3 billion) in five percent bonds which would be deposited in the Bank for International Settlements and marketed within 15 years. The ratification of this plan was conditional on the basis that the Allied Powers could reach an agreement with the United States government regarding their outstanding war loan. Unfortunately, the U.S. Congress rejected the Allied war debt reduction plan in December 1932.
July 1932	Anglo-Irish Tariff War	Negotiations between the British and Irish governments collapsed on the question of land annuities. The Irish government unilaterally suspended payments resulting in a tariff war between the two nations.
July 1-18, 1932	Special League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its second special session of the year in Geneva, under Paul Hymans, to continue negotiations with the Japanese over the Manchurian crisis.
July 12, 1932	Norwegian Annexation of Southern Greenland	While the Permanent Court of International Justice was considering Norway's claims to Western Greenland, the Norwegian government announced that it had also annexed parts of southern Greenland as well.
July 13, 1932	Anglo-French Pact of Friendship	To promote continued collaboration, the British and French governments signed a Pact of Friendship in Lausanne.
July 15, 1932	League Loan to Austria	The League of Nations finally agreed to provide the Austrian government with a loan of 300 million schillings on the condition that Austria agreed not to enter into a political or economic union with Germany before 1952. This condition raised a storm of protest in Austria.
July 18, 1932	Belgian Language Regulations	The Belgian government enacted new language regulations for the nation. French became the administrative language for the Walloon provinces while Flemish served as the official language in Flanders. Both French and Flemish would be used in Brussels and Brabant. In secondary schools, instruction would be offered in the language prevailing in the district.
July 18, 1932	Turkish Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted Turkey as a member state in the organization.
July 19, 1932	Ouchy Agreement Concluded	The governments of Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands concluded the Ouchy Agreement which included the gradual reduction of trade and economic barriers between the three countries.

July 21-August 20, 1932	Ottawa Imperial Conference	Representatives from the British Commonwealth met in Ottawa and negotiated seven bilateral agreements which provided limited imperial preference to Commonwealth goods. These agreements led to the resignation of Free Trade Liberals from the British cabinet, who joined the opposition. The British government gave Dominion raw materials a preference of about 10 percent of the British market and the British government imposed preferential tariffs on foreign meat, butter, cheese, fruit, and eggs. The British offered to remove restrictions on Canadian live cattle and reached new tariff arrangements on Canadian cooper, timber, fish, asbestos, zinc, and lead. In return, the Canadians extended concessions on British manufactured goods. The conference led to new trade relationships between Australia, Britain, Canada, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, Rhodesia, and South Africa.
July 25, 1932	Soviet Non-Aggression Pacts	The Soviet government signed a series of non-aggression pacts with Estonia, Finland, and Poland. This diplomatic activity on Russia's western borders reflected the Soviet government's concerns regarding developments in the Far East, particularly Japanese inroads in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia. The tensions in the Far East encouraged the Soviet government to take an active role in the Disarmament Conference and reduced the activities of the Third International.
July 31, 1932	Beginning of the Chaco War	After years of tensions, Paraguay and Bolivia went to war over control of the disputed Chaco region. The League of Nations and the Pan American Union called on both countries to end hostilities and accept neutral arbitration without success as neither country was willing to accept various peace proposals and fighting continued. Paraguayan forces succeeded in occupying most of the Chaco region after several major offensives but were unable to invade Bolivian territory. During the war relations between Paraguay and Chile became strained as Chile provided officers and workers for the Bolivian war effort.
August 17, 1932	Austria Approval of League Loan	Despite the "no political or economic union with Germany" clause, the Austrian Assembly approved the League of Nations loan to help boost the Austrian economy.
September 1, 1932	Leticia Dispute	The Peruvian and Colombian governments threatened to go to war over control over the disputed Leticia region after armed Peruvians seized the city. The Peruvian government took a strong stand on their claims and prepared for war before finally accepting an offer by the League of Nations to mediate the dispute. This crisis provided the Ecuadorian government the opportunity to press its claims to disputed territory in the Amazon Basin.
September 5-20, 1932	Conference of Stresa	Delegates met in Stresa to consider outstanding problems in eastern and central Europe. Economic issues as well as territorial problems became the focus of attention during the conference, as plans were discussed for future European union.

September 14, 1932	Belgian Economic Policy	Facing alarming budget deficits, the Belgian legislature granted the government extraordinary powers to deal with the Depression. The cessation of German reparations payments undermined the Belgian economy and the Belgian government responded by reducing salaries, floating loans, and steadily increasing taxes while keeping the country on the gold standard.
September 14, 1932	Germany Departure from Disarmament Conference	The German government, arguing that their country remained a subjected power, decided to withdraw from the Disarmament Conference. The Germans demanded equality of rights with the other countries participating in the negotiations.
September 15, 1932	Japanese Protectorate over Manchukuo	The Japanese and Manchukuo governments signed a protocol which established a Japanese protectorate over the kingdom.
September 22, 1932	Establishment of Saudi Arabia	The government officially changed its name from the Kingdom of the Hejaz and Nejd to Saudi Arabia.
September 23, 1932	Sixty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-eighth session in Geneva.
September 24, 1932	Hansson Government in Sweden	Per A. Hansson became the new prime minister of Sweden as a new Socialist government came to power. This ministry undertook a rearmament program in response to deteriorating relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.
September 25, 1932	Catalan Charter of Autonomy	After a series of protests and disorders, the Spanish government granted a new charter for Catalonia which included: a separate president, parliament, and government with extensive taxing and fiscal powers; their own flag; and recognition of Catalan as the official language. The success of the Catalonia autonomy movement encouraged other regional groups, including the Basques, to demand similar rights.
September 26-October 17, 1932	Thirteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its thirteen session under Nicholas Politis (Greece) in Geneva.
October 1932	Establishment of Persian Fleet in the Persian Gulf	The Persian government established the nucleus of the Persian navy and a naval presence in the Persian Gulf by purchasing new gunboats from Italy.

October 3, 1932	Iraqi Admission to the League	After receiving a favorable report from the Mandates Commission, the League of Nations formally admitted Iraq into the organization after the Iraqi government guaranteed the protection of minorities, the rights of foreigners, freedom of conscience, and recognition of debts. This marked the official end of the British mandate over Iraq.
October 3, 1932	Mexican Tensions with Catholic Church	The Rubio administration in Mexico renewed tensions over church and state issues with the Roman Catholic Church.
October 3-December 19, 1932	Sixty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its sixty-ninth session in Geneva.
October 4 1932	Lytton Report on Manchuria	The League of Nations appointed a commission of inquiry to investigate the situation in Manchuria when the Chinese government appealed to the League under Articles X, XI, and XV of the Covenant. The Lytton Report found that the Japanese had violated Chinese sovereignty in Manchuria by their military action of September 1931 (which was not conducted in self-defense) and that the creation of Manchukuo did not represent a genuine independence movement. Rather than ordering the Japanese to withdraw from Manchuria, the commission recommended a settlement which would recognize Japan's special interests in the region--Manchuria would become an autonomous state under Chinese sovereignty with international advisors and police and recognition of Japan's economic interests.
October 4, 1932	Goemboes Became Premier of Hungary	Julius Goemboes emerged as the new premier of the Hungarian government. An ardent nationalist and revisionist, Goemboes would seek to revise Hungary's boundaries through closer cooperation with Fascist Italy.
October 14, 1932-April 5, 1933	Twenty-Sixth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-sixth (extraordinary) session at the Hague.
October 17, 1932	Yugoslav Arrest of Machek	In an effort to stem nationalist agitation, the Yugoslav government arrested Dr. Vladko Machek, the leader of the Croat Peasant Party.
November 1932	Central and South African/British Indian Conference	British medical authorities met with central African, South African, and Indian officials to address regional health care issues.

November 8, 1932	Roosevelt Elected U.S. President	Franklin D. Roosevelt defeated incumbent President Herbert Hoover in a landslide election and became the country's thirty-second president.
November 14, 1932	Croat Demand for Autonomy	In response to the arrest of their leader, Dr. Vladko Machek, the Croat Peasant Party denounced the regime of personal rule in Yugoslavia and renewed their demands for regional autonomy.
November 17, 1932	South American Anti-War Pact	Saavedra Lamas, Foreign Minister of Argentina, published a South American Anti-War Pact, which had already been accepted by several nations.
November 19-December 24, 1932	Third Indian Conference	Delegates of the British government and Indian leaders met in London for a third general conference to determine the future of India.
November 21, 1932	Conviction of Lapua Leadership	A Finnish court found General Kurt Wallenius and 50 other leaders of the Lapua movement guilty in their failed uprising in February-March 1932. The government disbanded the organization but the Patriotic Nationalist Movement emerged in 1933 to take its place.
November 26, 1932	Persian Government Cancellation of British Oil Concessions	The Persian government cancelled the Anglo-Persian oil concessions of 1901 and 1909, after long negotiations to revise the agreements broke down. The British government, which was the largest shareholder of the company, took the issue before the League of Nations, which urged both parties to resume negotiations.
November 27, 1932	Russo-Polish Non-Aggression Pact	The Soviet and Polish governments extended their Non-Aggression Pact as the Soviets sought to improve their relations with the Western powers.
November 29, 1932	Franco-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	The Soviet and French governments signed a non-aggression pact reflecting Soviet concerns regarding Japanese activities in the Far East and France's goals of securing Eastern Europe.
December 1932	U.S. Congress Rejection of the Lausanne Agreement	Concerned about the impact of the Depression, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution that no foreign debt to the United States should be cancelled or reduced, which effectively killed the Lausanne Agreement of July 1932. The German government did not make any payments under this plan and the National Socialists repudiated the reparation debt as interest slavery. Finland was the only country to repay its war debt to the United States in full.
December 1932	French Rejection of U. S. Debt Payment	The Chamber rejected the French government's proposal to pay the scheduled debt installment to the United States. This decision resulted in the collapse of the French government and the second ministry of Edouard Herriot. Succeeding French ministries attempted to deal with the Depression by balancing the French budget and keeping France on the gold standard.

December 1932	First Meeting of Catalonian Parliament	The Catalonian Parliament met for the first time, demonstrating the region's growing independence from rule from Madrid.
December 3, 1932	Mexican Withdrawal from the League of Nations	The Mexican government informed the League of Nations that it could no longer participate in the organization. The Mexican government rescinded this decision in May 1934 and remained in the League.
December 6-9, 1932	Special League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its third special session of the year, under Paul Hymans (Belgium), in Geneva to continue deliberations on the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.
December 9, 1932	Japanese Invasion of Jehol	Japanese forces from Manchukuo invaded the Chinese province of Jehol as the Japanese sought to expand their influence in northern China.
December 11, 1932	Geneva Protocol	The German government agreed to return to the Disarmament Conference after delegates signed the Geneva Protocol, which acknowledged the equality of rights among the participants in the deliberations.
December 11, 1932	No Force Declaration	In preparation for the Disarmament Conference, scheduled to begin in February 1933, the United States government negotiated a No Force Declaration with Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. These states promised not to resolve any present or future differences between them by force.
December 15, 1932	Allied War Debt Default	Most of the Allied governments defaulted on their war debt obligations to the United States in response to the U.S. Congress' rejection of the Lausanne Conference agreement.
December 23, 1932	Liberian Suspension of Debt Payments	As a result of the Depression, the Liberian government suspended due interest and amortization payments to Firestone. These payments absorbed 55 percent of the government's total revenue in 1931.
December 27, 1932	South African Withdrawal from the Gold Standard	The Union of South Africa government decided to leave the gold standard. This decision was reached only after prolonged debate and disagreement, especially in light of South Africa's rich gold deposits.

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## Chronology 1933

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1933	Italo-German Cooperation	The rise of the Nationalist Socialist government in Germany raised the prospect of greater Italian-German cooperation which strengthened Italy's position vis-à-vis France and Britain.
January 1933	Arms Shipment from Italy to Hungary	Another shipment of arms from Italy to Hungary was intercepted leading the Little Entente powers to take a strong stand against Hungarian rearmament.
January 1933	Arrest of Croat and Slovene Leaders	The Yugoslav government arrested Slovene and Croat leaders in an attempt to undermine nationalist agitation.
January 1933	League Supervision of Romanian Finances	The League of Nations began a four-year program to supervise Romanian finances as a result of economic problems in Romania.
January-March 1933	Japanese Occupation of Jehol	Japanese military forces continued their advance into Manchuria, occupying the province of Jehol.
January 2, 1933	U.S. Marines Departure from Nicaragua	The last American troops evacuated from Nicaragua, ending a U.S. occupation of the republic since 1912.
January 8, 1933	Great Radical Uprising in Barcelona	Anarchists and Syndicalists in Barcelona led a large uprising in Barcelona, Spain, which reflected the impatience of the lower classes of the government's social reform movement. The Spanish army quelled the revolt.
January 13, 1933	Howes-Cutting Bill on Philippine Commonwealth	Congress passed the Howes-Cutting Bill over President Herbert Hoover's veto, which called for a twelve-year transitional period for the Philippine Commonwealth under a Filipino executive. The U.S. retained the right to military and naval bases while the U.S. Supreme Court could review decisions by the Philippine courts. During a probationary period, the U.S. could impose tariffs on Philippine sugar, coconut oil, and fibers in excess of specified quotas. Finally, the Philippine legislature had one year to accept the independence measure.

January 24, 1933	Call for National Government in South Africa	Jan Smuts called on the South African government to resign and be replaced by a national government which would support empire coordination on non-racial lines.
January 24-February 3, 1933	Seventieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventieth session in Geneva.
January 30, 1933	Hitler Appointed Chancellor of Germany	With the collapse of Kurt von Schleicher's government two-days earlier, Adolf Hitler emerged as the new Chancellor of Germany, leading a government composed of National Socialists and Nationalists. After refusing to reach a compromise with the Center Party, Chancellor Hitler called for new elections in March 1933.
February 1-April 19, 1933	Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-seventh session in the Hague.
February 2-October 14, 1933	Geneva Disarmament Conference	Delegates from 60 countries met to consider plans to reduce the likelihood of war through general disarmament conference in Geneva. The new German government, under Adolf Hitler, opposed the French disarmament plan presented by President Edouard Herriot. Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald of Britain introduced a plan in March by which European armies would be reduced by almost 500,000 men with France and Germany enjoying military equality. While the United States supported Prime Minister MacDonald's proposal, the plan collapsed when the Germans insisted that Storm Troopers should not be counted as soldiers. The conference adjourned between June and October and during the interval desperate attempts were made to reach an agreement. In the final negotiations, Britain, France, Italy, and the United States offered not to increase their armaments for four years and at the end of that time Germany would be allowed to rearm to the same level as the other four powers. In response, the Germans demanded immediate equality in "defensive weapons" and the negotiations collapsed.
February 3, 1933	Anglo-Persian Oil Controversy Settled	The British and Persian governments came to an agreement over the Persian decision to nationalize foreign oil holdings in their country. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company resumed operations in exchange for tax and revenue concessions to the Persian government.
February 7, 1933	Mutiny on Dutch Ship	Sailors on the Dutch training ship "Zeven Provinciën" mutinied in East Indian waters in response to a reduction in pay. The Dutch recaptured the ship and ended the mutiny after some loss of life.

February 14-16, 1933	Little Entente Pact of Organization	In response to the rise of fascism in Germany and growing irredentism in Hungary, the members of the Little Entente met in Geneva to reorganize their alliance system. The members established a standing council and permanent secretariat and moved to coordinate economic policies. In addition, the treaties establishing the Little Entente became indefinite in duration. These decisions resulted in greater solidarity among the members of the Little Entente.
February 21-24, 1933	Special League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its fourth special session, under Paul Hymans (Belgium), to discuss the deteriorating situation in Manchuria and Japanese aggression.
February 21-March 18, 1933	Seventy-First Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-first (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
February 23-March 12, 1933	Japanese Occupation of Manchuria	Japanese forces completed the occupation of all Chinese territory north of the Great Wall.
February 24, 1933	League Adoption of Stimson Formula in Manchukuo	The League of Nations Assembly approved the Lytton Report and adopted the Stimson formula of non-recognition of the Manchukuo government. The League also called on the Japanese to end their military presence in Manchuria.
February 25, 1933	Adoption of Lytton Report	The League of Nations delegates adopted most of the findings of the Lytton Report, which found that Japan had violated Chinese sovereignty in their military occupation of Manchuria. The Japanese government rejected the report in its entirety.
February 25, 1933	Arab Boycott of British Goods in Palestine	The British High Commissioner for Palestine rejected an Arab demand that the British forbid the sale of Arab lands and Jewish immigration be restricted. In response, the Arab executive announced a policy of non-cooperation with the British and the boycott of British goods.
February 27, 1933	Burning of the Reichstag in Berlin	The National Socialists burned down the Reichstag and blamed the attack on the Communists marking the pinnacle of a violent election campaign. President Paul von Hindenburg responded by issuing emergency decrees which suspended the constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press. National Socialist Storm Troops took to the streets and intimidated their opponents. In response to the fire, the Reichstag outlawed the German Communist Party.
March 1933	Royal Commission on Newfoundland	In response to the economic crisis in Newfoundland, the British government appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the commonwealth's financial situation.

March 4, 1933	Austrian Suspension of Government	In light of the expected National Socialist victory in Germany and growing anti-government agitation in Austria, the Austrian premier, Engelbert Dollfuss, suspended parliamentary government and prohibited political parades and assemblies in Austria.
March 4, 1933	Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy	President Franklin Roosevelt, in his first inaugural address, outlined his Good Neighbor Policy with Latin America, a radical departure from earlier administrations who advocated intervention in Latin American affairs. President Roosevelt declared that his administration would respect the rights and sovereignty of other republics in the hemisphere. This policy resulted in a marked improvement in U.S.-Latin American relations.
March 5, 1933	Reichstag Elections in Germany	The National Socialists and their allies, the Nationalists, captured 52 percent of the vote giving the coalition a majority in the Reichstag.
March 6, 1933	U.S. Ban on Gold Exports	In the face of a looming banking crisis, newly-installed President Franklin D. Roosevelt closed American banks for four days and forbid the exportation of gold to protect the American gold reserve.
March 6-16, 1933	Polish Occupation of Danzig	The Polish government occupied the port of Danzig for ten days in an effort to reassert Polish prestige in the Free City. In the May 1933 elections, the National Socialists would win a clear majority in Danzig.
March 8, 1933	Austrian Suspension of Free Press	Engelbert Dollfuss, in an effort to suppress German nationalism in Austria, suspended the freedom of the press.
March 9, 1933	Emergency Banking Relief Act in U.S.	In an effort to stem a national banking crisis, Congress passed the Emergency Banking Relief Act which gave the president power to regulate transactions in credit, currency, gold, silver, and foreign exchange. The act also required the delivery of all gold and gold certificates to the Department of the Treasury.
March 16, 1933	Belgian Increase in Military Expenditures	As a result of the rise of the National Socialists in Germany, the Belgian government devoted 150 million Belgian francs to improve the fortifications along the Meuse river. The Belgians continued to increase defense expenditures on an annual basis.
March 16, 1933	British Disarmament Plan	The British government introduced a new disarmament plan to help reduce international tensions and reduce military expenditures in light of the global depression.
March 19, 1933	Mussolini's Four-Power Pact	Italian Premier Benito Mussolini called for the creation of a Four-Power Pact, composed of the British, French, Germans, and Italians, as a better means of insuring international security. Under this plan, smaller nations would have less of a voice in Great Power politics.

March 23, 1933	Passage of the Enabling Law in Germany	With control of the Reichstag, Adolf Hitler introduced a range of political and legal reforms through the Enabling Law which gave the new government dictatorial powers until April 1, 1937 (the only party to oppose the act were the Social Democrats). The Enabling Act marked the beginning of constitutional, administrative, judicial, political, racial, religious, economic, and military reforms across Germany.
March 27, 1933	Japanese Withdrawal from the League	In response to the adoption of the Lytton Report, the Japanese government gave the League of Nations a formal notice of withdrawal. At the same time, the Japanese government made it clear that it had no intention of abandoning their mandates in the Pacific. The Manchurian episode marked the first serious blow to the viability of the League and the members' failure to take effective action against Japanese aggression encouraged revisionist foreign policies in other parts of the world.
March 29, 1933	Nazi Demonstration in Vienna	Despite attempts by the Austrian government to suppress German nationalism, Austrian National Socialists staged a major demonstration in Vienna and the Heimwehr in Styria became a National Socialist organization.
April 1933	National Socialist Agitation in Hungary	The rise of National Socialism in Germany soon spread to Hungary, which resulted in large-scale National Socialist demonstrations in Budapest.
April 1933	Trans-Persian Railway	The Persian government awarded contracts to Swedish and Danish firms to complete the construction of the Trans-Persian Railway.
April 1, 1933	National German Boycott of Jews	The German government began its persecution of the Jews by launching a national boycott of Jewish businesses and professionals. In a short time, the majority of Jewish businesses were liquidated and most Jewish lawyers and doctors were barred from practice.
April 5, 1933	East Greenland Arbitration	The Permanent Court of International Justice found against the Norwegian claim to the east coast of Greenland, which the Norwegian government annexed in July 1931 and July 1932. The Norwegian government accepted the court's decision without protest.
April 8, 1933	Western Australia Secession Vote	Western Australia voted by a two-to-one margin to secede from the Commonwealth of Australia. Together with South Australia and Tasmania, Western Australia had long protested against the federation system which discriminated against the agricultural states. These states demanded tax abatements and other forms of federal relief from the federal government. The Australian government created a Grants Commission to investigate these claims and to decide on appropriate compensation.
April 11-19, 1933	German State Visit to Rome	Hermann Goering and Franz von Papen conducted an official visit to Rome and the major result of this rapprochement was Germany's agreement to join the Four-Power Pact.

April 16-July 1, 1933	British Trade Embargo on Soviet Union	When the Soviet government placed a number of British engineers on trial for sabotage, the British government protested the arrests and ordered an embargo on Russian goods. Although the engineers were found guilty, the Soviet government permitted them to return to Britain. This issue undermined Anglo-Soviet relations.
April 22, 1933	Ottoman Debt Revision	The Turkish government succeeded in negotiating a new debt repayment plan for the Ottoman debt. The Turkish debt of 107 million Turkish pounds was reduced to 8 million Turkish pounds under the agreement.
April 25, 1933	Canadian Withdrawal from the Gold Standard	The Canadian government decided to take the Canadian dollar off the gold standard in light of worsening international financial conditions.
April 27, 1933	Anglo-German Trade Agreement	The British and German governments negotiated a trade agreement designed to stimulate economic relations between the two countries.
April 29, 1933	Croat Leader Jailed	A Yugoslav court found Dr. Vladko Machek, leader of the Croat national movement, guilty of treasonable activity and sent him to prison for three years.
April 30, 1933	U.S. Withdrawal from the Gold Standard	The Roosevelt administration took the U.S. dollar off the gold standard to give the government greater control over monetary policy to spur the American economy.
May 4, 1933	Austrian Prohibition of Political Uniforms	To retain political control, the Austrian government outlawed the wearing of uniforms by all political parties and instituted a policy of forcing National Socialist agitators out of Austria, a policy which embittered relations with Germany.
May 4, 1933	Finnish Prohibition of Political-Military Organizations	The Finnish government forbade the organization of military units associated with political parties in an effort to avoid the rise of fascist organizations in the republic.
May 5, 1933	Russo-German Treaties Renewed	The Soviet and German governments decided to renew the Treaty of 1926 and the Treaty of 1929.
May 10, 1933	Paraguayan Declaration of War on Bolivia	The dispute over the Chaco region resulted in intense fighting as the Paraguayan government declared war on Bolivia to gain control over the territory.
May 10-16, 1933	Twenty-Eighth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-eighth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
May 12, 1933	Swiss Prohibition of Political Uniforms	In response to political developments in Central Europe, the Swiss government forbid the wearing of party uniforms.

May 12, 1933	Franco-Canadian Trade Agreement	The Canadian and French governments signed a trade agreement which went into effect on June 10, 1933. The agreement provided for reciprocal tariff preference on 1148 items and was designed to stimulate trade between the two countries.
May 15-20, 1933	Seventy-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-second (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
May 17, 1933	Spanish Associations Law	The Spanish government passed the Associations Law which required the heads of all religious orders in Spain be Spanish. The legislation forbid members of religious orders to engage in industry or trade. Church schools were abolished and secular education by religious orders was prohibited. The government also nationalized church property which remained in the custody of the clergy. The Pope energetically protested against this law through the encyclical <i>Delectissimi nobilis</i> .
May 17, 1933	German Labor Laws	The German government outlawed strikes and lock-outs in Germany and changes in the constitution gave greater powers to employers as leaders in industry. The new regime succeeded in a remarkably short time to eliminate unemployment in Germany through the establishment of labor camps, public works, and rearmament.
May 22-June 6, 1933	Seventy-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-third session in Geneva.
May 26, 1933	Australian Claim in Antarctica	The Australian government assumed authority over one-third of Antarctica, an area larger than the Dominion of Australia.
May 28, 1933	Danzig Elections	Led by Albert Forster, the National Socialists won a majority of the seats in the Danzig Senate.
May 29, 1933	New Anglo-Persian Oil Company Concession	After referring the issue to the League of Nations Council, the Persian government granted the Anglo-Persian Oil Company a new oil production concession. The new contract extended the end of the original contract from 1961 to 1993, but restricted the company's survey area from 500,000 square miles to 250,000 square miles, and after 1938, Anglo-Persian access would be limited to 100,000 square miles. Anglo-Persian agreed to increase tax payments to 225,000 pounds annually for 15 years and then increase payments to 300,000 pounds for the next 15 years, as well as provide a minimum royalty of 750,000 pounds annually. The new concession significantly increased the Persian government's control of the oil industry in Persia.
May 29-June 2, 1933	International Studies Conference	To improve the science of international relations, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in London of academicians.

May 31, 1933	T'ang-ku Truce in Manchuria	With the Japanese military occupation of all of Manchuria, the Nationalist government accepted the T'ang-ku Truce, which included the establishment of a demilitarized zone in eastern Hebei (Hopei) under Japanese control and the evacuation of Nationalist Chinese troops from the Tianjin (Tienstin) area.
June 1933	Token Allied War Debt Payments	The governments of Britain, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, and Romania were unable to make full war debt payments to the United States and offered symbolic token payments instead. The global depression undermined these countries' ability to meet their debt obligation. Congress planned action to punish governments which reneged on their war debts to the U.S.
June 1933	Committee for the Defense of Islam Established in Egypt	Waves of anti-missionary and anti-Christian rioting erupted in Egypt, which led to the formation of the Committee for the Defense of Islam.
June 1933	Hungarian State Visit to Berlin	Julius Goemboes conducted a state visit to Berlin, seeking German support for Hungary's irredentist claims in Central Europe.
June 1933	Albanian-Italian Friction	Continued friction between the Italian and Albanian governments led Albania to close Italian schools in the kingdom.
June 1, 1933	German Tourist Fees on Visits to Austria	The German government imposed a fee of 1000 marks Germans visiting Austria, a move which ruined the Austrian tourist business.
June 1, 1933	U.S. Arbitration in Cuba	The new U.S. ambassador to Havana, Sumner Welles, served as a mediator between the Cuban government, led by Gerardo Machado, and various opposition groups, which had rebelled against the Cuban government in August 1931.
June 5, 1933	Gold Repeal Joint Resolution	Congress cancelled the gold clause in all federal and private obligations and made such debts payable in legal tender.
June 8-30, 1933	Seventeenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its seventeenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Giuseppe de Michelis (Italy). The delegates considered a wide range of issues including fee-charging employment agencies, old age insurance, invalidity insurance, and survivors' insurance for industrial and agricultural workers.

June 12- July 27, 1933	International Economic Conference	Authorized by the League of Nations at the request of the Lausanne Conference, delegates met in London to negotiate an agreement on currency stabilization while ignoring the problems of war debts and reparations payments. Although President Herbert Hoover had committed the United States to participation in the conference, newly elected President Franklin D. Roosevelt instructed American delegates to limit negotiations to bilateral tariff treaties. Since FDR had taken the U.S. off the gold standard, he was not inclined to support a currency stabilizing program promoted by the gold-bloc nations (Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Switzerland). After FDR condemned the conference in a radio address, the conference collapsed and the United States adopted a unilateral policy towards the global depression. With the failure of this conference, the British government extended its neo-mercantilist policy of economic nationalism which included a "Buy British" campaign, paper currency management, foreign exchange controls, and the complete abandonment of free trade and laissez faire economics (these policies led to a slow but gradual recovery of the British economy).
June 14, 1933	Austrian Expulsion of Habicht	The Austrian government expelled Theodor Habicht, Hitler's "Inspector of Austria," which led to German retaliation and the outbreak of terrorist activity in Austria.
June 19, 1933	National Socialist Party Dissolved in Austria	To rein in terrorism, the Austrian government outlawed the National Socialist Party in Austria, although agitation and terrorism continued, supported by German radio propaganda.
June 20, 1933	National Socialist Government in Danzig	The National Socialists took control of the government of the Free City of Danzig and conformed the city's policies to mirror developments in Germany, although the Polish government and the Commissioner of the League of Nations temporarily served as brakes on government policy.
June 24, 1933	Arrest of Communists in Bulgaria	The Bulgarian government arrested over a thousand Communists and Macedonians in an attempt to undermine further political disorder.
July 1933	Hungarian State Visit to Rome	After conducting a state visit to Berlin in June 1933, Julius Goemboes visited Rome seeking Italian government support for Hungarian irredentist claims in Central Europe.
July 1933	Soviet-Romanian Non-Aggression Pact	The Romanian and Soviet governments signed a Pact of Non-Aggression after lengthy negotiations. The Russians recognized Romania's claim to Bessarabia and the World War I border agreements. The pact reflected East European fears of a resurgent Germany and Russia's pre-occupation with events in the Far East.
July 3, 1933	Seventy-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations held its seventy-four (extraordinary) session in Geneva.

July 3, 1933	Roosevelt's Repudiation of the International Economic Conference	In a radio address, President Franklin Roosevelt condemned the negotiators at the International Economic Conference in London for focusing on currency stabilization. Since delegates refused to consider tariff reductions until currency stabilization had been achieved, the conference ended without achieving any meaningful agreements.
July 3, 1933	London Convention	Delegates from Afghanistan, Estonia, Latvia, Persia, Poland, Romania, Russia, and Turkey signed the London Convention, which defined an aggressor nation under international law. Two days later, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia signed the convention.
July 5, 1933	Catholic Parties Dissolved in Germany	Religious political parties in Germany, including the Catholic parties, were dissolved in Germany, which followed the dissolution of the Nationalist Party in June 1933.
July 10-29, 1933	Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its twenty-ninth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
July 14, 1933	One Party German State	The National Socialist Party became the only legal political party in Germany as a result of the dissolution or outlawing of opposition parties, making Germany a one-party, totalitarian state.
July 15, 1933	Four-Power Pact Signed	Representatives of Britain, France, Germany, and Italy signed a diluted version of Premier Benito Mussolini's Four-Power Pact proposal. The treaty reaffirmed each country's adherence to the Covenant of the League, the Locarno Treaties, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Premier Mussolini's goal was to reduce the power of the small states in the League of Nations with a bloc of major powers. In practice, the Four-Power Pact proved of little significance in international affairs.
July 15, 1933	All-India Congress Meeting	The All-India Congress met in Poona under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi. The Congress decided to resume a policy of civil disobedience beginning on August 1, 1933.
July 20, 1933	German-Vatican Concordat	The Vatican and the National Socialist government signed a concordat carefully defined the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. However, the rise of atheism and neo-paganism in Germany was very strong and tensions between the Catholic Church and National Socialist government were inevitable. Catholic clergy could no longer participate in German politics and future diocesan appointments by the Holy See were made only after consultation with the German government. The German government permitted Catholic schools and societies to remain open as long as they did not interfere in German politics. The Vatican viewed National Socialism as great a threat to the church as Communism, while the German government made every effort to discredit the Catholic Church and persuade parents not to send their children to parochial schools.

July 27, 1933	Saudi-Transjordanian Treaty of Friendship	The Saudi and Transjordanian governments signed a Treaty of Friendship, which ended years of tensions and border conflicts between the two countries.
August 1933	Southwest African Political Instability	The victory of the National Socialists in Germany emboldened the German nationalist movement in Southwest Africa. British settlers, by a narrow majority, adopted a measure forbidding the organization of National Socialist cells and the wearing of uniforms. The British and Dutch majority pushed for the incorporation of Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa, while German settlers opposed integration.
August 1933	Massacre of Christian Assyrians in Iraq	Christian Assyrians, crossing the border from Syria, were massacred by Iraqi troops. The Assyrians had previously fled Iraq but were forced to return by the Syrians. The League of Nations investigated the situation and attempted to arrange for the resettlement of the Assyrians, without success.
August 1, 1933	Indian Civil Disobedience Campaign	The All-India Congress resumed its civil disobedience campaign and the British government again arrested Mohandas K. Gandhi and sentenced him to twelve-months imprisonment. The British released Gandhi after only a few days for health reasons as Gandhi resumed his hunger strike.
August 3, 1933	Seventy-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-fifth (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
August 5, 1933	Polish-Danzig Agreement	The Free State of Danzig, which had come under the political control of the National Socialists, and Poland came to an agreement which guaranteed Poles in Danzig fair treatment while maintaining a percentage of Poland's seaborne trade. By this time, the new Polish port of Gdynia, which the Poles began constructing in 1920 after tensions with Danzig began, had surpassed Danzig in carrying Polish exports.
August 12, 1933	Army Revolt in Cuba	The Cuban army forced Gerardo Machado out of power and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes became the new president of Cuba. Continued disorder forced the United States to send warships to the island.
August 21-26, 1933	International Wheat Conference	To help the suffering agricultural economy, the League of Nations hosted a conference on wheat production in London. The governments of Argentina, Australia, Canada, the Soviet Union, and the United States signed an International Wheat Agreement which limited wheat exports and planted acreage. Each country agreed to limit exports at a maximum of 560 million bushels for 1933-1934 and, with the exception of the USSR and the Danubian countries, to reduce either acreage planted or exports by 15 percent. The goal of the agreement was to establish a floor for world wheat prices.

September 10, 1933	Political Instability in Cuba	Another army coup, led by Fulgencio Batista, drove Carlos Manuel de Céspedes from power. Batista eschewed political office but became the dictator over Cuba. Grau San Martín became the new president and formed a radical government which the United States refused to recognize.
September 15, 1933	Greco-Turkish Non-Aggression Pact	The Greek and Turkish governments signed a ten-year Non-Aggression Pact and agreed to close coordination in foreign policy formulation.
September 22-29, 1933	Seventy-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-sixth session in Geneva.
September 23-October 11, 1933	Fourteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its fourteenth session, under C.T. de Water (Union of South Africa), in Geneva.
October 1933	Philippine Legislature Rejection of the Howes-Cutting Plan	The Philippine Legislature rejected the Howes-Cutting Plan for Philippine independence on the grounds that the legislation was a tariff against Philippine products and an immigration bill against Philippine labor and not a credible independence plan.
October 1933	Conference for Facilitating the Distribution of Educational Films	The League of Nations promoted education around the world by calling a conference in Geneva to plan for the global distribution of educational films.
October 3-November 1933	Yugoslav Royal Visit to Bulgaria	King Alexander of Yugoslavia conducted state visits to Sofia, arriving on October 3, 1933, and Istanbul, as part of a series of visits by Balkan rulers seeking to establish a Balkan Pact in response to the rise of National Socialism in Germany.
October 3, 1933	Attempted Assassination of Dollfuss	An assassination attempt on Austrian premier Engelbert Dollfuss failed.
October 4, 1933	Dissolution of the Sudeten National Socialist Party	The depression and National Socialist agitation spread swiftly among the three million Sudeten Germans living in Czechoslovakia. Many lived in industrial areas and were hit hard by the economic downturn. Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudete National Socialist Party dissolved the party before the Czechoslovak government could prohibit it. However, the movement soon reemerged as the Sudetendeutsche Partei which had a National Socialist base but was not officially directed at the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.
October 4-26, 1933	Seventy-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-seventh session in Geneva.

October 9-11, 1933	Diplomatic Conference for the Repression of the Traffic in Women	In an attempt to end white slavery, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to suppress prostitution around the world.
October 11, 1933	South American Non-Aggression Pact	A number of South American governments met in Rio de Janeiro to sign a Non-Aggression Pact to promote pacific relations on the continent.
October 17, 1933	Panama Canal Declaration	President Harmodio Arias of Panama met with President Franklin Roosevelt in Washington to discuss relations between the two countries. The two governments released a declaration whereby Panama would control all of the commercial rights within the Canal Zone and the U.S. agreed that there should not be any American enterprise which was detrimental to Panama. This agreement marked increasing Panamanian nationalism in relation to the question of sovereignty over the Panama Canal.
October 20-December 15, 1933	Thirtieth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirtieth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
October 23, 1933	German Withdrawal from the League	The German government announced that Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations in light of the failure of the Germans to gain military parity with the Western powers.
October 26-28, 1933	Intergovernmental Conference on Refugees	The League of Nations held a conference in Geneva on the plight of refugees around the world.
October 26-November 1, 1933	Conference of Experts on Public Health Standards	To continue to improve global health standards, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to address public health concerns.
November 7-11, 1933	Conference of Government Press Bureaus	To promote the dissemination of international news, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Madrid for government press bureaus.
November 12, 1933	New Reichstag Election in Germany	Approximately 93 percent of German voters approved the German government's decision to withdraw from the League of Nations and 92 percent voted in support of National Socialist candidates. While there were no official opposition candidates, three million voters submitted invalid ballots to protest the regime. As a result of this election, the Reichstag lost all of its political significance.

November 16, 1933	Franco-Syrian Treaty	The French and Syrian governments signed a treaty whereby France agreed to support Syria's admission into the League of Nations within four years. In return, Syria agreed to maintain an alliance with France for 25 years during which time the French would exercise extensive control over Syria's foreign relations, military, and financial affairs. The treaty did not apply to the other Syrian states and the agreement reflected the terms of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty.
November 17, 1933	U.S. Recognition of the Soviet Government	The Roosevelt administration formally recognized the Soviet government ending a long period of estrangement. The Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinov, arrived in Washington, DC on November 7th to begin negotiations. In a formal exchange of notes, the Soviets promised not to interfere in the domestic affairs of the United States, including propaganda; to extend religious freedom to Americans living in the Soviet Union; to negotiate an agreement to guarantee a fair trial for American citizens accused of crimes in the USSR; and to negotiate a settlement of mutual claims (an agreement on tsarist debts to the U.S. was never negotiated). Official recognition restored trade relations between the two countries, although the volume did not reach anticipated levels.
November 28, 1933	Opening of Moroccan-Tunisian Railway	The French opened the Moroccan-Tunisian Railway which united the French North African colonies economically. Strategically, this railroad line allowed the French to move troops from Tunisia to the Atlantic coast of Morocco, reducing the French military's dependence on Mediterranean maritime security.
November 29, 1933	Newfoundland Government Reform	The Royal Commission issued a report and recommendations regarding Newfoundland's financial crisis. The commission found that the dominion's huge debt was due to government incompetence and corruption. The Royal Commission recommended government reform (which included the creation of a special commission composed of three British and three Newfoundland representatives with the governor as president), the readjustment and lowering of tariffs, and assumption by the British government of Newfoundland finances until the colony again became self-supporting. The Newfoundland Parliament accepted the report and approved the recommendations.
December 1933	Stavisky Fraud Case in France	A Russian promoter, Alexandre Stavisky, attempted to flee arrest after floating a fraudulent bond issue through the municipal pawnshop of Bayonne. He was cornered by police and alleged committed suicide. Royalists and fascists stirred up agitation in the case, accusing important politicians and government officials of involvement in the cover-up.
December 1933	Hungarian Rejection of the Danubian Plan	In response to growing fascism in Hungary, the premier, Julius Goemboes rejected the Franco-Czech plan for a Danubian Federation which would have checked Hungarian irredentist plans in Central Europe.

December 1933	Jewish Riots against Immigration Restrictions	In light of German persecution of Jews, Jewish protests in Palestine against British immigration restrictions resulted in rioting.
December 9-19, 1933	Syndicalist-Anarchist Uprising in Barcelona	Following on the political uprising in January 1933, the Syndicalists and Anarchists launched another uprising in Barcelona, which took the Spanish army ten days to quell.
December 10-13, 1933	Bulgarian Royal Visit to Belgrade	Tsar Boris of Bulgaria conducted a state visit to Belgrade and received a tumultuous reception. This visit marked the beginning of the Bulgarian-Yugoslavian reconciliation which had undermined relations between the two countries since the end of World War I.
December 15-27, 1933	Seventh Pan-American Conference	This conference was held in Montevideo, Uruguay and reflected the Roosevelt's administration's goal of increasing Latin American trust in the United States and impressing upon the delegates the need for confidence and collaboration between countries in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull supported a treaty which declared that no state had the right to interfere in the internal or external affairs of another state. This policy reflected an abandonment of the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and the implementation of President Franklin Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy. The delegates at the conference adopted the pact unanimously. The representatives also called on the Bolivian and Paraguayan governments to accept League of Nations mediation to end the Chaco War.
December 18, 1933	Suspension of Newfoundland Constitution	In light of the Royal Commission report on the dominion's economic mismanagement, the Newfoundland government suspended the dominion's constitution.
December 21, 1933	Newfoundland Reversion to Crown Colony	King George V of Britain assented to the Royal Commission's recommendation for government and economic reform for Newfoundland. As a result, Newfoundland lost its status as a Dominion and reverted to Crown Colony status.
December 29, 1933	Romanian Premier Assassinated	Ion Duca, leader of the Liberal Party and Prime Minister of Romania since November 1933, was assassinated by members of the Iron Guard, a fascist organization led by Corneliu Codreanu. The new government, under George Tartaescu, proclaimed martial law and arrested the leadership of the Iron Guard.

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## Chronology 1934

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1934	Reorganization of Libya	The Italian government reorganized the colony of Libya into four provinces: Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi, and Derna.
January 12, 1934	Departure of King Prajadhipok from Siam	After a military coup challenged King Prajadhipok's (Rama VII) suspension of the constitution in 1933, and the failure of a counter-revolution in support of the royal government, the king departed for a visit to Europe and did not return. The execution of the counter-revolutionary leaders led to King Prajadhipok's abdication in March 1935, in favor of his ten-year old nephew, Ananda Mahidol. The country was ruled by a Council of Regency, headed by Prince Aditya Dibabha.
January 15-20, 1934	Seventy-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-eighth session in Geneva.
January 18, 1934	Communist Revolution in Portugal Suppressed	The Portuguese government suppressed a revolutionary movement led by the Communists and the General Confederation of Labor with great vigor. The state imprisoned the leaders of the revolution.
January 26, 1934	German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact	Following a period of great tension, the German and Polish governments signed a non-aggression pact which respected the two countries' borders for ten years. The pact provided the Polish government with some assurance that the Germans would not attempt to recover the Polish corridor by military force. Under the direction of the Foreign Minister, Colonel Josef Beck, Poland attempted to balance its alliance with France with German friendship in an attempt to avoid involvement in foreign quarrels. This agreement represented the first breach in the French alliance system in Eastern Europe and the Polish government became the first friendly power to reach an understanding with the new National Socialist government in Germany.
January 27, 1934	Bulgarian State Visit to Bucharest	King Boris of Bulgaria conducted an official state visit to Romania to meet with King Carol regarding the impending Balkan Pact negotiations.

January 30, 1934	Abolition of the Reichsrat in Germany	The National Socialist government abolished the Reichsrat, which represented the German states in the national government. This ended the sovereignty of the German states and the federal government, as Germany became a national state.
January 30, 1934	U.S. Gold Reserve Act	The U.S. Congress approved the Gold Reserve Act which authorized President Roosevelt to revalue the dollar at 50 to 60 cents in terms of its gold content. The measure also set up a \$2 billion stabilization fund.
February 1-March 22, 1934	Thirty-First Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-first session in the Hague.
February 2, 1934	Abolishment of Monarchist Parties in Germany	The German government outlawed monarchical organizations as a means to curtail political opposition from the right. This measure gave the National Socialist party a monopoly on political power in Germany.
February 6-7, 1934	Riots in Paris in Response to Stavisky Case	Major riots erupted in Paris and other French cities in response to the Stavisky Case. Alexandre Stavisky was a Russian promoter, who floated a fraudulent bond issue. When exposed and cornered by the police, he reportedly committed suicide to escape capture. Royalists and Fascists stirred up agitation against the republic, claiming that the guilt of important politicians and officials was covered up during the investigation.
February 9, 1934	Conclusion of Balkan Pact	The Turkish, Greek, Romanian, and Yugoslav governments signed the Balkan Pact. This agreement was designed to complement the Little Entente and protect the Balkans from encroachment by other nations. The four governments agreed to mutually guarantee the security of the Balkan frontiers and pledged not to take any action with regard to any Balkan non-signatory state without previous consultation. The failure to include Bulgaria in the alliance seriously weakened the effectiveness of the agreement (the Bulgarian government refused to recognize the postwar territorial settlements and could not join the alliance). The Balkan Pact reflected the work of the Romanian Foreign Minister, Nicholas Titulescu.
February 11, 1934	Treaty of Sanaa (Saudi Arabia and Britain)	The Saudi and British governments concluded a treaty of friendship for 40 years between the two countries.
February 11, 1934	Anglo-Indian-Yemeni Treaty of Friendship	The governments of Britain, India, and Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and amity.

February 11-15, 1934	Destruction of the Austrian Socialists	The Austrian government issued a decree dissolving all political parties except for Chancellor Dollfuss' Fatherland Front. Government forces and the Heimwehr conducted a series of raids on Socialist headquarters. This led to an uprising and the bombardment of the Karl Marx Hof, where the Socialist leadership attempted an unsuccessful last stand. As a result, the Socialist leadership was captured or fled the country. By this drastic action, Dollfuss and the Christian Democrats alienated the working classes of Vienna, who might have been recruited to counter a German threat to Austria.
February 16, 1934	Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement	The British and Soviet governments, in an attempt to improve relations, signed an agreement to promote trade between the two countries.
February 17, 1934	Death of King Albert I of Belgium	King Albert I, the defender of Belgian sovereignty during World War I, died in a mountaineering accident. He was succeeded by his son, Leopold III.
February 21-March 16, 1934	Berber Uprising in Morocco	French forces subdued a revolt of the Berbers in southwestern Morocco.
February 23, 1934	Murder of Augustino Sandino	After the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Nicaragua in January 1933, General Augustino Sandino, leader of the Sandino Insurrection, met with General Anastasio Somoza, commander of the National Guard, to discuss peace terms. Somoza took advantage of the opportunity to eliminate Sandino, which effectively ended the insurrection.
March 1934	West Australian Secession Movement	The government of West Australia sent a petition to King George V requesting legislation which would allow Western Australia to secede from Australia. The British Parliament refused to consider the petition, however, without the approval of the Australian Parliament in Canberra.
March-June 1934	Saudi Campaign against Yemen	After several border incidents and tensions between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, King Abd al-Aziz ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia launched a successful offensive against the Yemenis.
March 1, 1934	Coronation of Henry Pu-I as Emperor of Manchukuo	Having served as Regent of Manchukuo since March 1933, the Japanese promoted Henry Pu-I as the Emperor of the K'ang Te reign. Japanese advisors continued to hold all of the new empire's important government posts.
March 2, 1934	Philippine Commonwealth Plan	President Franklin D. Roosevelt urged the U.S. Congress to revive the Howes-Cutting Bill, which former President Hoover had vetoed in January 1933. The original bill called the establishment of a Philippine commonwealth over a twelve-year transition period. President Roosevelt urged Congress to modify the bill by removing the provision for American military and naval bases on the islands, subject to future negotiations.

March 17, 1934	Conclusion of the Rome Protocols	The Italian, Austrian, and Hungarian governments concluded the Rome Protocols. Austrian Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss and Hungarian Premier Julius Goemboes traveled to Rome for a wide range of negotiations. The protocols included agreements for closer trade relations, consultation and common policy, and the establishment of a Danubian bloc under Fascist auspices to counterbalance the Little Entente and French influence in Central and Eastern Europe. The Austrians became more reliant on Italian protection against a hostile Germany.
March 12, 1934	Estonian Dictatorship Established	President Konstantin Paets, aided by General John Laidoner, set up a virtual dictatorship in Estonia. President Paets prorogued parliament, abolished political parties, arrested 400 leaders of the League of Liberators (veterans of the military campaigns in the Russian Civil War), and drastically curtailed civil rights. But President Paets acted on behalf of the conservative elements and the middle class in Estonia and declared his intentions to eventually restore constitutional government.
March 24, 1934	Adoption of Tydings-McDuffie Act	The U.S. Congress approved the modified Howes-Cutting Bill which established the Philippines as a commonwealth and provided for independence with a twelve-year transitional period under a Filipino executive. During this time, the U.S. government would maintain military and naval bases in the islands, Philippine court decisions were subject to review by the U.S. Supreme Court, and tariffs would be imposed on Philippine sugar, coconut oil, and fibers in excess of specific quotas. The Philippine legislature unanimously, but reluctantly, approved the measure on May 1, 1934.
April 1934	Great Strike in Barcelona	The Socialists led a major strike in Barcelona which greatly increased tensions with the government in Madrid. The government had a difficult time suppressing the strike.
April 1934	Finland Prohibition on Political Uniforms	The Finnish government outlawed the wearing of uniforms and political emblems in an effort to restrict the militarization of political organizations.
April-June 1934	Grand Tour of King Alexander of Yugoslavia	In April 1934, King Alexander of Yugoslavia began a grand tour of Europe designed to help build up alliances to counter the growing power of Germany.
April 4, 1934	Soviet-Polish Non-Aggression Pact Renewal	The Soviet and Polish governments renewed their non-aggression pact of July 1932 for another ten years. This agreement reflected the Soviet fear of a resurgent Germany and the Russians embarked on a massive land, sea, and air armament program.
April 7, 1934	Suspension of Indian Civil Disobedience	Mohandas K. Gandhi suspended the Indian civil disobedience campaign against the British authorities in response to the widespread rioting and violence.

April 7, 1934	Russo-Finnish Non-Aggression Pact Renewed	The Soviet and Finnish governments agreed to renew their non-aggression pact for another ten years.
April 10, 1934	Conference for the Reduction and Limitations of Armaments	The League of Nations made another attempt to reduce and limit arms at a conference in Geneva.
April 13, 1934	Johnson Debt Default Act	In response to Allied governments which defaulted on World War I loans, the U.S. Congress passed the Johnson Debt Default Act which prohibited financial transactions with foreign governments which were in default in debt payment obligations to the United States. This measure further reduced liquidity available in international financial markets and contributed to the global depression.
April 18, 1934	Japanese Protectorate over China Declaration	In light of the Japanese military successes in Manchukuo and Jehol, the Japanese Foreign Office announced that the Japanese empire officially established a virtual protectorate over Chinese relations with the Western powers.
April 19-25, 1934	International Congress of Educational Cinematographers	To promote international education, the League of Nations hosted a conference of cinematographers in Rome.
April 26, 1934	French Official Visit to Prague	The French Foreign Secretary, Louis Barthou, conducted an official visit to Czechoslovakia to discuss the new situation in the Danubian region following the conclusion of the Rome Protocols. Foreign Secretary Barthou's visit was intended to shore up the Franco-Czechoslovak alliance.
April 30, 1934	New Austrian Constitution	The National Assembly of Austria adopted an extremely complicated constitution which set up a dictatorship under Engelbert Dollfuss. By July, Chancellor Dollfuss set up a new cabinet on Fascist lines.
May 1934	Passage of Dutch Laws against Extremists	The Dutch parliament granted the government emergency powers to regulate trade and industry and to control the activities of extremist political movements. Under the new measures, the government barred National Socialists, Revolutionary Socialists, and Socialists from holding political office. Despite these measures, the National Socialists continued to increase in number and influence.
May 1934	Reorganization of Angola	The Portuguese government reorganized the colony of Angola/Portuguese West Africa into five provinces.
May 1934	Turkish Rearmament Program	In response to Italy's aggressive policies in the Eastern Mediterranean, the Turkish government launched an active rearmament program.

May 1934	Bahrain Oil Concession	The concession granted to the Standard Oil Company of California to explore and develop petroleum resources on the Bahrain Islands resurrected Persian claims to the islands.
May 1, 1934	Austro-Vatican Concordat	The Austrian government negotiated a concordat with the Vatican which gave the Roman Catholic church in Austria wide powers over education.
May 3, 1934	Establishment of People's Court in Germany	The National Socialist government established the People's Court to try cases of treason (the courts received an extremely wide definition of treasonous conduct). Trial proceedings were secret and the only appeal was to the Chancellor. Summary execution of sentences became the norm and concentration camps, filled with political opponents without trial, emerged as institutions.
May 14-19. 1934	Seventy-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its seventy-ninth session in Geneva.
May 15, 1934	Successful Latvian Coup	Assisted by General Francis Balodis, Prime Minister Karlis Ulmanis seized control of the Latvian government. Prime Minister Ulmanis claimed that he was preempting a Communist coup, established martial law, and arrested many of the Socialist leaders. His success reflected the growing power of the conservatives. Prime Minister Ulmanis suspended the constitution and became a virtual dictator.
May 15-June 1, 1934	Thirty-Second Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-second (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
May 19, 1934	Bulgarian Military Coup d'Etat	Army officers under General Kimon Gueorguiev overthrew the Bulgarian government and set up a dictatorship for one year. The new regime maintained a policy of reconciliation with Yugoslavia.
May 24, 1934	Settlement of the Leticia Conflict	The governments of Peru and Colombia reached an agreement on the Leticia dispute, which reduced tensions between the two countries and avoided the outbreak of war.
May 24-26, 1934	International Studies Conference	To promote pacific relations between nations, the League of Nations hosted a conference of academics in Paris.
May 29-June 11, 1934	Geneva International Disarmament Conference	The Disarmament Conference met for a brief session in an attempt to reduce global tensions. French resistance to the talks undermined last-minute efforts to reach an agreement.
May 30-June 7, 1934	Eightieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eightieth (extraordinary) session in Geneva.

May 31, 1934	U.S.-Cuban Treaty	The U.S. Congress ratified the U.S.-Cuban Treaty which abrogated the Platt Amendment, a legal document which had been a source of friction between the two countries. U.S. Ambassador to Havana Sumner Welles conducted the negotiations with the government of Carlos Mendieta, reaching an agreement on May 29th. The U.S. government insisted that the Platt Amendment be incorporated in the Cuban constitution in 1901, although the measure undermined Cuban sovereignty. Under this amendment, the Cuban government was not permitted to enter into a treaty with a foreign power which impaired the country's sovereignty, Cubans could not contract excessive foreign debts, the U.S. had the right to intervene to maintain Cuban independence, and Cuban territory had to be leased to the U.S. for naval bases.
June 1, 1934	Yugoslav-German Trade Agreement	The German and Yugoslav governments concluded a trade agreement to expand economic ties between the two countries. Many nations feared that the Yugoslavs were moving closer to Germany in response to the Italian-Austrian-Hungarian rapprochement.
June 4-23, 1934	Eighteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its eighteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Justin Godart (France). During the session, the delegates considered a revision of night work for women, workingmen's compensation (occupational diseases), automobile sheet-glass work hours, and benefits for the involuntarily employed.
June 6-7, 1934	Failed Lithuanian Coup	Followers of Augustinas Voldemaras attempted a coup to overthrow the Lithuanian government. Having already been convicted of high treason in May 1930 and exiled to a village, Voldemaras was imprisoned for twelve months as a result of the coup attempt.
June 8, 1934	Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act	This agreement between the Roosevelt administration and the Cuban government stabilized Cuban sugar production and established a floor price for Cuban sugar.
June 9, 1934	Romanian-Polish-Soviet Border Agreement	The Romanian, Polish, and Soviet governments signed an agreement by which each state guaranteed the other nations' frontiers. For the first time, the Soviet government officially recognized the loss of Bessarabia to Romania.
June 9, 1934	Czechoslovakia Resumption of Relations with Soviet Union	The Czechoslovak government decided to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in an effort to counter-balance the growing power of Germany.
June 10, 1934	Romanian Resumption of Relations with Soviet Union	The Romanian government decided to reestablish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union which reflected improved relations between the two countries, after the Soviets recognized Romania's claim to Bessarabia.

June 12, 1934	Bulgarian Abolishment of Political Parties	The new Bulgarian government abolished all political parties in the kingdom and took vigorous action against the Macedonians who were the chief opponents to the state's pro-Yugoslav foreign policy.
June 12, 1934	Reciprocal Tariff Act	Under the Reciprocal Tariff Act, President Roosevelt gained the power to negotiate trade agreements with other countries without the advice and consent of the Senate for a three-year period. It also gave the president the power to increase or low tariff rates up to a maximum of 50 percent. This act provided President Roosevelt with the tools to negotiate liberal trade policies to help reduce the impact of the Depression and became the basis for post-war U.S. economic and trade policies.
June 12, 1934	Status of the Union of South Africa Act	This legislation was designed to define the position of the Union of South Africa under the Westminster Statute, which the British Parliament passed in December 1931. The South African act established the Union as a sovereign independent state, but failed to adequately address the right of secession from the British Commonwealth, which led to further debate and discussion.
June 12-14, 1934	Second International Conference on Vitamins	The League of Nations held its second conference on the standardization of vitamins around the world.
June 14-15, 1934	German State Visit to Italy	Adolf Hitler conducted his first state visit to Italy to pave the way for closer relations between the two countries. Very little appears to have been accomplished in Venice as both Chancellor Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini made poor impressions on each other. Instead of developing a common policy, tensions flared between Germany and Italy over the future of Austria and the Danubian region.
June 15, 1934	German Suspension of Foreign Debt Payments	The German government announced the suspension of cash transfers on foreign debts as of July 1, 1934.
June 15, 1934	Allied Default on War Loans	The governments of the Allied governments formally defaulted on their war debts to the United States. The only country to continue paying its war debt in full was Finland.
June 16-July 2, 1934	Persian State Visit to Turkey	Reza Shah of Persia conducted an official state visit to Ankara and Constantinople. As a result of this visit, the two countries drew even closer.
June 18, 1934	Opening of Algiers-Brazzaville Air Line	The French introduced a new air line service which connected Brazzaville, in the French Congo, with Algiers via Fort Archambault.

June 19, 1934	U.S. Silver Purchase Act	The U.S. Congress approved the Silver Purchase Act, which authorized President Roosevelt to nationalize silver holdings. This decision resulted in an increase in the world price of silver, which forced China to abandon the silver standard in November 1934.
June 23, 1934	Italian Blockade Threat to Albania	The resurgence of disputes between the Italian and Albanian governments led to Premier Benito Mussolini sending Italian warships to Durazzo. The sudden appearance of the Italian fleet off the coast frightened the Albanian government into submission. As a result, the Italians strengthened their control over the Albanian army and Italians received the right to colonize certain areas of Albania.
June 23, 1934	Saudi-Yemeni Peace Treaty	After six weeks of fighting, in which the Saudis soundly defeated Yemeni forces, the British mediated an agreement which maintained the independence of Yemen and provided the Saudis with a rectification of the frontier between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.
June 25, 1934	French Official Visit to Belgrade	The French Foreign Secretary, Louis Barthou, conducted an official visit to Yugoslavia in response to the Yugoslav-German Trade Agreement. The French feared a Yugoslav defection from the Little Entente and convinced the Yugoslavian government to maintain their ties with France.
June 30, 1934	Great Blood Purge in Germany	To preempt a plot against the National Socialist regime, Chancellor Adolf Hitler summarily executed 77 people, many of whom had been significant leaders of the party. This drastic move was directed against the more radical, social revolutionary wing of the National Socialist party who advocated the incorporation of the Storm Troops (party forces) into the Wehrmacht and called for radical property redistribution. Leading victims included General Kurt von Schleicher, Ernst Roehm, Gregor Strasser, and Erich Klausener.
July 10, 1934	Opening of Brazzaville-Pointe Noire Railway	The French opened a new railway line which connected Brazzaville, in the French Congo, to the Atlantic coast at Pointe Noire.
July 12, 1934	Prohibition of Political Uniforms in Belgium	Faced with a growing Fascist movement, the Belgian government prohibited the formation of military units and the wearing of political uniforms by political parties. This state directed this law against the Fascists and the Labor Defense Militia. The government dissolved both organizations.
July 14, 1934	Opening of Mosul-Tripoli Oil Pipeline	Petroleum produced in Mosul, Iraq could now be shipped by pipeline to the Mediterranean port of Tripoli in Syria (Lebanon).
July 20, 1934	Sudanese-Libyan Border Defined	The British and Italian governments signed an agreement finalizing the border between Libya and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

July 24, 1934	Abortive National Socialist Putsch in Vienna	The National Socialists failed to seize power in Austria after seizing the radio station in Vienna (forcing announcers to broadcast Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss' resignation) and assassinating Chancellor Dollfuss (probably unintentionally). The coup was badly mismanaged and the Heimwehr routed the National Socialists. The German government mounted a major propaganda effort prior to the revolt and pressured the Austrian government to step aside. The German plan almost succeeded except for the timely intervention of the Italian and Yugoslav governments. The Italian government intervened actively in support of the Austrian government. Premier Benito Mussolini mobilized a large Italian army on the Brenner Pass to demonstrate his determination to intervene and counter the German threat to Austrian independence. The Yugoslavians also mobilized their army on the Austrian frontier. The German government backed off by disavowing any connection with the affair and recalled their ambassador from Vienna.
July 25, 1934	Australian Defense Program	The Australian government adopted a three-year defense program designed to expand the country's air force, naval power, and army mechanization. This program was later expanded as international tensions increased.
July 30, 1934	New Austrian Government	Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, a close collaborator of former Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, formed a new government and maintained Christian Democratic policies. He met with Premier Benito Mussolini in Italy twice during the fall and new economic agreements with Italy and Hungary led to some improvement in Austria's situation.
July 30, 1934	Philippine Constitutional Convention	In response to the Tydings-McDuffie Act, a constitutional convention convened in the Philippines to frame a constitution for the new commonwealth.
August 1934	Arab Attacks on Jews in Algeria	Arab nationalists launched a series of violent attacks on Jews in Constantine and other Algerian cities. Anti-Semitism was a significant part of the Arab nationalist program.
August 6, 1934	Withdrawal of U. S. Forces from Haiti	After a national plebiscite and under pressure by the Haitian president, the Haitian Assembly approved a series of agreements between the United States and Haiti. The Haitian Assembly opposed a similar series of agreements with the Hoover administration, but the Roosevelt administration sought a swift resolution of the issues. The U.S. government made arrangements for the complete termination of American control of the country's administration and the liquidation of Haiti's foreign debt.
August 19, 1934	German Presidential Plebiscite	Chancellor Adolf Hitler consolidated his political power by assuming the role of head of state by combining the offices of the President and Chancellor on August 1st. President Paul von Hindenburg died the next day at the age of 87. A national plebiscite approved Chancellor Hitler's assumption of the presidency with 88 percent of the vote affirmative.

August 20, 1934	U.S. Admitted to ILO	The Roosevelt administration accepted membership in the International Labor Organization.
August 24, 1934	U.S.-Cuban Reciprocal Trade Agreement	The U.S. and Cuban governments negotiated a reciprocal trade agreement designed to expand trade between the two countries. Cuba received a number of significant concessions under this arrangement, including the reduction of American duties on Cuban sugar from 2.5 cents per pound to .9 cents per pound.
September 7-15, 1934	Eighty-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-first session in Geneva.
September 10-27, 1934	Fifteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its fifteenth session, under R.J. Sandler (Sweden), in Geneva.
September 12, 1934	Flight of Macedonian Leader from Bulgaria	In response to the Bulgarian government's crackdown on Macedonians, Ivan Mihailov, the Macedonian leader, fled to Turkey to escape imprisonment.
September 12, 1934	Treaties of the Baltic Entente	The Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian governments signed a number of agreements which overlooked the Vilna problem and allowed the three countries to coordinate their foreign policies. The Baltic Pact prepared for common action to defend the independence of the three states and for common actions in foreign affairs with semi-annual meetings of the countries' foreign ministers.
September 18, 1934	Soviet Admission to the League	The League of Nations admitted the USSR as a member state and the Soviets accepted the sixth permanent seat on the Council. The Soviet Union remained a member until it was expelled in December 1939, after the Soviets invaded Finland to begin the Winter War. The Soviet decision to join the League reflected the Russian fear of a resurgent Germany. Prior to its admission to the League, the Russian government severely denounced the organization. The Soviets now took an active role in promoting collective security and supported the French in their alliance system in Eastern Europe. The Swiss government, however, bitterly opposed the admission of the USSR into the League and voted against the Russians in the League Council, to no avail.
September 19-28, 1934	Eighty-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-second session in Geneva.
September 23, 1934	Yugoslav Royal Visit to Sofia	King Alexander of Yugoslavia conducted an official state visit to Bulgaria with the hope of persuading the Bulgarians to join the Balkan Pact. His visit proved unsuccessful from that perspective.

September 26, 1934	Afghanistan Admitted to League of Nations	The League of Nations admitted Afghanistan as a member state in the organization.
September 28, 1934	Ecuador Admitted to the League of Nations	To support its claims in the Amazon Basin during the Leticia dispute between Peru and Colombia, the Ecuadorian government decided to join the League of Nations. The League negotiated a settlement of the disputed territory in 1935.
October 1, 1934	Newfoundland Import Duties	Newfoundland achieved substantial economic and financial recovery progress during 1934 and announced that most import duties for the colony would be lowered on January 1, 1935.
October 2, 1934	Establishment of Royal Indian Navy	The British inaugurated the establishment of the Royal Indian Navy as an independent naval force.
October 5, 1934	General Strike in Spain	The leftist political parties in Spain called for a general strike in protest against the rising reaction against the Socialist government.
October 6, 1934	Catalonian Declaration of Independence from Spain	Luis Companys, President of Catalonia, declared the independence of Catalonia. Spanish troops suppressed the independence movement, as well as an insurrection by miners in Asturias, where a Communist government was proclaimed. Spanish forces ruthlessly suppressed the revolt in Asturias with great brutality.
October 9, 1934	Assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia	Operating out of Hungary, a Macedonian revolutionary, working with Croat revolutionaries, assassinated King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, the French Foreign Secretary, in Marseilles, France. The French and Yugoslavs were holding talks to develop stronger ties to deal with the growing power of Germany. The assassinations resulted in deportations from Hungary and Yugoslavia and threatened to lead to war between the two countries until the League of Nations negotiated a settlement to the crisis in December. Upon the death of his father, Peter II became the new king and Alexander's cousin, Prince Paul, served as the chief regent.
October 15, 1934	Beginning of Long March of Communist Chinese	Under pressure from Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists, the Communist Chinese, under Mao Zedong and Zhu De, broke through the Nationalist lines and marched westward. Approximately 100,000 Communist Chinese endured Nationalist bombardment and air attacks, which resulted in the loss of half of Mao's force. The Communists marched 6,000 miles, crossing 18 mountain ranges and 24 rivers before reaching safe haven in the northwestern province of Shensi in October 1935. As a result of this redeployment, the Communists moved beyond the range of the Nationalists and Mao emerged as the undisputed leader of the Chinese Communist movement.

October 22-December 12, 1934	Thirty-Third Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-third (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
October 23-December 19, 1934	London Naval Disarmament Conference	The major naval powers made a last attempt at negotiating a naval disarmament treaty in London. With mounting political tensions, the conference collapsed without agreement.
October 24, 1934	Gandhi's Withdrawal from the National Congress	Mohandas K. Gandhi decided to withdraw from the National Congress, although he did not eschew all political activity in support of Indian independence from Britain.
October 28-November 4, 1934	General Conference on Architecture and Development of Art Museums	To promote the fine arts and the protection of historical architecture, the League of Nations held a conference in Madrid.
October 29-November 4, 1934	International Conference of Musicology	To encourage the musical arts, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Madrid.
October 30, 1934	Greek-Turkish Mixed Commission Dissolved	The Greek-Turkish Mixed Commission, established in 1923 to determine outstanding issues between the Greek and Turkish governments, ended their meetings.
November 1934	Birth of Moroccan Nationalism	A group of young Moroccans introduced "A Plan of Moroccan Reforms" which is considered the birth of Moroccan nationalism, a movement distinct from traditional tribal opposition to foreign rule. Many of these young Moroccans received their educations in Europe and they were inspired by political developments in Iraq and the Wafd struggle in Egypt.
November 1934	Chinese Abandonment of the Silver Standard	The Nationalist government in China abandoned the silver standard and established a controlled paper currency in response to the U.S. government decision to purchase silver in June 1934.
November 2, 1934	League Settlement of the Leticia Dispute	The League of Nations defused a potential war between Colombia and Peru over the disputed region of Leticia. The League helped negotiate an agreement which was accepted by both countries. Under the terms of the agreement, Peru and Colombia proclaimed peace and amity and renounced armed action.

November 3, 1934	Prorogation of the Syrian Parliament	As a result of widespread disorder in Syria and the opposition of the Syrian parliament to the Treaty of 1933 with France, the Syrian parliament was prorogued indefinitely. Most Syrians objected to continued French control over Syrian foreign relations, the army, and finances and opposed separate treatment of the Syrian states.
November 20-24, 1934	League Assembly Special Session	The League of Nations Assembly held a special session, under Francisco Castillo Najera (Mexico), in Geneva, to discuss Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.
November 29, 1934	Southwest African Petition for Union with South Africa	The Southwest African legislative assembly petitioned the Union of South Africa parliament for admission into the Union as a fifth province. The South African parliament set up a commission to investigate the problems of unification and the South African government announced in December 1936 that they had no plans to change the political status of the mandate.
November 30, 1934	Suspension of Egyptian Constitution of 1930	The Nationalists in Egypt agitated for the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 after the new Egyptian prime minister, Mohammad Tewfik Nessim, suspended the Constitution of 1930. Nessim chose not to restore the 1923 constitution on the advice of the British government.
December 1934	Military Coup in Bolivia	Following a series of major defeats against the Paraguayans in the Chaco War, the Bolivian military overthrew President Daniel Salamanca. Vice President Luis Tejeda Sorzano assumed the presidency.
December 1, 1934	Assassination of Kirov in the Soviet Union	The assassination of Serge Kirov, a close collaborator of Josef Stalin, revealed the existence of a strong and determined opposition to the regime from within the ranks of the Communist Party in the USSR. This act marked the beginning of another outbreak of terror by Stalin's government coupled with repeated purges of the Communist Party and Soviet administration. In several spectacular show trials, many of the older and prominent leaders admitted their guilt in the conspiracy.
December 5, 1934	Ualual Incident in Ethiopia	Italian and Ethiopian troops clashed at Ualual on the disputed Ethiopian-Italian Somaliland frontier. The Italians had territorial aspirations on Ethiopia since the debacle at Adua in 1896. Although the Italians gained a minor sphere of influence over part of Ethiopia in 1906 under an Anglo-French agreement, Italian aspirations in East Africa remained unappeased. After World War I, the Italians adopted a treat of friendship with Ethiopia and supported the kingdom's admission into the League of Nations. However, the clash at Ualual reflected a major change in Italian foreign policy towards imperialism. The Italian government demanded an apology from the Ethiopian government and reparations. In response, the Ethiopian government called for an international investigation of the incident. This clash served as the precursor for the beginning of the Italian-Ethiopian War.
December 5-11, 1934	Eighty-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-third (extraordinary) session in Geneva.

December 8, 1934	Anglo-Australian Air Mail Service	Weekly air mail service between England and Australia began, designed to promote communication and business opportunities between the two countries.
December 10, 1934	League Settlement of King Alexander's Assassination	The League of Nations successfully concluded an agreement which avoided a war between Hungary and Yugoslavia after the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia. Although the assassins operated out of Hungary, the League issued a mild rebuke against the Hungarian government.
December 15, 1934	Suspension of the Catalonian Statute	In response to the revolution in Catalonia in October, the Spanish government suspended the Catalonian Statute until the document could be revised.
December 19, 1934	Japanese Denouncement of the Naval Treaties	The Japanese government formally renounced their participation in the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922 and the London Naval Treaty of 1930. The Japanese would no longer have to limit their fleet to the ratios prescribed by these agreements and could begin a massive arms building program.
December 21, 1934	Anglo-Irish Coal-Cattle Treaty	Despite the continuing Anglo-Irish tariff war, the British and Irish governments signed an agreement which promoted trade in coal and cattle between the two states.

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## Chronology 1935

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1935	Anglo-Irish Trade Agreement	The Irish and British governments negotiated a trade agreement, focusing on coal and cattle trade. While the new trade agreement allowed Irish farmers to reduce their meat surplus, the tariff war continued between the two countries.
January 1935	Tsun-I Conference	Mao Zedong established his predominance by consolidating political support over the Chinese Communist Party at the conference at Tsun-I, in the southwestern province of Kweichow. Mao continued the Long March by turning north and moving toward northwestern China for the safety of the Soviet border region.
January 1, 1935	Reduction in Newfoundland Import Duties	In an attempt to stimulate trade, the Newfoundland government lowered most of the colony's import tariffs.
January 3, 1935	Ethiopian Appeal to the League	After the Italians refused to arbitrate the Ualual dispute, the Ethiopian government appealed for relief to the League of Nations under Article XI of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The League, however, postponed action on the Ethiopian request.
January 4, 1935	Opening of Mosul-Haifa Oil Pipeline	The British opened a major oil pipeline between the Mosul oilfields in Iraq and the Mediterranean port of Haifa in Palestine. This route provided the British better control over Iraqi oil by complementing oil shipments through the French port of Tripoli.
January 7, 1935	Franco-Italian Agreement	The French and Italian governments signed a treaty which addressed their conflicting interests in Africa during Premier Pierre Laval's visit to Rome. In order to win the support of the Italian government against future German aggression, the French government made a number of concessions to the Italians including defining the official status of Italians in Tunisia, colonial frontier changes (a cession of part of French Somaliland to Italy), and part ownership of the Ethiopian Railway. The agreement gave the Italians a free hand in Ethiopia.

January 11-21, 1935	Eighty-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-fourth session in Geneva.
January 13, 1935	Saar Plebiscite	The League of Nations conducted a plebiscite in the Saar in accordance with the Versailles Treaty. Approximately 90 percent of the voters demanded reunion with Germany and rejected a union with France or continued League administration. The National Socialists mounted a massive political campaign in the Saar, but popular opinion clearly supported a return to Germany.
January 14, 1935	Lower Zambezi Bridge Opened	The first train crossed the new railway bridge over the lower Zambezi River. This bridge was one of the longest in the world (12,064 feet long) and helped promote trade and transportation in southern Africa. The new rail line provided for uninterrupted railway connection between Nyasaland and the Indian Ocean port of Beira in Mozambique/Portuguese East Africa.
January 15-17, 1935	Zinoviev and Kamenev Trials in Moscow	Premier Josef Stalin conducted a series of show trials of leading Communist leaders who were accused of conspiracy and state treason. Grigori Zinoviev, Leo Kamenev, and several other Communist leaders were found guilty and received terms of five to ten-years in prison.
January 16, 1935	End of League Embargo on Bolivia in the Chaco War	Upon the recommendation of the League of Nations, 20 nations, which had imposed embargoes on Bolivia and Paraguay at the beginning of the Chaco War in 1932, lifted their trade sanctions on Bolivia. In response to the continued embargo, Paraguay announced its intention to withdraw from the League.
January 16, 1935	U.S. Rejection of Membership in World Court	Although President Franklin Roosevelt urged Congress to ratify the World Court treaty and make the U.S. a member of the organization, the Senate rejected the proposal by a vote of 52-35. The Hearst newspapers and the radio addresses by Father Charles Coughlin kept the Irreconcilables on track and opposed to participation in international organizations.
February 1-3, 1935	Anglo-French Conference	Representatives of the British and French governments met in London in response to German plans to rearm. The two governments issued an invitation to the German government to help reestablish confidence and security in Europe. This would be achieved by concluding pacts of mutual assistance with governments in Eastern Europe, guaranteeing Austrian independence, collaboration in disarmament, and the German return to membership in the League of Nations. The German government indicated an interest in negotiating an air pact but refused to consider any agreements regarding Eastern Europe, which the British and French declared should be the first order of business.

February 1-10, 1935	Thirty-Fourth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-fourth session in the Hague.
February 8, 1935	Conclusion of Philippine Constitutional Convention	Delegates at the Philippine Constitutional Convention completed a draft of a proposed constitution, a process which began in July 1934.
February 23, 1935	Dispatch of Italian Troops to East Africa	In response to the Franco-Italian Agreement, President Benito Mussolini immediately dispatched General Di Bono and General Rudolfo Graziani to Eritrea with large numbers of Italian troops in preparation for a war against Ethiopia.
February 24, 1935	Swiss Extend Military Training	The Swiss people voted to extend the period of military training in a national plebiscite in order to improve federal defenses.
February 25, 1935	Paraguayan Withdrawal from the League	The government of Paraguay informed the League of Nations of its withdrawal from the organization.
March 1, 1935	Saar Reunion with Germany	The League of Nations ended its administration of the Saar and the province returned to German sovereignty. The return of the Saar marked the beginning of German expansion under the National Socialists and reduced Chancellor Adolf Hitler's dependence on British and French good will.
March 1, 1935	Venizelist Uprising in Greece	In a protest against royalism, the Venizelists launched uprisings in Athens, Macedonia, and Crete. After some fighting, Greek forces, under General George Kondylis, put down the protests and Eleutherios Venizelos, the former prime minister, fled to France.
March 4, 1935	British Defense Expansion	Due to developments in the international system, the British government announced that the country would modernize and expand their national defenses. Most of the new expenditures were earmarked for the Royal Navy.
March 11, 1935	Bank of Canada Opened	In response to the Bank of Canada Act of 1934, the Bank of Canada officially opened its doors which made this privately-owned but state-supervised financial institution the dominion's central bank.

March 16, 1935	German Denouncement of Disarmament Clauses of Versailles Treaty	The German government shocked the world by officially denouncing its future adherence to the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. The state immediately resumed military conscription and announced that the Wehrmacht would be increased to 36 divisions. The Germans based their decision on the failure of the other signatory states to reduce their military forces as required by the peace treaties and the steady increase in French and Russian military forces. Under French leadership, the British and Italians send representatives to Stresa to condemn the new German policy.
March 21, 1935	Persia Renamed Iran	The government officially changed the name of the country from Persia to Iran.
March 23, 1935	Sale of Russian Interest in Chinese Eastern Railway	The Soviet government sold its interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchukuo for 140 million yen, finalizing negotiations which began in May 1933. This sale helped reduce tensions between Japan and the Soviet Union over Manchurian affairs, but problems continued to persist due to Japanese activity on the border of Outer Mongolia. Outer Mongolia had an alliance with the Soviet Union and was under Russian protection.
March 23, 1935	U.S. Approval of Philippine Constitution Draft	President Franklin D. Roosevelt approved the draft of the Philippine constitution, a document which resulted from a constitutional convention.
March 25, 1935	New Belgian Government	Paul van Zeeland, a renowned financier, formed the Government of National Unity in Belgium to deal with the kingdom's desperate financial problems. Van Zeeland devalued the belga by 28 percent, converted the public debt, concluded new trade agreements, and managed to balance the state budget. Despite these economic policies, Belgium continued to be wracked by strikes and political unrest.
March 25, 1935	Memel Treason Conviction	The Lithuanian government charged almost 100 Germans in Memel with plotting to restore the region to Germany. Most were found guilty; those condemned to death had their sentences commuted and many were ultimately pardoned. The episode brought German-Lithuanian tensions to a head.
April 1935	Chinese Military Training	The Nationalist government decreed one year of military training for all male high school and college students. The regime's goal was to train 100,000 reservists every year for the Chinese army to meet the growing Japanese threat.
April 1, 1935	Establishment of Reserve Bank of India	The British government set up the Reserve Bank of India as a central bank to control Indian currency and to insure financial stability of the colony.

April 11-14, 1935	Stresa Conference	At the urging of the French, representatives of the British, French, and Italian governments met in Stresa to formulate a common front in response to German rearmament and to maintain Austrian independence. While the Italians joined the other states in protesting German policy, Italian support would soon dissipate due to the Ethiopian crisis.
April 15-17, 1935	Eighty-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-fifth (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
April 16, 1935	Spanish Reorganization of Spanish Guinea	The Spanish government reorganized the colonial administration of Spanish Guinea, establishing a separate administration for the island of Fernando Po.
April 17, 1935	League Condemnation of German Rearmament	The League of Nations formally condemned the German government's decision to unilaterally renounce the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty.
April 23, 1935	New Polish Constitution	A new constitution, forced through the Sejm by the new regime, brought an end to Poland's democratic, parliamentary system of government. Under the new constitution, the president appointed one-third of the members of the Senate and the remaining two-thirds were elected by people of special distinction. The Sejm was reduced in numbers by more than 50 percent and would consist of deputies nominated by local councils and corporate bodies. The power of the Sejm was greatly curtailed and the president emerged with all real political authority. A new authoritarian political system, similar to fascism, resulted based on "conducted democracy."
May 1935	Italian Arbitration with Ethiopia	The Italian government finally agreed to be arbitration negotiations regarding the frontier dispute with Ethiopia. The League Council set up an arbitral tribunal to address the Ualual dispute. Italian participation was lackluster and it soon became clear that the Italians agreed to negotiate in an attempt to ward off League action.
May 2, 1935	Franco-Russian Alliance	The French and Soviet governments negotiated a five-year alliance agreement. This treaty represented a long term project of the French government whereby the French sought to bring Poland, Germany, and Russia into an eastern pact which would serve to maintain the status quo in the region. Both the German and Polish governments avoided this plan and when the German government announced its intention to rearm, the French government moved quickly to establish an alliance with Russia. Each pledged to come to the aid of the other in the event of unprovoked aggression. This alliance was designed to fit into the framework of the League of Nations but was unpopular with conservative elements in France.

May 3-8, 1935	International Studies Conference	To improve the analysis of international relations, the League of Nations hosted another conference on international studies in London.
May 12, 1935	Death of Pilsudski of Poland	A major leader in the creation of the Polish army and government, Marshal Josef Pilsudski died and was succeeded by General Edward Smigly-Rydz as the commander of the Polish army. General Smigly-Rydz soon became the new power behind the country's presidential system.
May 14, 1935	Ratification of Philippine Constitution	The voters of the Philippines approved the draft of the new constitution which provided for commonwealth status and local government under Filipino rule.
May 16, 1935	Russo-Czechoslovak Mutual Assistance Pact	The Czech and Soviet governments signed a pact of mutual assistance and an air convention. Under the terms of the agreement, the Soviet Union promised to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia in the event of an attack, provided that the French did so as well. This agreement followed France's failure to negotiate a new eastern pact and the conclusion of an alliance between France and the USSR. While this pact bolstered Czechoslovakia's position in case of a war with Germany, it led to a great deal of resentment in Germany. The Germans accused the Czechs of making their country a base for Russian air operations against Germany.
May 19, 1935	Czechoslovak General Elections	The government coalition maintained a slim majority in the Chamber but the Sudete Party won an overwhelming victory in the German parts of Czechoslovakia. The Sudete Party became the second largest single political party in the country after the Czech Agrarians.
May 20-21, 1935	League Assembly Special Session	The League of Nations Assembly held a special session, under Augusto de Vasconcellos (Portugal), in Geneva to discuss the Ethiopian crisis.
May 20-25, 1935	Eighty-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-sixth session in Geneva.
June 1935	U.S.-Liberian Financial Agreement	The Liberian Legislature ratified an agreement with American financial interests by which interest payments on the loan of 1926 was reduced to five percent and all payments would be made dependent on the size of Liberia's revenue. As a result of the agreement, the Roosevelt administration resumed diplomatic relations with Monrovia (which had been broken off in 1930) and the British government restored diplomatic relations in 1936. The rapid development of the Firestone rubber plantations secured greater revenue for the Liberian government which allowed the country to resume interest and amortization payments.

June 3, 1935	Croat Boycott of the Yugoslav Parliament	Following national elections on May 5th, the Croats resumed their boycott of the Yugoslav parliament. The Croats formed a coalition with a new party of Serbian peasants during the elections and attracted approximately 40 percent of the total vote in the kingdom.
June 4-25, 1935	Nineteenth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its nineteenth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Frederick Cresswell (South Africa). The delegates examined a wide range of issues including mine work for women, hours of work in coal mines, the reduction of work hours, migrants' pension rights, and the reduction of hours in glass bottle works.
June 5, 1935	Swiss Armament Program	In response to international tensions, the Swiss government introduced an extensive armament expansion program which included the modernization of frontier defenses, mechanization of army units, and the development of air defense systems.
June 9, 1935	Ho-Umezu Agreement	The Chinese, under General Ho Ying-chin, accepted Japanese demands that the Chinese government would withdraw their troops and that anti-Japanese activities in Hopei would cease. Under this agreement, the Chinese government recognized Japan's conquests in northeast China. Despite this agreement, the Japanese government found it difficult to establish a durable peace in the region. The cost of the occupation of Manchukuo, plagued with bandits and irregular guerillas, led the Japanese army to attempt to force or bribe local Chinese governments. The Japanese attempted to exploit the resources and markets of five Chinese provinces (Shantung, Hopei, Shansi, Chanhai, and Suiyan) without success.
June 14, 1935	Chaco War Armistice	As a result of negotiations by the United States and five South American governments, the Paraguayan and Bolivian governments agreed to a truce to end the fighting in the disputed Chaco region. The truce prepared for a peace conference in Buenos Aires in July.
June 18, 1935	Anglo-German Naval Agreement	The British and German governments concluded a naval treaty by which the Germans could build a navy which totaled 35 percent of the tonnage of the Royal Navy (this number included submarines). This agreement led to suspicion on the part of the French regarding British intentions toward Germany and a cooling of relations between the two allies.
June 23-24, 1935	British Concessions in Ethiopia	British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, visited Rome and offered a number of concessions to Benito Mussolini in Ethiopia. The Italian premier rejected the offers as inadequate to meet Italian demands.
June 25-July 9, 1935	Italian-Ethiopian Arbitration Negotiations	Italian and Ethiopian representatives met in the Hague to negotiate an arbitration agreement. The meetings did not lead to an agreement which forced the League of Nations to intervene.
July 1935	Anti-Catholic Riots in Belfast	Protestants in Belfast rioted which led to the expulsion of Catholic families from Northern Ireland. The Irish Free State conducted reprisals in response.

July 1935	Ualual Arbitration Tribunal	Deliberations by the League of Nations arbitration tribunal, designed to address the Ualual dispute between Italy and Ethiopia ground to a halt after having failed to agree on procedure. The League arranged for a fifth arbiter to break the deadlock to determine responsibility for the onset of the fighting and not to decide on the possession of Ualual.
July 1-4, 1935	Buenos Aires Peace Conference	The League of Nations hosted the peace conference in Buenos Aires to end the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay. Negotiators from Paraguay and Bolivia met and concluded a peace treaty which provided for arbitration of the final border frontier between the two countries
July 1-13, 1935	Conference on Government Restraint	During these times of domestic and international tensions, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva to promote government reorganization and restraints.
July 4, 1935	Austrian Repeal of Anti-Hapsburg Laws	The Austrian government repealed many of the anti-Hapsburg laws and restored part of the imperial property. This action reflected increased support for a return of the Hapsburg monarchy, a movement led by Prince Ernest Stahremberg and encouraged by Italian Premier Benito Mussolini. France and the Little Entente opposed this plan and effectively derailed the movement.
July 6, 1935	Chinese Ratification of Ho-Umezu Agreement	The Chinese government accepted in writing the terms of the Ho-Umezu Agreement of June 1935. The Chinese withdrew their troops from northeastern China and agreed to end anti-Japanese activities in Hopei.
July 13, 1935	Russo-U.S. Trade Agreement	The U.S. and Soviet governments signed an economic agreement designed to promote trade between the two countries.
July 25, 1935	League Council Intervention in Ethiopian Talks	In response to the failed arbitration talks between the Italians and Ethiopians in the Hague, the League Council set a date (September 4th) when the Council would begin its own investigation of the situation in East Africa. By that date, the Italian military was prepared to begin its offensive against Ethiopia and Premier Benito Mussolini no longer concealed his goal of the annexation of Ethiopia into the Italian empire.
July 25, 1935	Yugoslav-Vatican Concordat	The Yugoslav government signed a concordat with the Vatican which granted Roman Catholics wider privileges in the kingdom (primarily in Croatia). Although the concordat was signed, Orthodox groups created so much disorder that the Yugoslav government was forced to drop the agreement. The overall effect was a disaster for the government. The state managed to estrange the Orthodox Church without winning any support from the Croats.

July 25- August 20, 1935	Third International Meeting	Delegates at the meeting of the Third International decided that the Soviet Union, in light of the growing tensions between the democratic and fascist states, should throw its support behind the democracies and against their common enemy, the fascist dictatorships. Communists in other countries were called upon to end their opposition to military appropriations and support democratic governments, even though they were led by the bourgeois.
July 31- August 3, 1935	Eighty-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-seventh (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
August 2, 1935	British Parliament Passage of Government of India Act	The British Parliament approved the Government of India Act, which included the recommendations of the Round Table conferences, and completely transformed the governmental system of India. The act separated the colonies of Burma and Aden from Indian administration and divided British India into eleven provinces. Each province received an appointed governor and an appointed executive council; each would have an elected legislature (bicameral in six provinces and unicameral in five); and representation would be based on a communal arrangement. Provincial governments enjoyed wide authorities, although the governors reserved emergency powers. The goal of the legislation was to establish an All-India Federation which would include the native states as well as the British Indian provinces. Until a certain number of native states approved the scheme, final arrangements were postponed. A governor-general and his executive council ruled British India with a central legislature in Delhi. This legislature was composed of an upper house (Council of State) with 34 elected members and 26 appointed members, and a lower house (Legislative Assembly), consisting of 105 members selected by the provincial assemblies and 40 appointed members. The Governor-General retained control over defense, foreign affairs, and Christian church affairs. The act went into effect on April 1, 1937.
August 16, 1935	Paris Conference on Ethiopia	Representatives of the governments of France, Britain, and Italy met in Paris to defuse the Ethiopian crisis. The British and French delegates offered the Italians wide opportunities for development in Ethiopia, subject to approval by the Ethiopian government. The Italian representatives rejected the proposals and it became clear that the Italians were determined to go to war in East Africa.
August 19, 1935	Formation of Radical Union in Yugoslavia	Milan Stoyadinovich formed the Radical Union, a coalition of Serbian Radicals, Slovene Clericals, and Bosnian Moslems, which reaffirmed the unity of the kingdom of Yugoslavia and undermined plans for the establishment of a federation which would reflect nationalist concerns.

August 28, 1935	Scandinavian Foreign Ministers Meeting	For the first time, the Finnish foreign minister joined the other Scandinavian foreign ministers in a series of regular meetings. In light of the rise of National Socialism in Germany, the Finnish government attempted to form a bloc of Scandinavian and Baltic states to maintain a balance between Germany and the Soviet Union. In close collaboration with these countries, the Finnish government refortified the Aaland Islands, despite the opposition of the local inhabitants.
August 31, 1935	U.S. Neutrality Act of 1935	Congress passed the first of a number of acts designed to keep the U.S. out of the next world war. When the Italians invaded Ethiopia in May, the State Department drafted a bill which would have given President Roosevelt the power to place an arms embargo on one or all belligerents. On August 17th, the House Foreign Relations Committee rejected the bill and substituted a resolution authorizing the president, after proclaiming the existence of a state of war, to prohibit all arms shipments and forbid American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships, except at their own risk. The Roosevelt administration persuaded Congress to place a six-month limit on arms embargoes. President Roosevelt signed the bill on August 31st, but noted that the law would drag America into war instead of keeping the country out of a conflict. The embargo did not include primary materials such as oil, steel, or copper, and other critical components in war materials production.
September 3, 1935	Ualual Arbitration Tribunal Report	The Ualual Arbitration Tribunal reported that neither Italy nor Ethiopia was to blame for the outbreak of hostilities in the Ualual region because both sides considered the region within their respective borders.
September 5-13, 1935	Eighty-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-eighth session in Geneva.
September 8, 1935	Polish National Elections	Despite the focus of political power in the Polish army under the new constitution, the army and its supporters experienced opposition from a number of political parties. The army maintained control of the Sejm in the election, but the Socialists and Peasant Party demanded a return to genuine democracy, while the Ukrainians increased their demands for autonomy or independence.
September 9-October 11, 1935	Sixteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its sixteenth session in Geneva.
September 10, 1935	White Settler Parliament in Kenya	A group of white settlers in Kenya formed a "parliament" which denounced the Kenyan government, especially its financial policy, and demanded greater union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. A British parliamentary committee rejected the proposed union between the three colonies in 1931.

September 15, 1935	Nuremberg Laws Introduced in Germany	The German government announced the Nuremberg Laws by which Jews (defined as all those one-quarter Jewish or more) were deprived of their German citizenship and intermarriage with Jews became strictly forbidden. Many Jews departed Germany leaving most of their property behind.
September 17, 1935	Philippine Elections	Philippine voters elected Manuel Quezon as the first president of the Philippines, as well as a vice president and a national assembly.
September 17-December 18, 1935	Eighty-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its eighty-ninth session in Geneva.
September 29, 1935	Memel Elections	Despite changes in Memel electoral law designed to increase Lithuanian representation, the elections resulted in the return of 24 Germans to the Memel directorate and only five Lithuanians.
October 1935	Establishment of Fascist Front in Argentina	The Conservative government faced growing conflict with the Radical and Socialist Parties in March. In response, Fascist organizations, also in opposition to the government, formed a common front with the extreme Right in October.
October 1935	Conclusion of the Long March in China	Mao Zedong, along with only 8,000 survivors, arrived in northern Shensi in northwestern China. While some Chinese Communists remained behind during the Long March to mobilize the peasantry, most of the missing were killed by fighting, disease, and starvation. Shensi offered the Chinese Communists protection from Nationalist forces and allowed Mao to build up the Red Army for a future offensive. Mao set up a government in northern Shensi and called on the Nationalists to go to war against the Japanese.
October 1-4, 1935	Conference on Biological Standardization	In an attempt to establish international biological standards, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva on this issue.
October 3, 1935	Italian Invasion of Ethiopia	Italian forces swept into Ethiopia from Eritrea and Italian Somaliland and overwhelmed the Ethiopian army.
October 3, 1935	League Condemnation of Italian Invasion of Ethiopia	The League Council declared that the Italians had violated Article XII of the Covenant of the League of Nations by resorting to war against Ethiopia, even though neither government had declared war.
October 6, 1935	Italian Occupation of Adwa	The Italians captured Adwa in northern Eritrea and began their offensive into the interior.
October 7, 1935	League Council Declared Italy the Aggressor	The League Council declared that Italy was the aggressor nation in the Ethiopian affair and made preparations to apply sanctions against the Italians.

October 10, 1935	Military Coup in Greece	In a military coup, General George Kondylis ousted the new government, under Panyoti Tsaldaris, which had won the June 1935 national elections. General Kondylis induced the Greek parliament to vote in favor of a recall of King George II.
October 10, 1935	Chaco War Arbitration	The presidents of six American countries met to define the new border between Paraguay and Bolivia as a result of the Chaco War truce and Buenos Aires conference. The arbiters assigned most of the disputed Chaco region to Paraguay, but provided Bolivia with an outlet to the Pacific Ocean via the Paraguay River.
October 11, 1935	League Imposition of Sanctions on Italy	The representatives of 51 countries voted in the League Assembly to impose trade sanctions on Italy under Article XVI of the Covenant. The sanctions would go into effect in November 1935, unless Italian forces evacuated Ethiopian territory.
October 28, 1935	Japanese Enunciation of Three Point Policy	The Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, announced his Three Point Policy: the establishment of a Japan-China-Manchukuo bloc; the suppression of anti-Japanese activities in China; and the organization of a joint Japanese-Chinese front against Communism. The failure of this policy led to future Japanese aggression against the Chinese.
October 28-December 4, 1935	Thirty-Fifth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-fifth (extraordinary) session in the Hague.
November 1935	Communist Revolt in Brazil	Communist uprisings arose in Pernambuco and spread to Rio de Janeiro. Although the government was able to subdue the Communist insurrection within a few days, the revolt gave the government the excuse to introduce martial law in Brazil. The president received almost full dictatorial powers, imposed strict censorship, and set up special tribunals to try Communist leaders.
November 3, 1935	Merger of French Socialist Parties	A number of socialist groups in France merged to form the Socialist and Republican Union. This organization soon established close ties with the Communists and Radical Socialists to form the Popular Front. The goal of the Popular Front was to combat the political unrest of reactionary groups, especially the Croix de Feu.
November 3, 1935	Greek Royalist Plebiscite	In a dubious plebiscite, the Greeks almost unanimously called for a restoration of the monarchy.
November 4, 1935	Polish-German Economic Agreement	The German and Polish governments signed an economic agreement to promote trade between the two countries.

November 7, 1935	Russo-Turkish Treaty Extension	The Turkish and Soviet governments agreed to extend the Treaty of 1931 for another ten years.
November 8, 1935	Italian Occupation of Mekele	After a slow start, the Italian army finally captured the fortress of Mekele. Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio carefully reorganized the Italian forces and prepared for a difficult offensive into the mountains of Ethiopia.
November 13, 1935	Franco-Spanish Tangier Accord	The French and Spanish governments reached an accord on the government of Tangier. Both countries agreed that the chief administrator and bishop of Tangier would be Spanish. The outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, however, deferred the implementation of these arrangements.
November 13-December 2, 1935	Nationalist Uprising in Egypt	In response to the Ethiopian Crisis, which consumed British attention, Nationalists in Egypt launched a violent uprising. The Nationalists organized a union of parties which was designed to extract major concessions from the British during this period of crisis.
November 15, 1935	U.S.-Canadian Reciprocal Trade Agreement	Prime Minister W.L. Mackenzie King met with President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Washington and signed the Reciprocal Trade Agreement. Under the agreement, the U.S. government granted the Canadians lower rates or other concessions on two-thirds of Canadian exports by volume to the U.S. In return, the United States gained concessions on three-fourths of American dutiable exports to Canada. This agreement was designed to stimulate trade between the two countries and help both countries out of the Depression.
November 15, 1935	Establishment of the Commonwealth of the Philippines	The new Philippine constitution went into effect. President Manuel Quezon enjoyed most of the powers of the governor-general and held office for six years. The National Assembly became the new unicameral legislature for the islands. The U.S. government retained control of defense and foreign relations, exercised control of critical financial issues, and reserved the right to intervene in the affairs of the islands to preserve the commonwealth government. Philippine court decisions could be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. There were still demands, on the part of Philippine nationalists, for immediate and total independence from the United States, which marked the beginning of opposition to the Quezon administration.

November 18, 1935	League Sanctions on Italy Begin	The trade sanctions against Italy imposed by the League Assembly went into effect and included embargoes on arms, credit, and raw materials (not petroleum), as well as a prohibition of imports from Italy. A number of countries issued reservations on these sanctions, which provided a series of loopholes for the Italians. In response, the Italian government ended all economic relations with the sanctioning powers and imposed a system of rigid control on food and fuel to meet the emergency. Despite the economic sanctions, the Italians continued their offensive in Ethiopia. Acute tensions emerged between the Italian and British governments in response to the war in East Africa. During the winter of 1935-1936, the British concluded agreements with France, Greece, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia which provided for mutual support in the event a war erupted as a result of League action. The British collected a large naval force at Malta to control the Mediterranean, but had to withdraw the force to Alexandria due to exposure to potential Italian air attack.
November 20, 1935	Pan-African Health Conference	To promote improved health care standards in Africa, the League of Nations hosted a medical conference in Johannesburg.
November 24, 1935	Return of King George II of Greece	King George II returned from exile in Britain after leaving Greece in 1924 and the establishment of a Greek republic. The British supported the king's return, due to the Ethiopian crisis, but King George was at the mercy of General Kondylis.
November 25, 1935	Creation of East Hopei Autonomous Council	The failure of the Japanese to establish an autonomous North China led the Japanese government to create an East Hopei Autonomous Council to govern Japanese-occupied north China (between T'ungchou, outside Beijing, and the Yellow Sea). The Japanese were able to openly smuggle goods wholesale into China through this autonomous region, including narcotics from the world market. This policy was met by student demonstrations in Beijing against Japanese imperialism.
December 1, 1935	Greek General Amnesty	Upon the restoration of King George II of Greece, the king proclaimed a general amnesty for political prisoners and dissenters.
December 1, 1935	Chiang Elected President	Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of the Chinese Executive Committee.
December 2, 1935	London Naval Conference	In preparation for the upcoming naval disarmament conference, the League of Nations hosted a one-day disarmament conference in London.

December 9, 1935	Hoare-Laval Proposals on Abyssinia	In a last ditch effort to placate Italian demands in Ethiopia, the British Foreign Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, and the French Premier, Pierre Laval, offered a proposal to the Italians for the partition of Ethiopia. The plan called for the transfer of territory in Ethiopia, which included Adua and Adigrat in northern Ethiopia and a significant portion of eastern Ethiopia, as well as the establishment of a special Italian economic zone, which included most of southern Ethiopia. In return, the Ethiopians would receive a "corridor for camels" (a small sliver of territory to the Red Sea) between Eritrea and French Somaliland. The French and British abandoned these proposals after a huge outcry from the British public and Sir Samuel was forced to resign from office on December 18th.
December 9-13, 1935	Canadian Government Conference	Representatives of federal and provincial governments met and agreed unanimously to amend the Canadian constitution which would allow the dominion to amend its own constitution. The conferees appointed a committee to study the process by which Canada could amend the North America Act of 1867 without recourse to the British Parliament in Westminster.
December 9, 1935- March 25, 1936	London Naval Conference	The major powers (Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United States) made one last attempt to reduce naval armaments by attending a League of Nations conference in London. The French, Italians, and Japanese left the conference without agreeing to any naval reductions, while the treaty which resulted from the talks remained vague and full of loop holes.
December 12, 1935	Restoration of Constitution of 1923 in Egypt	In response to Nationalist demands in Egypt, the government restored the Constitution of 1923. The Wafd Party planned to regain control of the government and reduce British influence in their country.
December 13, 1935	Resignation of Masaryk	At the age of 85, the father of Czechoslovakia, Thomas G. Masaryk, resigned as president and was succeeded by his close friend and Foreign Minister, Eduard Benes. Former President Masaryk died on September 14, 1937.
December 18, 1935	Establishment of Hopei-Chahar Political Council	A Hopei-Chahar Political Council was set up in Beijing under Chinese General Sung Che-yuan. General Sung paid lip service to the Japanese but did not make any vital concessions to demands from Tokyo.

December 18, 1935	Resignation of Hoare	Sir Samuel Hoare resigned as the British Foreign Secretary. He was replaced five days later by Anthony Eden. After the failure of the Hoare-Laval Plan, the British government caved in to British public opinion. Under the leadership of British Foreign Minister, Anthony Eden, Britain assumed a guiding role in the League of Nation's imposition of sanctions against Italy. The result was a real danger of war in the Mediterranean. The French, Greek, Turkish, and Yugoslav governments all agreed to support the British in the event of war with Italy. In the end, the British government pulled back from extreme measures (oil sanctions) and the League embargo failed. Uncertainty regarding Germany's involvement in the crisis influenced the British government's decision, coupled with British military unpreparedness.
December 27, 1935	Uruguay Severs Relations with Soviet Union	The Uruguayan government severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.
December 28, 1935	French Government Dissolution of Political Leagues	In an attempt to counteract radical political movements, the French government dissolved "political leagues." In response, most of these political factions reemerged as political parties.

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## Chronology 1936

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1936	Dissolution of Nationalist Party in Syria	The French administration in Syria dissolved the Nationalist Party due to widespread political disorder. The Syrians responded with violent street-fighting in most cities and the French proclaimed martial law in an attempt to regain control of the situation.
January 1, 1936	Expiration of International Naval Limitations	International naval limitations set by treaties officially expired, which ended warship construction holidays and the maintenance of the status quo in fortifications in the Pacific. There had been rumors since 1932 that the Japanese were building fortifications and submarine bases in their Pacific mandate territories. After 1935, both Australia and New Zealand expanded their coastal defenses and the U.S. government planned a series of fortifications from the Alaskan coast and Aleutian Islands to Midway Island, Guam, and Samoa.
January 6, 1936	Dissolution of Cortes in Spain	The inability of the Spanish to form a viable government led to the dissolution of the Cortes and elections in February.
January 15, 1936	Japanese Depart Naval Conference	The Japanese delegation left the naval disarmament conference after rejecting tonnage restrictions on various types of warships. The Japanese government was determined to modernize the fleet and was unwilling to accept further restrictions.
January 20, 1936	Death of King George V of Britain	King George V of Great Britain died and was succeeded by his oldest son, King Edward VIII.
January 20-24, 1936	Ninetieth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninetieth session in Geneva.
January 21, 1936	Bolivian-Paraguayan Peace Treaty	The Bolivian and Paraguayan governments signed the final peace treaty which ended the Chaco War. The terms of the treaty were worked out in arbitration by six Latin American governments.

January 22, 1936	Downfall of the Laval Government in France	As a result of the foreign policy disaster in the Ethiopian War and the government's failure to contain Italy, the government of Pierre Laval fell. A stop-gap government under Albert Sarraut replaced the Laval government for a short time.
February 1936	Abandonment of Oil Sanctions against Italy	Members of the League of Nations could not agree on petroleum sanctions against Italy in the Ethiopian War, although the loss of petroleum supplies would have severely hampered the Italian war effort. As a result, the Italians were able to circumvent the League economic sanctions, especially after the Germans remilitarized the Rhineland in March.
February 1936	General Strikes in Syria	In response to the French dissolution of the Nationalist Party and the proclamation of martial law, Syrian nationalists launched a general strike. The economic gridlock forced the French to concede to nationalist demands.
February 1-March 17, 1936	Thirty-Sixth Session of the Permanent International Court of Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-sixth session in the Hague.
February 4, 1936	Assassination of Gustloff in Switzerland	A Jewish assassin murdered Wilhelm Gustloff, the National Socialist leader in Switzerland, at Davos. The Swiss government disbanded the National Socialists as a national organization. The German government immediately protested this action and tensions arose between the two countries.
February 16, 1936	Spanish Parliamentary Elections	The leftist political parties in Spain (the Republicans, Socialists, Syndicalists, and Communists) formed the Popular Front, which won a decisive victory over the Conservative Republicans, Clericals, and Monarchists. The new government vowed to implement a massive social reform program for Spain.
February 17, 1936	Anglo-Irish Trade Pact	After several years of a disastrous trade war, the British and Irish governments signed a trade pact which greatly reduced tariffs between the two countries. The Irish government finally agreed to pay the land annuities to British claimants, but Irish exporters regained access to their most lucrative market.
February 17, 1936	Military Revolt in Paraguay	The Paraguayan army overthrew President Eligio Ayala due to the government's perceived weakness in the Chaco War negotiations. Rafael Franco emerged as the provisional president. Supported by a military junta and nationalists, he established himself as a military dictator and proclaimed Paraguay a totalitarian state on March 11th.
February 19, 1936	Popular Front Government in Spain	Manuel Azana formed a new Popular Front cabinet in Spain, proclaiming a general amnesty for political prisoners and moving to restore Catalan autonomy. The Azana ministry introduced a social reform program which included land distribution and school development as well as an anti-clerical policy. President Azana also restored the Constitution of 1931.

February 23, 1936	Formation of Nationalist Government in Syria	The failure of martial law and the Syrian general strike forced the French administration to permit the formation of a Nationalist cabinet. Talks regarding the independence of Syria became a top priority for the new government.
February 26, 1936	Assassination of Saito in Japan	In an uprising of young army officers in Tokyo, the Japanese Finance Minister, Viscount Saito, and several other ministers and generals were assassinated. The rebels sought to establish a military dictatorship in Japan. The revolt was crushed by the Japanese government and in July a military court sentenced 17 rebels to death.
February 29, 1936	U.S. Neutrality Act of 1936	Congress extended the Neutrality Act of 1935 to continue until May 1, 1937 and forbid the extension of loans or credits to belligerents.
March 2, 1936	U.S.-Panamanian Treaty	President Juan Arosemena, the new leader of Panama, began negotiations with the Roosevelt administration regarding sovereignty issues and the Canal. The two countries signed a treaty which addressed many of the objections the Panamanians raised with the Treaty of 1926.
March 7, 1936	German Reoccupation of the Rhineland	In violation of the terms of the Versailles Treaty and Locarno Pacts of 1925, the German government sent troops across the Rhein and remilitarized the Rhineland. Chancellor Adolf Hitler took advantage of the crisis in Ethiopia, which diverted British and French attention from Europe, and defended the act by claiming the threat of encirclement by France and the Soviet Union through their new alliance system.
March 9-10, 1936	Czechoslovak State Visit to Austria	The Czechoslovak prime minister, Milan Hodza, conducted an official state visit to Vienna. The meeting reflected a rapprochement between the two countries in the face of growing German power. The Austrians feared German designs and were uncertain of Italian resolve, while the Czechoslovaks, with French support, hoped to bring Austria, and perhaps Hungary, in association with the Little Entente to form a stronger coalition against Germany.
March 12, 1936	Western Denouncement of Rhineland Militarization	The British, French, Belgian, and Italian governments protested the German government's violation of the Locarno Treaties. The League of Nations also noted this violation of international law. The threat of war loomed between Germany and France, but the crisis dissipated after the British government decided not to participate in economic sanctions against Germany. Chancellor Adolf Hitler's general proposals for a new security agreement to guarantee West European frontiers fell through when he refused to negotiate a similar agreement for Eastern Europe.
March 14-24, 1936	Ninety-First League Council Session/First Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the first meeting of the ninety-first (extraordinary) session in London.

March 19, 1936	Albanian-Italian Economic Agreements	The Albanian and Italian governments signed a new series of agreements on financial and trade relations, which provided the Italians with even greater control over the country.
March 23, 1936	Three Power Pact of Rome	The Austrian, Hungarian, and Italian governments signed the Three-Power Pact in Rome in an effort to counter the growing power of Germany in central Europe.
March 25, 1936	London Naval Agreement	The British, French, and U.S. governments signed a new naval agreement after Italian and Japanese delegates abandoned the negotiations. Under the terms of the agreement, no quantitative limitation was set, but the signatory states accepted limitations of tonnage and gun size for each ship category. The treaty provided for only very minor limitations made largely ineffective by numerous "escape clauses."
April 1936	Formation of the Arab High Committee in Palestine	To oppose Jewish claims in Palestine, the Arabs established the Arab High Commission. By this time, Arab demonstrations and riots had reached a critical level, resulting in an open war against the Jews. While four Arab leaders called for peace negotiations in August, the Arab High Commission instituted a general strike.
April 1, 1936	Austrian Conscription	In violation of the terms of the Treaty of St. Germain, the Austrian government reintroduced military conscription. The Austrian government sought to build a military force that was more reliable than the Heimwehr.
April 1, 1936	British Letters of Reassurance	The British government sent "letters of reassurance" to the Belgian and French governments, assuring them of British support in the event of a future war with Germany.
April 2, 1936	Austro-Czechoslovak Trade Agreement	One result of Czechoslovak Prime Minister Hodza's visit to Vienna was the signing of a trade agreement as a means to promote cooperation between the two states
April 2, 1936	Saudi-Iraqi Treaty of Non-Aggression and Arab Brotherhood	The Saudi Arabian and Iraqi governments signed a treaty of non-aggression and Arab brotherhood, which became the basis for a series of pacts between Arab states. All of the signatories were united in their stand on the future of Palestine. These agreements also promoted the concept of Pan-Arabism and discussions on the formation of an Arab federation.
April 8, 1936	Russo-Mongolian Mutual Assistance Treaty	In response to growing Japanese power in the Far East, the Soviet and Mongolian governments signed a Treaty of Mutual Assistance.
April 10, 1936	Spanish Cortes Removal of President Zamora	The Cortes voted to oust President Alcala Zamora for exceeding his powers. In his stead, Manuel Azana was elected president.
April 11, 1936	Turkish Request to Fortify the Straits	Due to international tensions, the Turkish government appealed to the signatories of the Lausanne Treaty to revise the agreement by allowing the Turkish military to fortify the Straits. The request led to the Montreux International Conference in July.

April 20, 1936	Ninety-First League Council Session/Second Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the second meeting of the ninety-first (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
April 20-May 2, 1936	Conference of Central Authorities of Middle East and Far Eastern Authorities on the Traffic of Women	The League of Nations hosted a conference in Bandoeng in the Dutch East Indies to abolish traffic in women in the Middle East and the Far East.
April 22, 1936	Representation of Natives Act in South Africa	The South African parliament finally clarified the role of natives in the government. Natives retained the right to register as voters in the Cape Province, but this right was not extended to the other three provinces. Instead, native voters signed up on separate electoral rolls and could elect three Europeans to represent their interests in the Union Parliament. The act also established a native representative council (composed of 22 members of which twelve were elected), but the council was limited to an advisory role.
April 28, 1936	Death of King Fuad of Egypt	The death of King Fuad of Egypt ended royalist intrigues in Egyptian government as his son, Farouk, became the new king. King Farouk quickly became a popular ruler during the early years of his reign.
April 28-May 19, 1936	Thirty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-seventh session in the Hague.
April 30, 1936	Royal Navy Rearmament Program	The British government announced plans to construct 38 new warships in light of the world crisis. This program was the largest British shipbuilding effort since 1921 and the advent of naval disarmament conferences.
May 1936	German-Yugoslav Barter Agreement	The German and Yugoslav governments concluded an economic agreement to promote trade between the two countries. The Yugoslav government found this new arrangement necessary in light of the significant decline in trade with Italy as the result of Yugoslavia's imposition of economic sanctions during the Ethiopian crisis. Closer trade relations with Germany represented a first step towards rapprochement between Germany and Yugoslavia, a decision that was unpopular among the Yugoslav people.
May 1, 1936	Popular Front Established in Argentina	Several leftist groups combined to form a Popular Front in Argentina. Despite this action, fascist organizations continued to gain popular support in the republic.

May 2, 1936	National Elections in Egypt	The Nationalists won a major victory in the Egyptian elections and established a new Wafd cabinet under Nahas Pasha. The ministry began negotiations with Britain regarding the withdrawal of British influence in the kingdom.
May 3, 1936	French Parliamentary Elections	The Popular Front in France achieved a majority of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, which led to the formation of the first Popular Front ministry under Leon Blum.
May 5, 1936	Italian Occupation of Addis Ababa	The Italian army entered the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, which finally ended the Ethiopian War. The Italians employed armor, artillery, poison gas, and air power to subdue the Ethiopians and incorporated the country into the Italian empire. Emperor Haile Selassie fled to the coast and escaped to Palestine and, eventually, England. The end of the war marked the complete collapse of the League of Nations as an effective political organization. Although Ethiopia was a member of the League, the international organization abandoned the country in the face of Italian aggression. Coupled with Japanese aggression in Manchuria, it was clear that military force could overwhelm world opinion and circumvent economic sanctions.
May 7, 1936	Saudi-Egyptian Agreement	The Saudi Arabian and Egyptian governments signed a treaty whereby the Egyptians officially recognized the Saudi annexation of Hejaz.
May 9, 1936	Italian Annexation of Ethiopia	The Italian government officially proclaimed the annexation of all of Ethiopia into the Italian empire. King Emmanuel assumed the title of Emperor of Ethiopia and the Italians combined Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland into a new colony called Italian East Africa. The Italians then began a pacification program to establish firm control over the new colony. The Italians built posts and forts across the occupied territory, linked by new roads. They faced a major challenge in terms of defeating the native forces who remained in the field and the Italian army began a program to disarm the Ethiopians. The Ethiopians undertook a guerilla war against the Italians, launching a number of small raids. The incorporation of Ethiopia into the Italian empire ended that state's participation in the League of Nations.
May 11-13, 1936	Ninety-Second League Council Session/First Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the first meeting of the ninety-second (extraordinary) session in London.
May 14, 1936	Guatemalan Withdrawal from the League	The government of Guatemala informed the League of Nations of its intention of withdrawing from the organization.
May 14, 1936	Schuschnigg Consolidation of Power in Austria	Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg forced Prince Ernest Stahrenberg, commander of the Heimwehr, to resign as Vice Chancellor and leader of the Fatherland Front. This move eliminated Chancellor Schuschnigg's only real rival for power.

May 23, 1936	Australian Tariff Increase	The Australian government imposed a new and higher tariff rate policy which replaced the more modest tariff rates of 1932. The new trade policy resulted in considerable friction with the Japanese government as Japanese textile exports were seriously hurt by the new program.
May 24, 1936	Belgian Parliamentary Elections	Despite the reelection of Government of National Unity, led by Prime Minister Paul Van Zeeland, the Rexists, under Leon Degrelle, won 21 seats. The Rexists were Belgian fascists and began to make expand their political base in the kingdom.
May 27-30, 1936	Preliminary Conference for the Pacific Regulation of International Problems	In an effort to save arbitration and mediation as the primary means to avoid conflict, the League of Nations held a conference in Madrid on this issue.
May 31, 1936	Formation of National Front in Argentina	Several groups representing the Right formed the National Front in Argentina in support of the government. The National Front favored the establishment of a conservative dictatorship in the republic.
June 1936	Southwest African Government Committee Report	In response to the Southwest African petition to join the Union of South Africa as the fifth province, the South African legislature sent a committee to investigate the political situation in the mandate. The committee reported that the existing government in Southwest Africa was a failure and there was no obstacle for the incorporation of the mandate into the Union. Despite the findings of the committee, the Union Parliament decided not to take action to incorporate Southwest Africa.
June 1, 1936	Austrian State Visit to Rome	During Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's state visit to Rome, Premier Benito Mussolini recommended a compromise measure to relieve tensions between Austria and Germany, which became the Austro-German Agreement of July 1936. Premier Mussolini sought to secure the good will of Germany in response to the Ethiopian campaign.
June 2, 1936	National Guard Revolt in Nicaragua	General Anastasio Somoza, commander of the National Guard, deposed President Juan Sacasa. General Somoza would become the new president and virtual dictator of the country. He proceeded with the outmost vigor to weed out Communists and other radicals in Nicaragua.
June 3-July 25, 1936	Thirty-Eighth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-eighth session in the Hague.

June 4-24, 1936	Twentieth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twentieth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Dr. C.V. Bramsnaes (Denmark). The delegates adopted three conventions which addressed the regulation of special work recruitment systems, reduction of public work hours, and annual paid holidays.
June 5, 1936	First Popular Front Government in France	Leon Blum organized the first Popular Front government in France, composed of Socialists and Radical Socialists, with the support of French Communists. The new government introduced a wide program of social reforms which strongly supported workers' rights and welfare. These policies simultaneously raised the hostility of capitalists and employers. The rapid increase in production costs resulted in rising prices and the franc fell as capital fled the country in large amounts. The Popular Front faced a wide range of problems in foreign policy as well in terms of the German remilitarization of the Rhineland, the Italian victory in Ethiopia, the collapse of the League of Nations, and the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. The French government began a massive rearmament program to modernize the French military and the state had to begin a major fortification project on the Belgian frontier after the Belgians declared their neutrality. Blum strove to restore waning Anglo-French relations after the serious debacle in Laval's Italian policy.
June 8-26, 1936	Conference for the Repression of Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs	To reduce the traffic in dangerous drugs, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva.
June 12, 1936	Reorganization of the Bank of France	As part of the Popular Front's social program, the Blum ministry reorganized, and eventually nationalized, the Bank of France.
June 19, 1936	IRA Declared Illegal in the Irish Free State	The Irish government proclaimed the Irish Republican Army illegal.
June 22, 1936	Honduran Withdrawal from the League	The government of Honduras informed the League of Nations of its intentions of withdrawing from the organization.
June 25-July 4, 1936	Ninety-Second League Council Session/Second Meeting	The League of Nations Council held the second meeting of the ninety-second (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
June 26, 1936	Nicaraguan Withdrawal from the League	The government of Nicaragua informed the League of Nations of its intentions of withdrawing from the organization.

June 26- July 4, 1936	Ninety-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its second meeting of the ninety-second session in Geneva.
June 30, 1936	Suppression of Fascists in France	The Popular Front ministry moved against Fascists in France by suppressing these political organizations.
June 30- July 4, 1936	Sixteenth League Assembly Session/Second Meeting	The League of Nations Assembly held the second meeting of the sixteenth session in Geneva.
July 2-4, 1936	Intergovernmental Conference on the Adoption of a Judicial Statute for German Refugees	To address the growing number of German refugees, the League of Nations held a conference in Geneva to assist the expatriates receive legal status during their transit.
July 4, 1936	End of League Sanctions against Italy	The League Council voted to end economic sanctions against Italy with the collapse of Ethiopia. The cancellation of economic sanctions against an aggressor state marked the failure of collective security under the League and was a harbinger of conflict in the upcoming years.
July 11, 1936	Austro-German Agreement	The German and Austrian governments signed an agreement which ended several years of intense bitterness between the two states. Chancellor Adolf Hitler promised to respect Austrian sovereignty and to abstain from future interference in Austrian affairs. In return, the Austrian government vowed to implement a more "German" foreign policy. The German concessions paved the way for the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis between Germany and Italy.
July 17, 1936	Nationalization of French Munitions Industry	To meet the demands of French labor, the Blum ministry nationalized the republic's munitions industry.
July 18, 1936	Beginning of Spanish Civil War	The Spanish military mounted a coup against the Republican government in Spain, with the active support of the German and Italian governments. The war began when the army commanders (General Emilio Mola and General Francisco Franco) at Mellila in Spanish Morocco revolted and the coup rapidly spread to the garrison cities in Spain (Cadiz, Seville, Saragossa, and Burgos). In Madrid and Barcelona, the government maintained control and the insurgents could not seize immediate control of the country. All of the leftist parties united in resistance and the Republicans were able to regroup, with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The League of Nations proved powerless to end the fighting, but the British and French governments attempted to quarantine the fighting by drafting an international agreement against intervention (which most powers ignored). The Spanish Civil War helped define Europe into two major camps, the fascists and non-fascists.

July 19, 1936	Nationalist Chinese Gain Control of Guangdong	General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists established control over Guangdong (Kwangtung) in spite of Japanese support to his opponents. By capturing Guangdong, the Nationalists were able to secure their control of southern China.
July 20, 1936	Montreux International Conference	In light of the Ethiopian crisis and Turkish support for League sanctions against Italy, the signatories of the Lausanne Treaty met in Montreux to consider the Turkish request to fortify the Straits. All of the signatories, with the exception of Italy (which did not vote), agreed that the Straits should return to Turkish control. As a result, the Turks recovered their sovereignty over the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The Turkish government regained responsibility for communications between the Mediterranean and Black Seas.
July 28, 1936	Spanish Confiscation of Religious Property	In response to the insurgency, the Republican government confiscated all church property in Spain to consolidate resources in opposition to the military coup. The Republican regime threatened an anti-clericalism policy which convinced Pope Pius XI to eventually recognize the government of General Francisco Franco in August 1937.
July 30, 1936	Establishment of the Junta of National Defense in Spain	The Insurgent leaders, General Francisco Franco and General Emilio Mola, set up a Junta of National Defense at Burgos. The initial leader of the military coup, General Jose Sanjurjo, was killed in an airplane accident at the very beginning of the revolt. Generals Franco and Mola enjoyed the support of the bulk of the Spanish army and air force and could call upon Moorish troops in Spanish Morocco. The Portuguese government, under Olivera Salazar, immediately sided with the Insurgents and became a major supply route for the Nationalist army. Premier Benito Mussolini took an active role providing the Insurgents with troops and equipment, declaring that Italy could not permit the establishment of a Communist government in the Mediterranean. Chancellor Adolf Hitler openly sided with the Insurgents as well, supplying General Franco with armaments and technical experts (the number of German "volunteers" were small in comparison to the Italian contingent). Premier Josef Stalin responded by sending aircraft and other military supplies to the Loyalist forces. The Spanish Civil War soon became a battlefield of rival ideologies as German and Italian "volunteers" arrived to join the Insurgents while the Soviet Union supplied the Republican government with military equipment and advisors.
August 2, 1936	French Call for Non-Intervention in Spain	The French government called on the international community to resist intervention in the Spanish Civil War.

August 4, 1936	Greek Military Coup	A political vacuum in Greece emerged with the deaths of General George Kondylis (January 31st) and Eleutherios Venizelos (March 18th in Paris). On April 13th, General John Metaxas became the prime minister of Greece. He led a military coup and declared himself dictator, proclaimed marital law, and dissolved the parliament. He established a rigid regime and eliminated political opposition with his support based squarely on the Greek army. General Metaxas instituted social reforms and a huge public works program which included a rearmament program. In foreign affairs, General Metaxas drew closer to Germany through the negotiation of a series of barter agreements, but simultaneously attempted to maintain the good will of Britain and France. He maintained the policy of strong relations with Turkey.
August 11, 1936	Nationalist Chinese Gain Guangzhou	General Chiang Kai-shek and Nationalist Chinese forces entered Guangzhou (Canton), a key city that united almost all of China under Nationalist rule.
August 15, 1936	Spanish Nationalists Capture of Badajoz	The Insurgents captured Badajoz and launched a major offensive through the Tagus Valley to Talavera and Toledo, relieving the Nationalist garrison in September.
August 19-23, 1936	Trotskyist Show Trials in Moscow	Premier Josef Stalin ordered a new trial for Grigori Zinoviev, Leo Kamenev, and a group of their followers for plotting with foreign powers against the Communist regime in Russia. Already found guilty of state treason in January 1935, these men openly confessed their support for Leon Trotsky and their conspiracy to the astonishment of world opinion. Upon conviction, sixteen were immediately executed.
August 24, 1936	German Conscription Law	The German government adopted a law which required two-years of compulsory military service in an effort to expand the size of the German armed forces.
August 27, 1936	Anglo-Egyptian Treaty	The British and Egyptian governments signed a treaty which was very favorable to Egyptian Nationalist goals. The British agreed to withdraw their military forces from the kingdom, with the exception of a 10,000 man garrison to protect the Suez Canal Zone (in the event of war, the British had the right to augment this force). The British were also permitted to keep a naval base at Alexandria for eight years. The British agreed to negotiate the abolition of the capitulations in Egypt and Egyptian immigrants received unrestricted access to the Sudan. In return, Egyptian troops would evacuate the Sudan and the Egyptians accepted a 20-year treaty of alliance with Britain. Egypt would become a member of the League of Nations as a result of this treaty.

August 29, 1936	Resignation of Romanian Foreign Minister Titulescu	Members of the Right parties in Romania, and supporters of Germany and National Socialist ideals, forced the resignation of Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu. The former prime minister promoted close connections with France, Russia, and the Little Entente against Germany. Despite the resignation, the regency attempted to maintain friendly relations with France and Czechoslovakia by purchasing Czechoslovak armaments using French loans.
September 1936	Hitler's Denunciation of Communism	In a speech at Nuremberg, Chancellor Adolf Hitler stridently denounced Bolshevism and declared his goals of seizing Russian territory for German expansion.
September 4, 1936	Spanish Nationalists Seized Irun	The Insurgents occupied Irun in northern Spain. On the same day, Largo Caballero formed a Popular Front government in Madrid in support of the Spanish republic. This regime included Catalan and Basque Nationalists in the new government.
September 6, 1936	Nationalist Chinese Gain Control of Guangxi	General Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists established control over the southern province of Guangxi (Kwangsi). The local provincial leaders demanded that Chiang begin a war against the Japanese, but he believed that the Nationalists were still not prepared to start a war.
September 9, 1936	Franco-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance	The French and Syrian governments signed a treaty of friendship and alliance which marked the beginning of Syrian independence. The French mandate was scheduled to end within three years and Syria was to be admitted into the League of Nations. The new Syrian state would include Jebel Druse, Alouite, and Alexandretta, with special status. Lebanon would retain its "individuality" in relation to the Syrian state.
September 9, 1936	Non-Intervention Committee Meeting in London	Members of the Non-Intervention Committee met in London to discuss means to prevent foreign intervention in the Spanish Civil War. Despite the efforts of the international community, the Germans, Italians, and Russians would send troops and equipment to assist both sides in the civil war.
September 10, 1936	German Anti-Soviet Propaganda Aimed at Czechoslovakia	Dr. Josef Goebbels, the German Minister of Propaganda, launched a public propaganda campaign against Czechoslovakia based on the Czechoslovak-Soviet Mutual Assistance Pact of May 1935. The Germans accused the Czechoslovaks of harboring Soviet military aircraft and providing airfields to the Soviet air force. Despite Czechoslovak protests, the Germans expanded the propaganda program and denounced the Czechoslovak government. The Czechoslovak government expanded its armament program and began the construction of strong fortifications along the German border.
September 12, 1936	Spanish Nationalists Capture of San Sebastian	Insurgent forces gained control of San Sebastian, which gave the Spanish army control of the Basque region of Spain.

September 17-23, 1936	Intergovernmental Conference for a Convention for the Use of Radio Broadcasting to Promote Peace	In an effort to use radio broadcasting as a means of peace education, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Geneva to develop a plan of action.
September 18-26, 1936	Ninety-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-third session in Geneva.
September 21-October 10, 1936	Seventeenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its seventeenth session in Geneva.
September 26, 1936	Devaluation of the Swiss Franc	In response to the French government's decision to devalue the French franc, the Swiss government took similar steps with the Swiss franc. The devaluation spurred the Swiss economy resulting in an economic revival.
September 27, 1936	Swiss Abandonment of the Gold Standard	The Swiss government took the franc off the gold standard in an effort to further stimulate the Swiss economy.
September 27, 1936	Dutch Abandonment of the Gold Standard	The Dutch government took the guilder off the gold standard in an attempt to spur the Dutch economy.
September 28, 1936	Spanish Nationalists Relief of Toledo	Insurgent forces relieved the army garrison from a ten-week siege by Spanish Loyalists of the Alcazar fortress.
October 1936	German Four-Year Plan	The German government announced a four-year economic plan designed to develop and expand the national economic and financial system. Under this plan, General Hermann Goering became an economic dictator.
October 1936	Twenty-Second Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-second session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Paal Berg (Norway). During these sessions, the delegates addressed the issues of manning ships and the hours of work at sea, as well as the minimum age of children as sailors employed at sea.
October 1, 1936	Franco Appointed Chief of the Spanish State	The Insurgents proclaimed General Franco as the Chief of the Spanish State and leader of the Nationalist movement.

October 1, 1936	Japanese Seven Secret Demands	The Japanese issued a series of secret demands to the Nationalist government and threatened immediate invasion of north and central China. The demands included the integration of Japanese troops in Chinese forces to fight Communists anywhere in China (a demand which would allow the Japanese to send military units across the country); the employment of Japanese advisors in all branches of Chinese government; autonomy for the five northern Chinese provinces; and a reduction of Chinese tariffs to the 1928 level. The Japanese dispatched troops to Shanghai, but the Nationalist government refused to acquiesce to these terms.
October 1, 1936	Soviet Accession to the London Naval Convention	The Soviet government joined the American, British, and French governments in signing the London Naval Convention of 1936.
October 2, 1936	Devaluation of the French Franc	The French government finally passed a bill which devalued the value of the franc, although the legislation did not fix the franc's new gold content. Since the implementation of the new social policies under the Popular Front, production costs greatly increased in France and prices rose steadily. At the same time, capital fled the republic which undermined the value of the franc. Only with the cooperation of the British and U.S. governments were the French able to avert violent fluctuations in their foreign exchange transactions.
October 2-10, 1936	Ninety-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-fourth session in Geneva.
October 5, 1936	Devaluation of the Italian Lire	The cost of fighting a war in Ethiopia and sending troops to Spain, coupled with the demand for more armaments, took a heavy toll on the Italian economy. As a result, the Italian government was forced to devalue the lire and introduce a variety of levies on capital. Military intervention in Spain alienated the Italian government from Britain and France, increasing tensions in the Mediterranean region. As a result, Premier Mussolini had no option but to draw closer to Germany.
October 6, 1936	Turkish Rioting in Syria	The Turkish population in Alexandretta started riots in protest against the arrangements outlined in the Franco-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance. The Turkish government aggravated the situation and talks began between the Turkish and French governments to find a solution to Turkish minority problems. This led to the Franco-Turkish agreement of July 1938.
October 6-24, 1936	Twenty-First Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-first session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Paal Berg (Norway). The delegates approved conventions on the requirements for masters and officers on merchant ships, annual pay for holidays for seamen, the liability of shipowners in cases of sickness, injury, or death, sickness insurance for seamen, and work hours for seamen.

October 8, 1936	Basque Home Rule	The Popular Front government in Madrid adopted home rule for the Basque region of Spain, establishing the first autonomous Basque government under President Jose Aguirre.
October 10, 1936	Austrian Dissolution of the Heimwehr	Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg disbanded the Heimwehr and transferred the members to the Fatherland Front militia. He expelled the Heimwehr members of his cabinet, eliminating that organization as a political force.
October 12, 1936	End of Arab General Strike in Palestine	The Arab High Commission called off a general strike after the British dispatched additional troops to stop the fighting in Palestine. The British also appointed the Peel Commission to investigate the political situation and to take evidence during the autumn of 1936. The Arabs boycotted most of the proceedings of the commission.
October 14, 1936	Belgian Withdrawal from the French Alliance	The Belgian government announced its withdrawal from the military alliance with France and the resumption of Belgium's liberty of action in foreign affairs. The Belgian government's decision reflected Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland and the Franco-Soviet alliance. The kingdom sought to remain neutral in any future wars between Germany and France to avoid the catastrophe of World War I.
October 18, 1936	Schuschnigg Proclaimed Front Fuehrer	Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria was proclaimed Front Fuehrer, consolidating his dictatorial powers over the republic.
October 22, 1936	Belgian Proclamation of Martial Law	To deal with the excesses of the Rexists, the Belgian government proclaimed martial law and clamped down on the fascists. Leon Degrelle was arrested in the crackdown.
October 25, 1936	Rome-Berlin Axis Pact	The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Nobile Ciano, conducted a two-day visit to Germany which resulted in the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact. The agreement strengthened the positions of Germany and Italy against Britain and France by establishing a league of revisionist powers against a league of status quo states. Premier Benito Mussolini proclaimed the agreement in Rome on November 1st.
October 26, 1936	Italian-German Agreement on Austria	Due to growing tensions with the British and French over military intervention in the Spanish Civil War, the Italians signed an alliance with Germany which served as the foundation for Italian-German cooperation. This agreement marked the beginning of the Rome-Berlin Axis. The Italians extended a free hand to the Germans regarding the future of Austria and the German government recognized Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.
October 26-December 16, 1936	Thirty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its thirty-ninth session in the Hague.

October 27, 1936	Scandinavia's Day	In light of the collapse of the League of Nations and the general rearmament of Europe, the leaders of the Scandinavian countries agreed to take steps to increase their security.
November 3, 1936	New Irish Constitution	After abolishing the Senate in June, the Irish adopted a new constitution which restored the Senate as a functional body. In the new fundamental law, Ireland's relationship to Britain was deleted with the elimination of the chief functions of the Governor-General, although the King was retained for external relations.
November 3, 1936	Swiss Suppression of Communists	The Swiss government took new steps to repress Communism in Switzerland and several cantons made the Communist Party illegal.
November 6, 1936	Spanish Nationalist Siege of Madrid	Insurgent forces encircled Madrid and the Republican government moved to Valencia. Despite heavy fighting in the suburbs of the city and Nationalist air attack, Loyalist forces dug in and defended the capital. The Nationalist offensive ground down, resulting in a siege of the city.
November 9-12, 1936	Vienna Conference	Representatives of the Rome Protocol States (Austria, Hungary, and Italy) met in Vienna to discuss European tensions. The conference marked the gradual consolidation of Italian power in the Danubian Basin.
November 10, 1936	Communist Party Outlawed in Argentina	The Argentinean government declared the Communist Party illegal. This move reflected the growing power of the Right in the country.
November 13, 1936	Franco-Lebanese Treaty	The French and Lebanese governments signed a treaty which recognized the special social and political character of Lebanon in relation to the new Syrian state.
November 14, 1936	German Denouncement of International Waterways	Under the Versailles Treaty, major German rivers and canals came under international control. Chancellor Adolf Hitler announced that the German government would resume control over waterways in Germany. Only the Czechoslovak, French, and Yugoslav governments protested against this unilateral action, otherwise the denouncement caused barely a ripple of protest despite another breach of the international treaty system.
November 17, 1936	German-Japanese Pact	The German and Japanese government signed an agreement against Communism, which, in practice, was an extension of the Rome-Berlin Axis and a counterweight to the Franco-Russian alliance.

November 18, 1936	German and Italian Recognition of the Nationalist Spanish Government	The German and Italian governments officially recognized General Francisco Franco's government as the new regime in Spain. The British and French governments continued to maintain their embargo on military supplies to the Republican government and attempted to organize the other powers to embrace a policy of non-intervention in the Spanish Civil War for fear that the war would escalate into a general European conflict. Twenty-seven nations, including Germany and Italy, agreed to participate in a non-intervention committee in London. They drew up a supervision scheme, but the plan proved ineffective as powers who wished to participate in the fighting ignored the agreement. The Italian government slowly expanded their public support for the Franco government and sent approximately 75,000 troops to Spain.
November 23, 1936	Mexican Expropriation Law	The Mexican government passed a new expropriation law which authorized the state to seize private property when necessary for the "public or social welfare." This law would lead to tensions between the U.S. and Mexican governments when Mexico began to expropriate the property of American and foreign corporations.
November 23, 1936	Preparatory Diplomatic Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Authors	Concerned for the protection of authors' intellectual rights, the League of Nations hosted a conference to address this issue in Paris.
November 25, 1936	Anti-Commintern Pact	The German and Japanese governments, followed by the Italian and Japanese governments, signed an agreement designed to combat Communism and counteract the Third International. This fascist political agreement pledged common action to defeat the world Communist threat. This agreement further drove the Soviets to seek support from the democratic states to avoid political isolation.
December 1936	Belgian Military Manpower Expansion	The Belgian government extended the term of service for infantry troops from seven months to 18 months in a plan to expand the size of the Belgian army.
December 1-23, 1936	Pan American Conference	On the opening day, President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the delegates at the Pan American Conference in Buenos Aires, Argentina, outlining his plan for an American peace program. For the first time, the U.S. government accepted the principle of consultation with other American states in the event that the peace of the hemisphere was threatened. Secretary of State Cordell Hull then called for a neutrality pact for American nations to contain future war in the Western Hemisphere. The delegates drew up a convention, the Non-Intervention Protocol, which called for a common policy of neutrality in the event of conflict between American states. The protocol was signed on December 16th.

December 5, 1936	Adoption of New Soviet Constitution	In an effort to improve relations with the Western democracies, the Soviet Union adopted a new constitution. The Soviet Federation was reorganized, composed of Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kazakhstan, and Kirghistan. A number of political reforms were included such as universal suffrage, direct elections to higher assemblies, equal votes, proportional voting, and the secret ballot. A two-chamber parliament, the Supreme Soviet, consisting of the Council of Nationalities and the Union Council, replaced the Congresses of Soviets. When the Supreme Soviet was not in session, a Presidium acted on its behalf. The constitution guaranteed civil rights but the Communist Party remained the only legal political party in the country.
December 10, 1936	Abdication of King Edward VIII	King Edward VIII was the first British monarch to abdicate the throne voluntarily, as the result of a constitutional crisis. The Baldwin ministry and the Dominion governments refused to accept a morganatic marriage between Edward VIII and Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson, an American whose second divorce was not yet finalized. The king already had significant differences of opinion with his chief ministers on several issues (primarily social policy) and decided that he would rather surrender the throne than lose the right to shape his own life. He was succeeded by his brother, King George VI, and Edward became the Duke of Windsor, marrying Mrs. Simpson in June 1937 in France.
December 10-16, 1936	Ninety-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-fifth (extraordinary) session in Geneva.
December 12-25, 1936	Kidnapping of Chiang Kai-Shek	General Chang Hsueh-liang kidnapped General Chiang Kai-shek in Xi'an (Sian) in an effort to force Chiang to declare war against the Japanese. There were demonstrations of support for Chiang across China, including the Communist Chinese. These demonstrations forced Chang to release Chiang and Chiang's support reflected a great deal of unity among the Chinese people.
December 22, 1936	Ratification of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty	Despite criticism from a number of different groups, the Egyptian parliament ratified the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.
December 26, 1936	Ratification of the Franco-Syrian Treaty	A new Nationalist government in Syria, elected on November 30th by a huge majority, ratified the Franco-Syrian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance.
December 27, 1936	Japanese-Australian Trade Agreement	The Australian and Japanese governments negotiated a textile trade agreement in response to the Australian tariff increase of May. The Australian government agreed to import as many Japanese textile products up to the 1934 level, while the Japanese pledged to purchase a specified amount of Australian wool.

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## Chronology 1937

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1937	Venezuelan Congressional Elections	Venezuela held elections for one-third of the seats in Congress, which resulted in a decisive victory for the parties on the Left.
January 1937	Rumor of German Forces in Spanish Morocco	Despite German government assurances, tensions arose in Spanish Morocco upon the unsubstantiated news of the landing of German forces in the colony. There was, however, little doubt that German technicians were fortifying military positions and exploiting mining operations in Spanish Morocco.
January 1937	End of Arab Boycott of Peel Commission	The Arabs refused to assist the Peel Commission, which the British government had dispatched to Palestine to investigate the political situation in Palestine, until the commission had concluded its evidence collection in January. The British instructed the commission to determine a future course of action for the mandate.
January-February 1937	Provincial Assembly Elections in India	In accordance with the Act of India Government Act of 1935, the government held provincial assembly elections across India. The All-India Congress, a party composed chiefly of Hindus and demanding complete independence from Britain, was the best-organized political machine and they won an absolute majority in six provinces and a plurality in three other provinces. Since the party sought the abrogation of the new constitution and the convocation of an Indian constituent assembly, the leaders had to decide whether to press ahead with their original agenda or to weld the power they had gained in the elections.
January 2, 1937	Anglo-Italian Mediterranean Treaty	The British and Italian governments agreed to mutually respect each other's interests and rights in the Mediterranean and the maintenance of Spanish independence and integrity. The British government hoped to end tensions in the Mediterranean region as Germany was emerging as a greater threat to European security than Italy. Despite this treaty, the Italians continued to support the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War and the British were unable to prevent military supplies from reaching the belligerents. The British sought to use the non-intervention agreements as a means to prevent the expansion of the Spanish Civil War into a general war, but the Italians flagrantly violated this principle.

January 4, 1937	Restoration of the Lebanese Constitution	The French government restored the Lebanese constitution, after it had been suspended for a number of years.
January 6, 1937	U.S. Ban on Arms Shipments to Spain	The U.S. Neutrality Acts of 1935 and 1936 applied to wars between nations and did not extend to civil wars. As a result, Congress passed a joint resolution forbidding the export of munitions to both the Nationalist and Republican forces in Spain. Under this act, the Roosevelt administration embargoed arms sales to both sides, a policy which undermined the Loyalist war effort (the Nationalists received large quantities of munitions from the Italians and the Germans).
January 7, 1937	Polish-Danzig Agreement	With growing tensions between Germany and Poland over the future of Danzig, the Polish government attempted to avoid a conflict by negotiating an agreement with the Free State government.
January 13, 1937	British Military Mission to Egypt	The British sent a military mission to Egypt to advise the Egyptian government on the development of an army. The Egyptians introduced universal military training in 1938.
January 15, 1937	Soviet Adoption of New Constitution	The Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Constitution of 1936 as the new fundamental law of the land.
January 15, 1937	Amnesty for Austrian National Socialists	The Schuschnigg government announced a general amnesty for National Socialists who had participated in the attempted coup against the government. The Austrian government offered amnesty to improve relations with the German government.
January 21-27, 1937	Ninety-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-sixth session in Geneva.
January 23-30, 1937	Soviet Show Trials	The Soviet government began a new round of political trials, placing Georgei Piatkov, Karl Radek, and other Bolshevik leaders in the docket. Most were found guilty and thirteen received death sentences. A number of "purges" followed throughout the year and extended beyond the administration, eventually including the military and the diplomatic corps. The Communist Party appointed political commissars to watch over military commands.
January 24, 1937	Bulgarian-Yugoslav Treaty of Friendship	The Bulgarian and Yugoslav governments signed a Treaty of Friendship and Perpetual Peace which ended a long period of antagonism between the two kingdoms. This pact opened the door for the Bulgarians to establish closer relations with the other Balkan powers.

January 24, 1937	Franco-Turkish Agreement on Alexandretta	In light of long-standing Turkish claims on the Sanjak of Alexandretta and the French government's desire to improve relations with countries in the Balkan regions, the French and Turkish governments agreed to take steps to solve the Alexandretta issue. The agreement lasted until December when the Turkish government issues a new set of demands regarding the Sanjak.
January 28, 1937	Nationalist-Communist Chinese Understanding	Negotiations between the Shaanxi (Shensi) government and the Nanjing (Nanking) government led to an agreement which ended the Nationalist Chinese anti-Communist campaign. Both the Nationalist and Communist Chinese recognized that Japan was a greater threat to the country and agreed to place their differences in abeyance.
February 2-15, 1937	Conference of Central Authorities of Far Eastern Countries on the Traffic of Women	In an effort to reduce the traffic of women in the Far East, the League of Nations held a second conference in Bandoeng in the Dutch East Indies.
February 7-10, 1937	International Conference for the Adoption of a Convention Concerning the Status of German Refugees	As the number of German refugees increased, the League of Nations sponsored a second conference in Geneva to draft a convention to provide German ex-patriates with a legal status.
February 4, 1937	Venezuelan Communist Crackdown	In spite of the election victory of the Left in the Venezuelan Congress, the government arrested many of the leaders of leftist parties, including newly elected congressmen, on the charge of Communism. Most of the leaders were exiled and many radical organizations were dissolved.
February 8, 1937	Spanish Nationalists Capture of Malaga	The Spanish Nationalists captured the key city of Malaga, with Italian military support, but were unable to cut the road between Madrid and Valencia. This lifeline allowed the Loyalists to keep fighting in defense of Madrid.
February 14, 1937	Austrian Support for Hapsburg Restoration	Premier Kurt Schuschnigg announced his right to decide on the question of a Hapsburg restoration in Austria and indicated that he supported this policy. The German government opposed such a move and National Socialist demonstrations erupted across Austria in response. Schuschnigg's position was undermined by the Rome-Berlin Axis and Italian preoccupation with the Spanish Civil War. As a result, he did not take action to restore the Hapsburg throne.

February 15, 1937	Finnish National Elections	The Agrarian Party, led by Kyosti Kallio, won the Finnish national elections with the support of the Social Democrats. President Kallio formed a coalition government, composed of Agrarians, Socialists, and National Progressives. This government was hostile to the reactionary and fascist parties and strove to establish even closer relations with the Scandinavian countries.
February 15-18, 1937	Balkan Conference in Athens	Delegates of the Balkan League met in Athens to coordinate foreign policy strategies in light of the growing power of Germany and the threat to the region.
February 19, 1937	Assassination Attempt of Italian Viceroy in East Africa	The Ethiopians attempted to assassinate the Italian viceroy, General Rudolfo Graziani, in Addis Ababa. The viceroy and a number of his staff were wounded in the grenade attack which led to wholesale arrests and executions in the capital. The Italian response was designed to intimidate the Ethiopian population.
February 20, 1937	Paraguayan Withdrawal from League	In response to the country's losses in the Chaco War and international pressure, the Paraguayan government gave notice that it planned to withdraw from the League of Nations.
February 21, 1937	Capture of Ethiopian Resistance Leader by the Italians	The Italians captured the primary leader of the Ethiopian resistance, Ras Desta Demtu, after a battle outside of Addis Ababa. The Ethiopian leader was executed on February 24th.
February 27, 1937	French Defense Plan	The French government passed a new defense plan designed to bolster the national defense system. Under the new plan, the Schneider-Creusot factory was nationalized and the Maginot Line, which protected France's border with Germany, was extended.
March 1937	French Social Reform Holiday	The Popular Front government of Premier Leon Blum announced a "breathing spell" in the implementation of social reforms in France. The government sought to assure capitalist groups and to float a huge defense loan.
March 1937	Bolivian Nationalization of U.S. Oil Companies	In an effort to restimulate the Bolivian economy, the military junta, under Tejada Sorzano, established a monopoly over the petroleum industry and confiscated the holdings of the Standard Oil Company, a U.S. multinational corporation. As a result of opposition to his policies, army officers forced President Sorzano out of office on July 14th.
March 1937	Republican Uprising in Spanish Morocco	While Spanish Morocco was a Nationalist stronghold during the Spanish Civil War, Loyalists staged an uprising in support of the Republic in the colony. General Francisco Franco's forces put down the revolt quickly.

March 1, 1937	Establishment of Camp of National Unity in Poland	Colonel Adam Koc organized the Camp of National Unity, an all-embracing coalition of political organizations which supported the Polish government. The organization's goals included maintenance of the 1935 constitution, popular support for the army to protect the republic, anti-Communism, land reform for the peasants, and Polonization of minority groups. In response to this effort, workers and peasants formed the Workers', Peasants' and Intellectual's Group, opposed to Koc's nationalist goals. Peasant strikes spread across the country and the government responded with bloodshed.
March 2, 1937	Mexican Government Control of Oil Resources	President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico announced that the government would assume control over the country's oil resources. This marked the beginning of deteriorating relations with the U.S. over Mexican natural resource policy.
March 5, 1937	National Socialist Plot in Hungary Revealed	The Hungarian government exposed a National Socialist plot and arrested Ferenc Szalasi and other National Socialist leaders. The Hungarian government, however, treated the National Socialists very mildly because the National Socialists had an effective political weapon against the government, the promise of land reform and relief for agricultural workers. The government resorted to more strenuous methods to repress agitation but without success.
March 9-15, 1937	International Conference Regarding Searches	The League of Nations held a conference in Cairo to discuss international search and inspection issues.
March 16, 1937	Italian State Visit to Libya	Premier Benito Mussolini conducted an official visit to the Italian colony of Libya where he declared his interest and friendship for Muslims around the world. He permitted the Arabs to hail him as the protector of Islam and accepted the sword of Islam. This announcement challenged Anglo-French dominance over the Arab states and they accused the Italians of passing subversive propaganda in North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, and Syria.
March 18, 1937	Spanish Loyalist Victory at Brihuega	The Spanish Loyalists defeated Italian forces at Brihuega and captured a military stockpile. Unable to break the Loyalist defense lines around Madrid, the Nationalists moved their offensive operations to the north and concentrated on Bilbao.
March 18, 1937	All-India Congress Meeting in Delhi	At the party congress meeting in Delhi, the moderate faction of the All-India Party, which supported cooperation with the British government, defeated the extremists, led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who called for a socialist and nationalist policy. The moderates, however, demanded assurances from the provincial governors that they would not use their emergency powers to frustrate their programs. The British government refused to bind itself to a violation of the new constitution and the All-India Party refused to form a new administration.

March 19, 1937	Vatican Encyclical against Communism	Pope Pius IX again condemned Communism in a papal encyclical aimed primarily at the Soviets and their campaign against religion.
March 25, 1937	Italo-Yugoslav Non-Aggression and Neutrality Pact	The Italian and Yugoslav governments signed a five-year non-aggression and neutrality agreement in Belgrade. The Yugoslav government agreed to recognize the Italian occupation of Ethiopia; in return, the Italian government agreed to permit language and school concessions for the Yugoslav minority and made significant trade concessions to the Yugoslavs. The two states also guaranteed the existing frontiers in eastern Europe and the maintenance of the status quo in the Adriatic region. The agreement ended a period of intense friction between the two states and provided Premier Milan Stoyadinovich's goal of creating a middle position between the French and the Italians. Through this agreement, the Italians alienated the Hungarians and, as a result, the Hungarians moved closer to the Austrians.
April 1937	Portuguese Accept British Border Patrols	In an effort to cut off military supplies to the Nationalists, the British government finally persuaded the Portuguese government to permit the British to station patrols on the border with Spain. By this time, General Francisco Franco's forces began to receive military supplies through northern Spanish ports and Portugal was no longer a critical staging area. The British had to conduct a balanced approach towards Portugal since that country became strategically important to traffic between Britain and Africa.
April 1937	Yemen Ratification of Saudi-Iraqi Non-Aggression Pact	The Yemeni government agreed to adhere to the Saudi-Iraqi Treaty of Non-Aggression and Arab Brotherhood of April 1936. The adherence of Yemen reflected the Pan-Arab goals and future establishment of an Arab federation.
April 1, 1937	Government of India Act Enacted	The British plan for the new administration of India went into effect, which established the All-India Federation and a central legislature, greater autonomy for provincial governments, new relations between with the British Raj, and the separation of Burma and Aden from Indian administration. The refusal of the All-India Party, which dominated the January-February elections, to form an administration resulted in political deadlock.
April 2, 1937	Prohibition of Foreign Political Activity in Southwest Africa	The Union of South Africa government issued a decree prohibiting political activity by foreigners, including non-naturalized German residents, in Southwest Africa. The German government strongly protested this action unsuccessfully.
April 5-May 6, 1937	International Sugar Conference	In an effort to prevent the further decline of world sugar prices due to overproduction, the League of Nations held a conference in London to address this agricultural problem.

April 12- May 8, 1937	Montreux Conference on the Egyptian Capitulations	Countries enjoying capitulatory rights in Egypt met at the Conference of Montreux. The delegates agreed to abolish the capitulations, with the exception of the maintenance of mixed courts (for twelve years) and the extension of their authority to criminal cases (previously handled by consular courts). This agreement further promoted Egyptian sovereignty.
April 14, 1937	Joint Preparatory Commission on Philippine Affairs	President Franklin Roosevelt appointed the Joint Preparatory Commission on Philippine Affairs to recommend a program of economic adjustment as the Philippines moved towards independence. The islands received a number of tariff preferences in the United States and the sudden imposition of high tariff rates after independence would have a drastic economic impact on the Philippines.
April 14- June 15, 1937	Imperial Conference in London	Representatives of the dominions and colonies of the British Commonwealth met in London to address the problems of the global depression as well as international political tensions. The dominions of the British empire moved for the separation of the League of Nations Covenant from the World War I peace treaties.
April 22, 1937	Austrian State Visit to Italy	Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg conducted a state visit to Venice to meet with Premier Benito Mussolini. Premier Mussolini warned the Austrians that they could not count on the Italians to provide them with armed support against Germany. Like the Germans, the Italians opposed a Hapsburg restoration in Austria and a proposed Austro-Czechoslovak alliance. Premier Mussolini recommended that Chancellor Schuschnigg should reach an understanding with Chancellor Adolf Hitler and accept National Socialists into the Austrian government. Upon returning home, Chancellor Schuschnigg redoubled his efforts to negotiate an alliance with Czechoslovakia and the Little Entente, but found little support from the French and their allies. This policy, instead, led to further alienation with the Germans and strengthened the demands of the Nationalist Socialists and Pan-Germans in Austria.
April 23, 1937	Canadian Automobile Strike	A series of strikes led by the CIO spread across the United States in the automobile and steel industries in 1937. The CIO demanded that General Motors plant in Oshawa, Ontario recognize the local branch of N.A.W.A., an affiliate of the CIO. When General Motors refused, the workers commenced a sit-down strike. On April 23rd, the prime minister of Ontario intervened, denounced the CIO, and announced a wage and working conditions agreement with auto workers but withheld recognition of the N.A.W.A.
April 24, 1937	Belgium Withdrawal from the Locarno Pact	Given the Belgian government's neutrality policy, the British and French governments released Belgium from its security obligations to defend the borders of Western Europe through the Locarno Treaty.

April 26, 1937	British Concessions to All-India Party	To end the political deadlock, the British government gave assurances that provincial governors would not use their power to interfere in government policy. This action persuaded the moderate faction of the All-India Party to cooperate with the British and they set up All-India governments in seven provinces. Once in power, the All-India Party leadership released many political prisoners and restored civil liberties. The government then turned to social and agrarian reforms for India. The war in China and Japanese imperial designs also convinced British and Indian leaders that cooperation and cordiality was essential.
April 27, 1937	Spanish Nationalist Destruction of Guernica	The Spanish Nationalist air force destroyed the city of Guernica, which heralded the future air war over much of Europe in the Second World War.
May 1, 1937	U.S. Neutrality Act of 1937	The United States Congress passed the Neutrality Act of 1937, which reaffirmed and enlarged the Neutrality Acts of August 1935 and February 1936. These laws were designed to keep the United States out of another global conflict. Under the 1937 act, whenever the president proclaimed a state of war outside of the Americas, U.S. firms would be prohibited from exporting arms and munitions to the belligerents for a period of up to two years. Certain materials, as designated by the president, could be sold on a cash basis before the goods could leave the U.S. and had to be transported on foreign ships. All other trade with the combatants was subject to the cash restriction, but might be carried on American ships. The act also prohibited American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships and barred loans to nations at war.
May 3-July 9, 1937	Fortieth Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its fortieth session in the Hague.
May 15-17, 1937	Muslim Insurrection in Southern Albania	A Muslim insurrection broke out in southern Albania after the Albanian government issued a decree prohibiting the veiling of women. The revolt reflected a larger protest movement which opposed King Zog's dictatorial rule.
May 17, 1937	New Republican Government in Spain	The Spanish Loyalists set up a new government under Juan Negrin, who represented the Socialists but included members of other Left parties in his new ministry, with the exception of the Anarcho-Syndicalists. The new cabinet argued that they had to win the civil war before the social revolution could be furthered in Spain.

May 24-29, 1937	Ninety-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-seventh session in Geneva.
May 26, 1937	Dutch National Elections	The Liberal Democratic Party made major gains in the Dutch national elections, while the National Socialists suffered some major losses.
May 26-27, 1937	Special Session of League Assembly/ Egyptian Admission	The League of Nations formally admitted Egypt into the organization at a special session.
May 26, 1937	Resumption of Relations between Bolivia and Paraguay	After fighting the Chaco War, the governments of Bolivia and Paraguay restored full diplomatic relations.
May 28, 1937	Chamberlain New British Prime Minister	Neville Chamberlain became the new prime minister of Britain upon the retirement of Stanley Baldwin. Prime Minister Chamberlain inherited a dangerous European situation and he employed a foreign policy which became known as the "Policy of Appeasement." Prime Minister Chamberlain reasoned that to obtain peace, the British government had to actively work to achieve it, even if that meant considerable concessions. As a result, Prime Minister Chamberlain was willing to reach agreements with Germany and Italy to avoid a European conflict.
May 28, 1937	Trade Pact of Oslo Signatories	Delegates of the Low Countries and Scandinavia met in The Hague to sign a new trade agreement to promote economic relations between the signatory states.
May 29, 1937	Fundamental Law for Sanjak of Alexandretta	Based on an appeal from Turkey, the League of Nations adopted a fundamental law for the Sanjak of Alexandretta, drawn up by neutral experts and approved by the French and Turkish governments. Over 40 percent of the population of the sanjak was Turkish and the Franco-Turkish Agreement of 1921 established a special regime for the region. Tensions in the sanjak became acute after the signing of the Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936, which prepared for Syrian independence. Despite the new agreement, which called for demilitarization, autonomy, and special rights for Turks in the sanjak, disorders continued in Alexandretta.
May 31, 1937	German Warships Bombard Spanish City	In response to a Republican air attack on the German battleship "Deutschland," four German warships bombarded the Loyalist controlled city of Almeria.

June 3-23, 1937	Twenty-Third Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-third session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lemass (Irish Free State). The delegates addressed the issue of the number of hours of work in the textile industry, minimum age for child labor in industrial work, minimum age for child labor in non-industrial employment, and safety provisions in the construction industry.
June 12, 1937	Soviet Purge of the Russian Army	In a secret court martial, Soviet Marshal Michael Tukhachevski and seven other generals were found guilty of mounting a conspiracy against the government in collaboration with the Germans and the Japanese. They were summarily executed. The trials followed the "suicide" of Marshal Ian Gararnik on May 31st. Additional purges eliminated Trotskyists and other political threats to the Stalin regime. These executions led to considerable international protest and undermined the Soviet Union's prestige in international affairs.
June 15, 1937	Swiss Recognition of Italian Occupation of Ethiopia	Although the Swiss government partially participated in the economic sanctions against Italy in response to the Ethiopian crisis, the government decided to recognize the Italian conquest. Fascist aspirations for incorporation of the Italian-speaking cantons of Switzerland, the conclusion of the Rome-Berlin Axis, and the collapse of the League of Nation's collective security system persuaded the Swiss to avoid tensions with the Italians.
June 18, 1937	Spanish Nationalists Capture of Bilbao	After weeks of heavy fighting and relentless air bombardment, the Spanish Nationalists captured Bilbao. With the loss of this key city, Basque resistance collapsed and the Nationalists advanced towards Santander.
June 23, 1937	Germans and Italians Withdrawal from Spanish Neutrality Patrol	The German and Italian governments withdrew their warships from the neutrality patrols off the Spanish coast in protest to secure satisfaction for the Republican attack on the German battleship "Deutschland." In response to acute international tensions, the French government considered opening their border to supply the Republicans, but the British government pressured the French from following through with that plan. In the meantime, "piracy" became rampant in the Western Mediterranean as mysterious submarines attacked British ships. In response, the British government convoked the Nyon Conference and with French support, to organize a new and drastic anti-piracy policy.
June 28-July 3, 1937	Tenth Session of the International Studies Conference	To promote the science of international relations, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva.

July-August 1937	Kurdish Insurrection in Syria	In light of Franco-Syrian Treaty of 1936 which granted autonomy to several Syrian states, the Kurds in northeastern Syria mounted an insurrection, demanding autonomy and separate status. The French crushed the insurrection through air power.
July 5-9, 1937	Second General Conference of National Commissions for Intellectual Cooperation	To promote the protection of intellectual property rights, the League of Nations held a second conference in Paris.
July 7, 1937	Marco Polo Bridge Incident/ Beginning of the Sino-Japanese War	During night maneuvers, Japanese troops clashed with Chinese forces at Lukouchiao, near Beijing. The fighting quickly spread to other parts of China, which reflected Japanese preparations for a general war with China. The Japanese government did not declare war against China for technical reasons of international law. The British government avoided challenging the Japanese invasion of China even though strategic British interests were at stake. The Chamberlain government refused to intervene even when the British ambassador was wounded in a Japanese air attack on the British residence. The British cooperated with the U.S. and French governments in protesting the Japanese attack and violation of Western interests, but the British were too focused on events in Europe to counter the Japanese.
July 8, 1937	Publication of Peel Report on Palestine	The Peel Commission recommended the end of the Palestine mandate and its division into separate Arab and Jewish states; the commissioners concluded that the Arabs and Jews would not be able to settle their differences. Under the scheme, Palestine would be divided into three new administrative units. A Jewish state, consisting of one-third of the mandate, would include the coastal region from the northern boundary with Syria, south to Jaffia and would consist of 300,000 Jews and 290,000 Arabs (most of the land would be held by Arabs). The British would maintain a mandate over Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and a corridor to the sea along the railway line between Jaffia and Jerusalem. The remainder of the Palestine mandate would be an Arab state and united with Transjordan. Although accepted by the World Zionist Congress, the British Parliament refused to commit the government to this plan and Arab and Jewish criticism forced the British government to reconsider the scheme.
July 9, 1937	Formation of the Oriental Entente	The governments of Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan signed a non-aggression pact in Teheran, which established an Islamic entente to counter international tensions. This Islamic front offered the participating states an effective deterrent to the imperialistic designs of the European powers in the Middle East. The agreement secured the Asiatic region of Turkey as the Balkan Pact protected European Turkey (Thrace). Turkey was recognized as the crucial force for peace in Eastern Europe and its prestige bolstered this Asiatic pact.

July 9, 1937	Pitman Act-Chinese Currency	The U.S. Congress passed the Pitman Act which permitted the United States Treasury to exchange Chinese silver dollars for American gold. This exchange provided the Chinese government with greater access to foreign credit which allowed the Chinese army to purchase critical military supplies.
July 17, 1937	Naval Agreements Signed	Both the Anglo-Russian Naval Agreement and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement were signed in an attempt to establish naval parity and prevent the outbreak of a major war.
July 20-28, 1937	International Conference for Higher Education	The League of Nations hosted a conference on Paris to promote higher education.
July 25, 1937	Cuban Three-Year Economic Plan	The Cuban government announced a Three-Year Economic Plan, designed to establish state control over the sugar and mining industries, the reorganization of agricultural schools, and land redistribution.
July 28, 1937	Japanese Capture of Beijing	Japanese troops wrested control of the ancient Chinese capital of Beijing (Peking) from Nationalist forces.
July 29, 1937	Japanese Capture of Tianjan	Invading Japanese forces seized the strategic port of Tianjan (Tientsin) from Nationalist Chinese forces. The Japanese then used Tianjan as a base of operations for a North China Campaign.
August 2, 1937	World Zionist Congress Adoption of Peel Plan	The World Zionist Congress adopted the Peel Commission report and its plan for a partition of Palestine into three separate states, conditional on revisions that would favor Jewish settlers. A minority of delegates voted against the Peel plan and non-Zionist Jewish opinion around the world denounced the scheme as a violation of the Balfour Declaration.
August 3-13, 1937	Conference on Rural Hygiene in Far Eastern Countries	To promote health care in rural areas of the Far East, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Bandoeng in the Dutch East Indies on this issue.
August 6, 1937	U.S.-Russian Trade Agreement	The U.S. and Soviet governments signed an economic agreement designed to promote trade between the two countries.
August 8-November 9, 1937	Japanese Shanghai Campaign	The killing of two Japanese marines at a Chinese military airfield near Shanghai resulted in a Japanese invasion of the port. The Japanese navy landed a force on August 11th, which soon found itself facing a vastly larger Chinese army. Dogged resistance by the Chinese forced the Japanese to dispatch an army to Shanghai. After heavy fighting, the Japanese dislodged the Chinese from the city (November 8th).

August 10, 1937	El Salvador Withdrawal from the League	The government of El Salvador announced that the government withdrew from the League of Nations.
August 11, 1937	Kurdish Assassination of Iraqi General	A Kurd assassinated General Bakr Sidqi, a prominent Pan-Arab proponent and leader of the military coup in October 1936. The Iraqis formed a new Pan-Arab cabinet, which became an active defender of Palestinian Arabs and a major force behind Arab solidarity.
August 12, 1937	Spanish Republicans Control of Catalan Government	The Spanish Republics took over control of the Catalan government in preparation for a move of the Loyalist government to Barcelona.
August 15, 1937	Rowell Commission and the Canadian Constitution	Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada appointed a royal commission (the Rowell Commission) to study the process of amending the British North America Act. The Canadian government sought to revise to the constitution in light of several court decisions which nullified federal social and economic legislation designed to address the problems of the Depression. King charged the commission to consider economic and financial relations between the federal and provincial governments, but the commissioners were free to investigate all aspects of the Canadian federation.
August 23, 1937	League Acceptance of Peel Commission Report	The League of Nations Mandate Commission, and later the Assembly, accepted the Peel Commission report in principle as a viable solution for tensions in the Palestine mandate.
August 25, 1937	Japanese Naval Blockade of South China	The Japanese government proclaimed a naval blockade over the southern Chinese coast.
August 27, 1937	Vatican Recognition of Spanish Nationalist Government	Pope Pius IX, in response to the anti-clericalism of the Republican government, supported General Francisco Franco and formally recognized the Nationalist government in Spain.
August 29, 1937	Chinese-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact	The Nationalist Chinese government and the Soviet government signed a non-aggression treaty. Both countries recognized the threat of Japanese expansion in the Far East.
August 30, 1937	Reorganization of the British Army	The British Parliament passed several bills to reorganize British army service.

September 1937	New German Party in Southwest Africa	In response to the South African's attempt to eliminate foreign political activity in the Southwest Africa mandate, the Germans established a new German Party to replace the outlawed German Bund.
September-October 1937	Nationalist Uprising in French Morocco	After a nationalist uprising began in French Morocco, the French government immediately rushed in troops and aircraft to the protectorate and wiped out the rebellion. The French arrested a number of nationalist leaders. The government also appointed Albert Sarraut, a leading colonial administrator, to lead a new Commission of Coordination for North Africa; the goal of this organization was to strengthen France's position in North Africa.
September 3-November 9, 1937	Japanese Northern China Campaign	Japanese forces advanced rapidly through northern China, without meeting much resistance from the Chinese. The Japanese rapidly gained control of Zhangjiakou (Kalgan) (September 3rd), Baoding (Paoting) (September 24th), Shihchiachuang (October 10th), Kueisui (October 14th), and Taiyuan (Yang-ku) (November 9th). By November, the Chinese lines began to firm with better organization and slowed down the Japanese advance. Chinese troops faced the Japanese invaders with inadequate arms and equipment throughout the campaign.
September 5, 1937	Japanese Naval Blockade of China	The Japanese government extended the naval blockade to include the entire Chinese coastline with the exceptions of Qingdao (Tsingtao), Hong Kong, Macau, and Guangzhou (Canton). These ports were not blockaded out of consideration for foreign powers with treaty rights to these ports.
September 8, 1937	Pan-Arab Congress at Bludan	Over 400 non-official delegates from all of the Arab states met at the Pan-Arab Congress at Bludan in Syria to address the mounting crisis in Palestine. The representatives voted overwhelming to reject the Peel Commission report and the proposed partition of Palestine. The Arabs responded to the Peel report with a list of demands: termination of the British mandate and the establishment of an independent state in alliance with Britain; abandonment of a Jewish national home and end to Jewish immigration; guaranteed minority status for Jews within the Arab state; and the unreserved rejection of the partition plan. The Pan-Arab Congress established a permanent executive to support Palestinian Arabs economically and to conduct extensive propaganda. The congress also called for the boycott of Jewish goods and businesses and planned to extend the boycott to British goods. Syria emerged as the center of the insurgency in Palestine and actively supported the Arab revolt.
September 10-14, 1937	Nyon Conference	Delegates met in Nyon to address the problems of piracy in the Mediterranean linked to the Spanish Civil War. Nine countries signed an agreement to establish a system of patrol zones, although the British and French assumed most of the maritime responsibilities. The Italians attempted to undermine this agreement and belatedly agreed to participate in the patrols.

September 10-16, 1937	Ninety-Eighth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-eighth session in Geneva.
September 13-October 6, 1937	Eighteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its eighteenth session in Geneva.
September 14, 1937	Death of Masaryk	Former Czechoslovak president Thomas Masaryk died, which led to a period of national mourning. He was considered the father of the Czechoslovak republic.
September 14, 1937	U.S. Ban on Arms Shipments to China and Japan	Although President Franklin Roosevelt was loathe to invoke the Neutrality Act of 1937, because it would have worked against the Chinese, the administration did forbid the transportation of munitions to both China and Japan on U.S. government ships. President Roosevelt also warned private American shippers that they operated in the Far Eastern war zone at their own risk. The Japanese, with a considerably larger merchant fleet, benefited from this policy.
September 20-November 6, 1937	Forty-First Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its forty-first session in the Hague.
September 25-28, 1937	Italian State Visit to Germany	Premier Benito Mussolini conducted a state visit to Berlin where the German and Italian governments reaffirmed the goals of the Rome-Berlin Axis.
September 26, 1937	Assassination of British Commissioner for Galilee	Yelland Andrews, the British District Commissioner for Galilee, was murdered which represented the apex of the great Arab Insurrection in Palestine.
September 27, 1937	International Conference of Labor Statisticians	To standardize labor statistics collection around the world, the International Labor Organization (ILO) held a conference in Geneva.
September 29-October 5, 1937	Ninety-Ninth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its ninety-ninth session in Geneva.

October 1937	Establishment of Japanese Cabinet Advisory Council	The Japanese government established a Cabinet Advisory Council to help coordinate the war effort in China.
October 1937	Dominican-Haiti Immigration Crisis	A major crisis emerged between the Dominican Republic and Haiti when Dominican authorities drove a large number of Haitian immigrants back over the border of the two countries, killing a number of Haitians in the process. The Haitian government, under Stenio Vincent, responded with a series of protests and demands for reparations from the Dominican Republic. However, President Vincent wanted to avoid war and called for a peaceful resolution based on the American conciliation treaties. The U.S., Mexican, and Cuban governments sent representatives to investigate the incident, which led to an agreement in January 1938.
October 1, 1937	British Arrest of Arab High Committee in Palestine	In response to the assassination of the British Commissioner for Galilee, the British government arrested the members of the Arab High Commission and deported most of them to the Seychelles. By expelling the Arab leadership, the British hoped to restore order in the mandate.
October 5, 1937	Roosevelt's Quarantine Speech	Contrary to isolationist feelings in the United States, President Franklin Roosevelt called for an international quarantine of aggressors as the only means to preserve global peace. There was a strong isolationist backlash against this policy as the president recognized that he had outpaced public opinion. His speech, however, encouraged a widespread American boycott against Japanese products.
October 5-6, 1937	League Condemnation of Japan	The League of Nations and the U.S. government condemned Japan's attack on China. As a result of this action, the Chinese could purchase military aircraft and import large quantities of munitions to support their war effort against the Japanese.
October 6, 1937	New Opposition Political Party in Yugoslavia	The opposition political parties in Yugoslavia closed ranks and formed the Agrarian-Democratic Party. This organization was composed of Croat and Serb democrats and demanded the immediate end of the dictatorship, under Milan Stoyadinovich, and the restoration of democratic government. The growth of the political opposition forced Premier Stoyadinovich to redouble his efforts to win the Croat nationalists, but his efforts proved unsuccessful.
October 11, 1937	Political Coalition to Restore the Hapsburgs in Hungary	The Agrarian Party joined with the Legitimists to form a new political bloc for the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy as the best means to block fascist elements in Hungary. Even the Social Democrats considered a Hapsburg restoration as a viable option to stop the National Socialists.

October 13, 1937	German Guarantee of Belgian Integrity	The German government sent a note to the Belgian government, promising that as long as the Belgians abstained from military action against Germany, the German government would guarantee the inviolability and integrity of Belgium. The Belgian government considered this note a victory for their policy of neutrality.
October 15, 1937	Renewal of Italo-Yemeni Treaty	The Italian and Yemeni governments agreed to renew their 1926 treaty for a period of 25 years. The Imam of Yemen occupied a strategic point in the Red Sea and strove to maintain his independence between Saudi Arabia, Britain, France, and Italy.
October 16, 1937	Demand for German Autonomy in Sudetenland	The Czechoslovak police violently suppressed a meeting of the Sudete German Party at Teplitz. The leader of the Sudete National Socialist Party, Konrad Henlein, protested against the government's brutal attack and demanded complete autonomy for the 3.5 million Germans in Czechoslovakia.
October 16, 1937	Hungarian National Socialist Party Established	Several fascist organizations united to form the Hungarian National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Ferenc Szalasi. This new political party strongly supported the Hungarian regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, and called for his candidacy to the throne. Admiral Horthy rejected these efforts.
October 16, 1937	Palestinian Arab Leader Escape to Syria	Haj Amin el Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the most influential leader in the Arab Revolt, took refuge in a mosque when the British government cracked down on the leaders of the Arab High Commission. The mufti escaped capture and fled to Syria, where he set up headquarters to maintain the insurgency. As a result, the more radical members (terrorists) gained control over the movement and expanded the fighting.
October 21, 1937	Spanish Nationalist Victory at Gijon	Nationalist forces finally succeeded in capturing Gijon and Oviedo, victories which broke Republican resistance in the Asturias and completed their conquest of northwestern Spain.
October 28, 1937	Spanish Republican Government Transfer to Barcelona	The Spanish Republican government moved from Valencia to Barcelona to a more secure base of operations.
November 1937	Royal Rhodesia Commission	A royal commission visited Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland to investigate the possibility of establishing a closer political and economic union between the three colonies.
November 1937	Establishment of Japanese Imperial Headquarters	To prosecute the war in China, the Japanese government created an Imperial Headquarters to centralize the war effort in the hands of military and naval commanders, acting under the direct authority of Emperor Hirohito.

November 1, 1937	Mexican Nationalization of Petroleum	The Cardenas government announced the nationalization of the sub-soil rights of the country, which included the nationalization of the petroleum holdings of the Standard Oil Company, a U.S. multinational corporation. This policy marked a new series of conflict with foreign governments, especially the United States and Britain. The Mexican federal labor board ordered American and British oil companies to increase worker wages by one-third, a demand the companies declared to be impossible.
November 1-16, 1937	International Conference for the Repression of Terrorism	In an effort to suppress terrorism, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Geneva on this issue.
November 3-24, 1937	Nine Power Conference in Brussels	The signatory states of the Nine-Power Pact, with the exception of Japan, met in Brussels to begin negotiations to end the war in China. Without Japanese participation, the talks collapsed.
November 6, 1937	Italian Support for Anti-Communist Pact	The Italian government officially adhered to the anti-Communist pact, already signed by the German and Japanese governments. Under this agreement, the Italian government recognized the Japanese occupation of Manchukuo. This expansion of the pact reflected a new coalition of revisionist states, united to upset the World War I peace treaties and the status quo.
November 10, 1937	New Brazilian Constitution	After months of heated debate regarding the presidential succession, President Getulio Vargas proclaimed a new constitution for Brazil. Under the new constitution, the president received full dictatorial powers and established a corporative economic system, directed by a national economic council. While President Vargas argued that the new regime was not fascist, there was not much difference between theory and practice.
November 11, 1937	Special Military Courts in Palestine	In an effort to control terrorist attacks in Palestine, the British commissioner set up special military courts to try suspected terrorists. Anyone caught carrying firearms or bombs could be sentenced to death by these courts.
November 14, 1937	Czechoslovak Cancellation of Elections	In response to the political tensions following the suppression of a Sudete German Party meeting, the Czechoslovak government postponed national elections and forbid political meetings. The situation developed into crisis proportions between the German and Czechoslovak governments.
November 14, 1937	Arab-Jewish Fighting in Jerusalem	Violence escalated in Palestine to the point of pitched battles in Jerusalem between Arab and Jewish forces. The British expanded their efforts to restore security in the Palestine mandate.

November 17-21, 1937	British Official Visit to Germany	Lord Halifax, a member of the British cabinet, traveled to Germany to meet with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden to determine German objectives, and, if possible, to negotiate a peaceful settlement. Lord Halifax returned to Britain deeply impressed with the magnitude of the German foreign policy program, especially in terms of German goals in central and eastern Europe. This visit marked the first step of Chamberlain's appeasement policy and was designed to draw out an official German statements on their foreign policy aims.
November 18, 1937	Discovery of Royalist Plot in France	The French government uncovered a plot by the Cagoulards (Hooded Ones) to overthrow the French republic and to restore the monarchy. The Cagoulards were a terrorist group associated with a larger revolutionary (fascist) organization. The government discovered secret plans, fortified dugouts, and caches of weapons and ammunition.
November 20, 1937	Japanese Yangtze Campaign	After the fall of Shanghai (November 9th), the Japanese continued their advance westward and captured Suzhou (Soochow) on November 20th. The Japanese then mounted a vigorous campaign up the Yangtze River towards central China. Japanese air attacks on Chinese cities outraged world opinion.
November 20, 1937	Chinese Establishment of Capital at Chungking	In light of the rapid Japanese advances in north and central China, the Nationalist Chinese government moved their capital from Nanjing (Nanking) to Chongqing (Chungking), although executive power was temporarily based at Hankou (Hankow).
November 22-27, 1937	Conference of Directors of Institutes and Schools of European Medical Schools	To foster medical school education in Europe, the League of Nations held a conference in Geneva.
November 23, 1937	Danubian Pact Renewed	The governments of Austria, Hungary, and Italy agreed to extend their defensive treaty until June 30, 1938 as a means to deter German expansion in central Europe.
November 24, 1937	New German Minister of Economics	Walter Funk replaced Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as the German Minister of Economics, although Schacht remained the director of the Reichsbank. Director Schacht was the mastermind behind the roaring German economy and he bolstered German trade through a series of barter agreements with Balkan and Middle Eastern countries. From a National Socialist ideological perspective, however, Director Schacht did not meet the same standards as Minister Funk.
November 28, 1937	Nationalist Blockade of Spain	General Francisco Franco proclaimed a naval blockade of the entire Spanish coast, with Nationalist naval forces using Majorca as their base of operations.

December 1-17, 1937	French Official Visit to Eastern Europe	Yvon Delbos, the French Foreign Minister, conducted official visits to France's allies in Eastern Europe (Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia) to reinvigorate the French alliance system and preempt any German expansion efforts in the region. Few of the eastern European governments proved ready to take a strong stand against the German government. The Polish and Yugoslav governments planned to maintain a free hand in the conduct of their foreign policies.
December 5, 1937	Spanish Republican Offensive at Teruel	Spanish Republican forces began a counter-offensive around Teruel, an operation which forced the Nationalists to transfer military forces from their campaign in the northeast.
December 7, 1937	Swiss Recognition of Romansch as National Language	In an effort to renew support those cantons most exposed to Italian expansionist designs, the Swiss government announced that Romansch would serve as Switzerland's fourth national language (with German, French, and Italian).
December 7, 1937	Beginning of the Alexandretta Crisis	In response to the continuing crisis in the Sanjak of Alexandretta, the Turkish government renounced the Treaty of Friendship of May 1926 with Syria and threatened war. The French government immediately sent a military mission to Ankara to defuse the situation. This led to a series of negotiations over the future of the sanjak.
December 10, 1937	Hapsburg Property Restored	The Austrian government restored the property of the Hapsburg family as a step towards the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy.
December 11, 1937	Italian Withdrawal from the League	The Italian government officially withdrew from the League of Nations, a move that reflected the country's revisionist foreign policy.
December 12, 1937	Panay Incident	A Japanese air attack on U.S. and British warships on the Yangtze River near Nanjing (Nanking) resulted in the loss of the American gunboat, "U.S. S. Panay." Two Americans were killed and 30 wounded. This attack resulted in acute tensions between the U.S. and Japanese governments. The Roosevelt administration eventually accepted the Japanese explanation and apology for the attack, but Japanese forces continued to violate foreign property and rights in China and evaded protests from the U.S., British, and French governments. The volatile situation in Europe allowed the Japanese to conduct an aggression foreign policy in China without fear of serious intervention from the Western powers.

December 13, 1937	Fall of Nanjing	After heavy fighting, the Japanese occupied Nanjing (Nanking) and Japanese soldiers committed horrible atrocities against the Chinese civilians (known as the "Rape of Nanking"). The Chinese forces had conducted an orderly retreat and denied the Japanese an overwhelming victory. After six months of fighting, the Chinese demonstrated a high degree of moral unity between the Chinese people. All of the Chinese factions, including the Communists, followed the orders of the Nationalist government. Chiang Kai-shek clearly had popular support and announced that he would not make any compromises with the Japanese which would result in the loss of Chinese territory or independence.
December 14, 1937	Japanese Apologies for Panay Attack	The Roosevelt administration demanded formal apologies, reparations, and guarantees against future Japanese attacks against U.S. ships on Chinese waters. The Japanese government formally apologized and gave the necessary assurances the same day. On December 25th, Secretary of State Cordell Hull acknowledged the Japanese reply.
December 16, 1937	Italian Withdrawal from the ILO	In keeping with the Italian government's withdrawal from international commitments, such as the League of Nations, the Italians also withdrew from the International Labor Organization.
December 16, 1937	Franco-Syrian Convention	The French and Syrian governments signed an agreement which outlined the political relationships between the two states.
December 19, 1937	Spanish Republican Capture of Teruel	The Spanish Republicans succeeded in wresting Teruel from the Insurgents. The lack of military supplies and equipment, however, prevented the Republicans from sustaining their offensive, which ground to a halt.
December 21, 1937	Romanian National Elections	The Liberal government unexpectedly fell in Romania in national elections, and the prime minister, George Tartatarescu resigned on December 26th.
December 24-27, 1937	Japanese Capture Hangzhou and Jinan	The Japanese captured two major cities in central China; Hangzhou (Hangchow) fell on December 24th and Jinan (Tsinan) surrendered to the Japanese on December 27th.
December 28, 1937	King Carol Appointment of Right Wing Government in Romania	In a surprise move, King Carol of Romania appointed Octavian Goga prime minister. He led the National Christian Party, which received only ten percent of the votes in the national election. Premier Goga represented a coalition of reactionary parties, which included the Christian League and a wing of the Peasant's Party. The new prime minister immediately enacted a series of anti-Semitic laws, including prohibitions against Jews owning land, depriving Jews naturalized after 1920 of their citizenship, and barring Jews from professions. Simultaneously, Premier Goga worked to establish a dictatorship by sending his party's troops into localities across the kingdom.

December 30, 1937	King Farouk of Egypt Dismissal of Wafd Government	King Farouk of Egypt dismissed the Wafd government, under Nahas Pasha, after considerable political friction and appointed Mohammad Mahmud Pasha, leader of the Liberal Constitutional Party, as the new premier. The Wafd Party, which was based on Anglo-Egyptian antagonism, began to disintegrate after Britain agreed to withdraw from Egypt. Opposition to former Premier Nahas led to the withdrawal of a number of political leaders and the party fell into disorganization.
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## Chronology 1938

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 4, 1938	British Postponement of Palestine Partition	The British government appointed a new commission under Sir John Woodhead to study the boundary plans for the proposed new states in Palestine and postponed the Peel Commission partition plan. The goal of the new commission was to determine the economic and financial aspects of partitioning the mandate. The commissioners collected evidence in Palestine from April to August, although the Arabs boycotted the deliberations.
January 7, 1938	Italian Naval Construction Program	The Italian government announced the beginning of a huge naval construction program. This plan augmented the Italian rearmament program introduced in 1937.
January 9-12, 1938	Budapest Conference	Representatives of the Austrian, Hungarian, and Italian governments reaffirmed the protocols between the three states to maintain the status quo in Danubian region.
January 10, 1938	Japanese Capture of Qingdao	The Japanese army gained control of the strategic port of Qingdao (Tsingtao), but only after Chinese forces had destroyed the Japanese mills in the region. The Japanese army then began a major offensive southwards, along the Hankow Railway through Shanxi (Shansi).
January 10, 1938	Ludlow Resolution	U.S. Representative Louis Ludlow (Indiana) first introduced a constitutional amendment in 1935, which required a national referendum to confirm a declaration of war passed by Congress, except in the event of an invasion of the United States or its territorial possessions. While Ludlow introduced the amendment several times, it failed to pass, in spite of strong support in national opinion polls. In January 1938, passage of the resolution seemed assured, but President Franklin Roosevelt sent a letter to the Speaker of the House arguing that a president would be unable to conduct an effective foreign policy and other nations would violate American rights if the Constitution was amended. By a vote of 209-188, the House returned the resolution to committee.

January 11, 1938	U.S. Proposal for World Arms Reduction Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt made a proposal to the British government to convene a world conference to reduce armaments, promote economic security, and ameliorate the more inhuman aspects of a future war. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain rejected the proposal.
January 12, 1938	Opening of Supreme Soviet	The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union met for the first time, the new legislative branch created under the country's constitution of 1936.
January 17, 1938	Anglo-Irish Talks	The British and Irish governments, seeking to reach a broader consensus on economic and political issues, began negotiations. These talks led to the Anglo-Irish Agreement of April 1938.
January 19, 1938	Mexican Tariff Increase	The Mexican government increased tariff rates from 100 to 200 percent on imported goods, primarily from the United States.
January 25-February 2, 1938	One Hundredth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundredth session in Geneva.
January 31, 1938	Haitian-Dominican Immigration Agreement	After the Dominican Republic government drove a large number of Haitian immigrants across the border, which led to reparations demands by the Haitian government, the two governments signed an agreement based on the American conciliation treaties for the settlement of disputes. The agreement represented a small victory for international law and negotiated settlements.
February 1938	Hungarian Arrest of National Socialists	The Hungarian government again arrested Ferenc Szalasi and 72 other leaders of the Hungarian National Socialist Party. A court sent him to prison and the Hungarian government took drastic steps to stamp out the Fascist-National Socialist movement. The German annexation of Austria in March, however, made Germany a neighbor and the German minority in Hungary (500,000) became increasingly restless. This ended any plans for a Hapsburg restoration and the expansion of the Little Entente to include Austria and Hungary.
February 4, 1938	German Military and Diplomatic Reorganization	The German government reorganized the military and diplomatic command in Germany. Werner von Blomberg, Minister of War, and Werner von Fritsch, Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht, stepped down from office. Chancellor Adolf Hitler assumed the Ministry of War portfolio, while General Wilhelm Keitel became his representative at the Supreme Command and General Heinrich Brauschitsch became the new Wehrmacht commander-in-chief. In the Foreign Office, Joachim von Ribbentrop replaced Constantin von Neurath as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As a result of these personnel changes, both the army and diplomatic corps, formerly led by moderates, came under the direct control of the National Socialist Party.

February 7, 1938	Conference to Provide Assistance to Refugees Leaving Germany	As the German refugee problem began to reach crisis proportions, the League of Nations held a third conference in Geneva to provide legal assistance.
February 9, 1938	Unionist Victory in Northern Irish Elections	The Unionists won an overwhelming victory in elections in Northern Ireland. Their success ended any hopes of a merger between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State.
February 10, 1938	Romanian Dismissal of Fascist Government	King Carol of Romania dismissed the Fascist ministry of Octavian Goga after the king dissolved the Romanian parliament. The Romanian courts invalidated a number of anti-Semitic laws and Premier Goga and his supporters discredited themselves, leaving the king the leading political power. King Carol formed a new "concentration" cabinet, suspended the constitution and political parties, and instituted rigid censorship. The fascist Iron Guard and socialist Peasants' Party both opposed these policies, but a national plebiscite, held on February 24th and closely monitored by the new government, overwhelmingly supported the king.
February 12, 1938	Austrian State Visit to Germany	Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg conducted a visit to Berchtesgaden to meet with German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The Austrian leader encountered a harsh reception from his German hosts as Chancellor Hitler demanded amnesty for imprisoned National Socialist leaders in Austria, greater freedom of action for National Socialists, and the inclusion of National Socialists in the Austrian government. Under pressure, Chancellor Schuschnigg agreed to these demands and promised to end his opposition to National Socialism in Austria. This meeting marked the beginning of the Austro-German Crisis.
February 15, 1938	Spanish Nationalists Recapture Teruel	Spanish Nationalist forces regained control of Teruel, nullifying the Loyalist gains in December 1937. The Nationalists then launched a major offensive towards the sea.
February 16, 1938	National Socialists in Austrian Government	In response to German demands at Berchtesgaden, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg made Arthur Seyss-Inquart, a National Socialist, the new Minister of the Interior.
February 19, 1938	Austrian Amnesty for National Socialists	The Austrian government extended full amnesty to imprisoned National Socialists and gave the National Socialists access to the Fatherland Front.
February 20, 1938	Protection of German Minorities Speech	Chancellor Adolf Hitler proclaimed in a speech that the German government vowed to protect German minorities outside of the Reich. This speech was aimed specifically at Czechoslovakia, but aroused a response by the Austrian government as well. The speech presaged an active German foreign policy in central Europe.

February 24, 1938	Austrian Reaffirmation of Independence	Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, in response to an earlier speech by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, promised to protect the ten million Germans living outside of the Reich, reaffirmed the independence of Austria, and called for international support to resist future German demands for Austrian concessions. While the speech was well-received by the Austrian public, the National Socialists took the offensive.
February 28, 1938	Resignation of British Foreign Secretary	Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, resigned his office in protest against Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's determination to reach an agreement with the Italian government before the settlement of the Spanish Civil War. Secretary Eden was a champion of the League of Nations and the collective security system. He was replaced by Lord Halifax.
February 28, 1938	Conference of Experts for International Technical and Financial Cooperation for Colonial Migrants	The International Labor Organization (ILO) hosted a conference in Geneva to develop a support program for colonial migrants.
March 1, 1938	Revolution in Styria	Political demonstrations in support of the National Socialists broke out in Graz and soon spread across Styria, resulting in a state of revolution. The Austrian government proved incapable of dealing with the revolution for fear of offending the German government. Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg was unable to negotiate a reconciliation with the Socialist working classes to ease the political crisis.
March 1, 1938	Mexican Court Decision on Oil Companies	The Mexican courts supported the government decision which required oil companies to increase wages for workers. This decision affected 17 foreign oil companies operating in Mexico and continued to fuel tensions between the U.S. and Mexico.
March 2-15, 1938	New Round of Soviet Purges	Nicolai Bukharin, Alexi Rykov, Genrikh Yagoda, and other Old Guard Bolsheviks were tried for treason and conspiracy. The state accused these men of seeking to restore bourgeois capitalism and conspiring with Leon Trotsky. They were found guilty and executed. Premier Josef Stalin increasingly placed his trust in younger Communist leaders, who grew up under the Marxist system and were less likely to criticize the government.
March 3, 1938	New British High Commissioner in Palestine	Sir Harold MacMichael arrived in Palestine and replaced Sir Arthur Wauchope as the High Commissioner for Palestine. Sir Harold represented a more draconian occupation as the British increased the number of troops in the mandate to 30,000 in an effort to repress continuing political disorder.
March 3-9, 1938	German State Visit to Italy	Chancellor Adolf Hitler conducted an official state visit to Rome. Premier Benito Mussolini provided an impressive state reception to demonstrate the solidarity of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

March 4, 1938	Czechoslovak Defiance of German Demands	Czechoslovak Prime Minister Milan Hodza responded to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's German minority protection pledge by declaring that Czechoslovakia would defend itself against foreign interference.
March 6, 1938	Japanese Yellow River Campaign	After marching from Qingdao (Tsingtao), Japanese forces finally reached the Huang (Yellow) River. Mobile Chinese forces limited Japanese control to the railway zone. Despite their military superiority, the Japanese discovered that they could capture major Chinese urban centers, but that Chinese guerillas controlled the rural areas. As a result, Chinese troops were able to conduct successful operations against the Japanese during the Spring of 1938.
March 9, 1938	Austrian Plebiscite Plan	Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg announced that the Austrian government would hold a national plebiscite within a few days to determine the future of Austrian independence. The government would distribute only Yes ballots, while opposition groups would have to supply their own No ballots, following a specified form. This announcement drove the National Socialists to extremes and plunged the republic into chaos.
March 11, 1938	German Ultimatum to Austria	In response to the Austrian government's plebiscite plan, Chancellor Adolf Hitler issued an ultimatum to the Austrian government. The German government demanded the cancellation of the plebiscite and the resignation of Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg. Simultaneously, the German government mobilized on the Austrian border. With no other options, Chancellor Schuschnigg resigned and Arthur Seyss-Inquart became the new Austrian prime minister.
March 12-13, 1938	German Annexation of Austria	The German army marched into Austria unopposed and seized control of the country. President Wilhelm Miklas resigned from office and six million Austrians became citizens of the Reich. The German annexation of Austria resulted in minimal international tension. The Italians were deeply involved in Spain and the Mediterranean and occupied with pacification programs in Ethiopia. World opinion was surprised at Premier Benito Mussolini's calm reaction to the German occupation of Austria, but the Italians were becoming increasingly dependent on the Germans. The French were preoccupied with a cabinet crisis and the British accepted the "Anschluss" from the beginning of the crisis. The Czechoslovak government found their republic in a vulnerable position, surrounded by Germany on three sides. As a result, the Western powers accepted the new status quo in central Europe.
March 13, 1938	Austrian Union with Germany	The new Austrian chancellor, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, proclaimed the union of Austria with Germany. Chancellor Adolf Hitler arrived the next day and took formal possession of the former republic. Chancellor Hitler announced that the new government would hold a national plebiscite on April 10th. Simultaneously, the Germans arrested the political opposition and imprisoned most of them in concentration camps. Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg accepted arrest and remained in confinement without trial.

March 13- April 10, 1938	New Popular Front Government in France	After the Socialists withdrew from the cabinet, the government under Premier Camille Chautemps fell and Leon Blum attempted to organize a national coalition to deal with the acute international crisis in Czechoslovakia. Failing to form a cabinet, Premier Blum formed a new Popular Front government, but like its predecessors, the French Senate refused to support the Popular Front. As a result, Premier Blum was forced out of office.
March 14, 1938	German Assurances to Czechoslovakia	With the incorporation of Austria into the Reich, the German government gave assurances to the Czechoslovak government of the German desire to improve relations between the two states. The French and Soviet governments categorically declared their intentions to honor their treaty obligations for the defense of Czechoslovakia.
March 16- 19, 1938	Polish-Lithuanian Crisis	As most of Europe was preoccupied with the German absorption of Austria, the Polish government issued a series of demands from the Lithuanians. Relations between the two countries remained bitter since the Polish seizure of Vilnius, and the Lithuanians refused to open their border with Poland. Although negotiators met for several years, no progress was made to establish full relations. Faced with the threat of war, the Lithuanian government immediately agreed to all of the Polish demands, including recognition of the status quo in eastern Europe. The Lithuanian capitulation prevented the crisis from escalating.
March 18, 1938	Mexican Expropriation of Foreign Oil Companies	The Mexican government announced that the state would take over the property of American and British oil companies operating in Mexico. The total value of the nationalized property exceeded \$450 million. The U.S. and British governments immediately protested against this policy. The Roosevelt administration canceled silver purchases from Mexico as a retaliatory measure. The British government went further, suspending diplomatic relations with Mexico. The Mexican public response unanimously supported the government action. The nationalization program clearly strained Mexico's relations with the U.S. and Britain.
March 22- 25, 1938	Sudeten Withdrawal from Czechoslovak Government	The members of the German Activists, German political parties which joined the Hodza ministry, withdrew from the Czechoslovak government. Prime Minister Milan Hodza responded by announcing a new Nationality Statute, designed to protect minorities in Czechoslovakia, but the Sudeten Germans were not swayed by the proposal.
March 26, 1938	National Mobilization Bill in Japan	The Japanese government passed the National Mobilization Bill which gave the state dictatorial powers in the Japanese economy. The legislation went into effect on May 5th, and the new government and military budget exceeded 8.3 billion yen.
March 28, 1938	Establishment of Reformed Government of China	The Japanese, following the same tactic used in Manchukuo, established a puppet regime in Nanjing (Nanking). Headed by token Chinese leaders, Japanese officials held all of the important government posts.

March 30, 1938	U.S. Fair Compensation Demand to Mexico	U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull recognized that the Mexican government had the right to expropriate foreign property in Mexico, but demanded on fair compensation for American oil companies which lost their property.
April 1, 1938	U.S. Cancellation of Mexican Silver Purchases	The Roosevelt administration discontinued its policy of purchasing Mexican silver at rates above the world price. This cancellation threatened Mexican financial stability but underscored the U.S. government's resolve that the Mexican government fairly compensate American oil companies which lost their operations in Mexico.
April 5-6, 1938	Scandinavian Defense Conference	The foreign ministers of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden met to discuss a common defense policy for the region. The Danish government, facing a dominant Germany, was not willing to challenge the German regime. As a result, no common action was taken and each government determined their own rearmament and defense needs.
April 10, 1938	Austrian National Plebiscite	Austrian voters registered a 99.75 percent tally in favor of union with Germany in a national plebiscite. As a result, Austria became part of the Reich as a new state, divided into seven districts (Gaue). The international community had little time to react to the German annexation due to the speed and energy of the German occupation. The British and French governments protested against this violation of the World War I peace treaties, but both powers were deeply involved in political problems in the Mediterranean and the Far East. The Italians, ever more dependent on the Germans, accepted the inevitable of a common border with Germany on the Brenner Pass. As a result of the plebiscite and the republic's incorporation into Germany, Austria withdrew as a member state from the League of Nations.
April 10, 1938	New French Government	Edouard Daladier formed a new French cabinet, having served as Minister of Defense, and, as a Radical Socialist, was more to the right than Leon Blum. Premier Daladier received decree powers until July 31st, and immediately moved to devalue the French franc and end a new wave of strikes. His policies received the support of Leon Blum and the Socialists.
April 15, 1938	Spanish Nationalists Capture of Vinaroz	Spanish Nationalist forces captured the port of Vinaroz, which cut Republican territory in Castile off from Barcelona and Catalonia. A major battle ensued on the Ebro River, resulting in a deadlock which lasted most of the summer.

April 16, 1938	Anglo-Italian Pact	Eager to resolve outstanding issues between the two countries, the British and Italians concluded an agreement. The British sought to eliminate tensions with the Italians in the Mediterranean and the Middle East, while the Italians wanted to gain a counterweight to their growing dependence on Germany. The British government recognized Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia and agreed to use its influence to convince other countries to do the same. In return, the Italians promised to withdraw their troops from Spain at the end of the civil war and to respect Spanish territory. The Italian government also promised to desist from promoting propaganda in the Middle East. Both countries agreed to recognize the status quo in the Red Sea region. The terms of the agreement became operational upon the settlement of the Spanish Civil War. British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, was eager to reach an accommodation with the Italians to reduce tensions in the Mediterranean region.
April 19, 1938	Romanian Crackdown on Fascists	The new Romanian government began an intensive attack on fascists in the kingdom. A Romanian court sentenced Corneliu Codreanu, leader of the Iron Guard, to six-months' imprisonment for libel and hundreds of Iron Guardists were arrested after discovery of an alleged plot against King Carol. On May 10th, Codreanu received an additional ten year sentence for treason.
April 21, 1938	Polish Government Rejection of Fascist Wing	After a new Polish government under General Stanislas Skwarczynski came to power in January, the ministry cut its ties with the Union of Young Poland, a fascist and anti-Semitic organization founded by Colonel Adam Koc.
April 24, 1938	Karlsbad Program-Sudeten German Demands	Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, issued a list of demands in his Karlsbad Program. The program included full equality of status for Germans and Czechoslovaks; full autonomy for Sudeten Germans; the removal of all injustices and reparations for damages suffered by Germans since 1918; full liberty for Germans to proclaim their heritage and support for the "ideology of Germans"; and a complete revision of Czechoslovak foreign policy. The Czechoslovak government rejected all of these demands, although the British and French governments urged some concession.
April 27, 1938	Turco-Greek Treaty of Friendship	The Greek and Turkish governments signed a Treaty of Friendship designed to promote security in the eastern Mediterranean.

April 29, 1938	Anglo-Irish Agreement	The British and Irish governments finally concluded a three-year economic agreement which addressed the problems which had plagued relations between the two states for several years. The Irish agreed to satisfy British land-annuity claims, paying 10 million pounds. Both countries agreed to eliminate all recent tariffs to promote trade between the two countries. The British turned over the coast defenses of Cobb, Bere Haven, and Lough Swilly to the Irish. The Unionist victory in the Northern Irish elections eliminated any chance of a political settlement to the Ulster problem. This agreement restored friendly relations between the two countries and even the Irish opposition supported the treaty.
April 29-June 14, 1938	First Session of the 1938 Judicial Year/Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its first session of the 1938 Judicial Year in the Hague.
April 30, 1938	Swiss Appeal for Unconditional Neutrality	The Swiss government appealed to the Council of the League of Nations to recognize Switzerland's unconditional neutrality. This request reflected the radical change in international relations in Europe and Switzerland's vulnerable situation between the Rome-Berlin Axis.
April 30, 1938	Bulgarian Dissolution of the National Socialists	The Bulgarian government disbanded the National Socialist Party in Bulgaria in an attempt to control fascist elements in the kingdom.
May 1938	International Rabies Conference	To combat the spread of rabies, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Bucharest.
May 3-9, 1938	German State Visit to Italy	Chancellor Adolf Hitler conducted another state visit to Rome, and met another magnificent reception by Premier Benito Mussolini. This visit demonstrated the strength and vitality of the Rome-Berlin Axis despite the German annexation of Austria.
May 9-14, 1938	One Hundred-First League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-first session in Geneva.
May 10-June 12, 1938	Japanese Spring Offensives in China	Japanese military forces conducted a series of military campaigns which expanded their control of China. On May 10th, the Japanese captured the southern Chinese port of Xiamen (Amoy), across the Formosa Strait from Taiwan (Formosa). In central China, the Japanese occupied a number of key cities, including Xuzhou (Suchow), on May 20th; Kaifeng, on June 6th; and Ankang (Anking), on June 12th.

May 11, 1938	Integralista Uprising in Brazil	The Brazilian government readily suppressed an uprising by the Integralista, an organization with connections to the German government. The Integralistas were strongly supported by many Germans living in the southern provinces of Brazil.
May 12, 1938	German Recognition of Manchukuo	The German government officially recognized the government of Manchukuo and established diplomatic relations with the kingdom.
May 14, 1938	League Acceptance of Swiss Neutrality	The Council of the League of Nations accepted the Swiss appeal for unconditional neutrality, a decision which released the Swiss government from all obligations, including participation in future economic sanctions against aggressor nations.
May 17, 1938	Anglo-Turkish Agreement	The British and Turkish governments signed an agreement to promote stability in the eastern Mediterranean.
May 19-20, 1938	First Czechoslovak-German Crisis	In response to the Czechoslovak government's outright rejection of the Karlsbad Program, Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten Germans, made visits to London and Berlin. Upon his return to Czechoslovakia, political disorders broke out across the Czechoslovak republic. Rumors of German troop concentrations on the border convinced the Czechoslovak government to mobilize 400,000 men. The British and French governments immediately threw their support behind the Czechoslovak government. In light of the strong initial Anglo-French stand to defend Czechoslovak sovereignty, the German government accelerated the construction of fortifications on the Western frontier of Germany and ordered an expansion of the Luftwaffe. The German government employed 500,000 men working 24-hours a day. The crisis blew over and Henlein began negotiations with the Czechoslovak government regarding the Nationality Statute.
May 20, 1938	Joint American-Philippine Committee Report	The joint committee issued a report which recommended the gradual extension of the American tariff on Philippine goods over a period of 22 years. Under the proposal, Philippine goods would receive reduced tariff rates until 1960, instead of 1946 as originally proposed.
May 22-25, 1938	International Dialogue of Students	To promote international student issues, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Luxembourg.
May 23-27, 1938	Eleventh Session of the International Studies Conference	To promote the science of international relations, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Prague.
May 26, 1938	Reorganization of Japanese Government	The Konoye ministry reorganized the cabinet, giving six ministerial positions to officers in the Japanese army and navy. General Kazushige Ugaki became the new foreign minister for Japan.

May 30-June 4, 1938	Conference on New Theories of Modern Physics	To support international physics research, the League of Nations held a conference in Warsaw.
June-October 1938	Ecuadorian-Peruvian Border Dispute	Troops from Ecuador and Peru clashed on the frontier over a border dispute between the two countries. The fighting threatened to escalate into a war over this long-standing dispute.
June 2, 1938	Chilean Withdrawal from the League	The Chilean government informed the League of Nations of that state's intention of withdrawing from the organization.
June 2-22, 1938	Twenty-Fourth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-fourth session in Geneva, under the chairmanship of Professor Waldemar Falcao (Brazil). The representatives concluded a convention regarding the collection of statistics on mine industry hours and wages.
June 16, 1938	Extension of Nuremberg Laws to Austria	The German Anschluss resulted in the extension of anti-Jewish laws to former Austrian provinces. Under the new regulations, Austrian Jews had to register all their property, at home and abroad, within a few weeks.
June 17, 1938	Irish National Elections	Eamon De Valera won an overwhelming mandate and became the new prime minister under the new Irish constitution. Prime Minister De Valera established close relations with the British in light of the growing danger of war in Europe. However, the new prime minister continued to press the British for negotiations for a union between the Irish republic and Ulster.
June 21, 1938	Swiss Neutrality Proclamation	With the approval of the Council of the League of Nations, the Swiss government exchanged diplomatic notes with the German and Italian governments recognizing the complete neutrality of the confederation.
June 29, 1938	Execution of Jewish Terrorist in Palestine	The British government executed Solomon ben Yosef, who had been found guilty of terrorism. He represented a Jewish organization which advocated retaliation against the Arabs.
July-August 1938	Terrorist Attacks in Palestine	During the summer of 1938, terrorist groups conducted a series of attacks in Palestine, which included major bombings in the Jerusalem, Haifa, and the Jaffa Arab markets. These attacks reflected an undeclared state of war between the Arabs and the Jews.
July 1, 1938	Oslo Mutual Trade Agreements Terminated	The trade provisions of the Oslo Agreement between Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, which had promoted trade between these European states, were terminated. Political concerns held precedence over economic issues. Despite the termination of the trade agreements, relations between the Oslo powers remained close.
July 1, 1938	German Labor Decree	The German government issued a decree making all members of the state liable to short-term labor service in the event of a national emergency.

July 3, 1938	Franco-Turkish Agreement on Alexandretta	The French and Turkish governments signed an agreement regarding the future of Alexandretta. The future of the province would be settled by an election and each country would send in 2,500 troops to the sanjak to supervise the voting.
July 5, 1938	Entrance of Turkish Troops in Alexandretta	The Turkish army dispatched a force to the Sanjak of Alexandretta to help supervise the plebiscite.
July 11-August 10, 1938	Soviet-Japanese Warfare in Eastern Siberia	Japanese and Soviet forces clashed at Changkufeng Hill, on the border of Siberia, Korea, and Manchukuo. The Japanese conducted a series of probing operations and the Soviet forces held their positions. Although the two governments agreed on a truce, tensions between Russia and Japan remained volatile. In response to the Japanese invasion of China, the Soviets provided the Nationalist Chinese with considerable military assistance.
July 12, 1938	Venezuelan Withdrawal from League	The Venezuelan government informed the League of Nations of that state's intention of withdrawing from the organization.
July 13-14, 1938	Second Session of 1938 Judicial Year	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its second session of the 1938 Judicial Year in the Hague.
July 19-21, 1938	British State Visit to France	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth conducted an official state visit to Paris. This visit was conducted to highlight Anglo-French solidarity and as a counter-demonstration to Hitler's visit to Rome.
July 21, 1938	Bolivian-Paraguayan Peace Treaty	The Bolivian and Paraguayan governments signed the final peace treaty which officially ended the Chaco War. The treaty provided for the arbitration of the final borders between the two countries, conducted by the presidents of six American republics.
July 21, 1938	U.S. Arbitration of Mexican Oil Expropriation	The Roosevelt administration called for arbitration to decide a fair settlement of the Mexican government's expropriation of American and British oil company property. The U.S. government valued the property lost by American interests at \$10 million. The Americans did not dispute the Mexican government's right to expropriate the property, but the Roosevelt administration did insist on full compensation for the previous owners. In response, the Mexican government rejected arbitration and compensation, except in very general terms.
July 25, 1938	Runciman Mission to Prague	The British government sent Lord Runciman to Prague to investigate the condition of the German Sudetens. Lord Runciman's report supported the German claims.

July 26, 1938	Czechoslovak Publication of the Nationality Statute	After months of negotiations between the Czechoslovak government and the Sudeten Germans, the Hodza government published a draft of the Nationality Statute. The proposal was based on proportionality but fell short of Konrad Henlein's original demands in the Karlsbad Program. At the same time, the British government announced that it planned to send a mediator, Lord Runciman, to Prague.
July 29, 1938	Revolt in Crete	Political dissatisfaction led to a revolt on the island of Crete. The Greek government took immediate action to suppress the rebellion.
July 31, 1938	Greco-Bulgarian Agreement	The Bulgarian and Greek governments (the latter acting on behalf of the Balkan Entente) signed an agreement recognizing Bulgaria's right to rearm. The agreement also abolished the demilitarized zones between the two states. By this time, the Bulgarian government had made significant headway in terms of remilitarizing, in violation of the World War I peace treaties. The Bulgarian government purchased most of their military equipment from Germany, but the Bulgarian regime did not support National Socialism.
August 1938	Hungarian State Visit to Germany	The Hungarian regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, conducted a state visit to Germany, where he was received by the German government with great ceremony.
August 1938	Anglo-French Loan to Bulgaria	With the signing of the Greco-Bulgarian agreement, the British and French governments provided a \$10 million loan to the Bulgarian government to pay for the kingdom's rearmament program. The British and French sought to incorporate the Bulgarians in the Balkan Entente. The Bulgarian government, however, demanded more insistently for a revision of the World War I peace treaties, which led to tensions with Romania over the future of Dobrudja.
August 3, 1938	Italian "Racial" Program	Despite past policies and assurances, the Italian government announced a new "racial" program aimed at the few Jews in Italy. The new regulations barred foreign Jews from Italian schools, gave Jews who had taken up residence in Italy since 1919 six months to leave the kingdom, discharged Jewish teachers and students from schools and universities, and prohibited inter-marriage between Jews and Italians.
August 3, 1938	British Mediation in Sudeten Crisis	The British mediator, Lord Runciman, arrived in Prague and began a series of conferences with Sudeten German leaders to reach a compromise on the nationalities issue.
August 3-13, 1938	Rural Health Conference for Far Eastern Countries	To promote rural health in the Far East, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Bandoeng in the Dutch East Indies.

August 4, 1938	Romanian Nationalities Statute	In an effort to win broader political support, the Romanian government introduced a new nationalities statute which gave minorities equal rights with Romanians in terms of language, religion, and race. Under a new administrative plan, introduced on August 13th, Romania's old racial divisions became void and a new political system divided into ten provinces went into effect.
August 10, 1938	Chaco War Plebiscite	The citizens of Bolivia and Paraguay voted to approve the peace treaty between the two countries which ended the Chaco War.
August 12, 1938	German Military Maneuvers	The German government called up 750,000 troops for an unprecedented series of military maneuvers. This military exercise came in conjunction with the nationalities negotiations in Prague between the Czechoslovak government and Sudeten Germans.
August 21-23, 1938	Bled Conference	Representatives of the governments of the Little Entente met in Bled, Yugoslavia. The three powers agreed that the Hungarians had the right to rearm and arranged for the negotiation of non-aggression pacts.
August 26, 1938	Mobilization of the Royal Navy	In response to German military maneuvers, the British government announced the mobilization of the Royal Navy with plans to concentrate the most of the fleet by early September. The Chamberlain government warned that the British would not back down from the crisis in Czechoslovakia.
September 1938	Intergovernmental Conference of American Countries on Rural Hygiene	To promote rural health in Latin American, the League of Nations held a conference in Mexico City.
September 2, 1938	Establishment of the Republic of Hatay	In the Sanjak of Alexandretta elections, Turkish candidates won 22 of the forty seats in the Assembly. Under the Franco-Turkish agreement, a Turkish victory would result in the establishment of a new autonomous state which would not become part of Syria. The new Assembly immediately proclaimed the Republic of Hatay, with the Turks in complete control and the republic existing simply as a pro forma exercise.
September 5, 1938	Mexican Oil Agreements with Germany and Italy	The Mexican government, seeking markets for the oil expropriated from American and British companies, negotiated barter agreements with Germany, Japan, and other countries. Under these agreements, Mexican oil was exchanged for manufactured goods (previously imported from the U.S. and Britain). Despite these agreements and pressure from American oil companies, the Roosevelt administration took a moderate stance against Mexico and maintained the Good Neighbor Policy.
September 5, 1938	Failed Coup in Chile	An attempted coup against the Chilean government by rebels associated with the German regime failed.

September 7, 1938	French Military Mobilization	By early September, the situation in Czechoslovakia was critical. Konrad Henlein flatly rejected a number of Czechoslovak government political proposals, such as cantonal organizations, after visits with German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The Sudeten Germans insisted that the Karlsbad Program was their minimal demands. In response, the French government began to call up reservists and mobilized one million men.
September 7, 1938	Moravska Ostrava Confrontation	After fighting broke out at Moravska Ostrava, the Sudeten German leaders broke off negotiations with the Czechoslovak government. Discussions resumed three days later, but disorder spread across Czechoslovakia, marking the beginning of the Second Czechoslovak-German Crisis.
September 9-19, 1938	One Hundred-Second League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-second session in Geneva.
September 12, 1938	Sudeten German Self-Determination	German Chancellor Adolf Hitler demanded in a speech in Nuremberg that the Czechoslovak government must accord Sudeten Germans the right of self-determination. These demands resulted in widespread political disorder in Czechoslovakia and the Hodza government declared martial law in an attempt to restore order on September 13th. Konrad Henlein and other Sudeten German leaders escaped across the border to Germany two days later. To defuse this dangerous situation, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, with the support of the French government, called for a personal conference with Chancellor Hitler to find a compromise.
September 12-30, 1938	Nineteenth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its nineteenth session in Geneva.
September 15, 1938	Anglo-German Conference at Berchtesgaden	British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew to Germany and met with Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Chancellor Hitler demanded the annexation of the German regions of Czechoslovakia on the basis of self-determination and announced Germany's intentions to go to war to achieve this goal. Prime Minister Chamberlain and Lord Runciman returned to London to meet with French government leaders.
September 18, 1938	Anglo-French Conference in London	French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister M. Bonnet traveled to London to meet with British government leaders to devise a policy to meet the Sudeten Crisis. The two governments decided to advise and urge the Czechoslovak government to accept the German terms. In return, the British and French governments promised an international guaranty of the remaining Czechoslovak state.

September 20, 1938	Czechoslovak Rejection of Anglo-French Proposal	After several days of contemplation, the Czechoslovak government rejected the Anglo-French proposal that the Hodza ministry accept the German terms for annexation of the Sudetenland. Instead, the Czechoslovak government requested arbitration on the basis of the Czechoslovak-German Locarno Treaty of 1925. The British and French governments immediately rejected the arbitration request as inadequate.
September 21, 1938	Czechoslovak Acceptance of German Terms	Faced with little support from the British and French governments, the Czechoslovak government accepted the German terms, even though the Polish and Hungarian governments added their own claims for Czechoslovak territory. The Hodza government resigned on September 22nd, and General Jan Sirovy, a popular military leader, formed a new ministry.
September 22, 1938	Establishment of United Council of China	The Japanese government created the United Council of China at Beijing as the first step to overthrowing Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalist Chinese government. Under the Japanese plan, China would become a Japanese protectorate as part of the "New Order" in the Far East.
September 22-23, 1938	Anglo-German Conference at Godesberg	British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned to Germany to meet with Chancellor Adolf Hitler at Godesberg to discuss the Czechoslovak government's concessions. Chancellor Hitler issued a new set of demands which included the immediate surrender of predominantly German regions without removal or destruction of military and economic materials and plebiscites, under Czechoslovak-German or international supervision, in areas with large German minorities by November 25th. Prime Minister Chamberlain considered these demands unacceptable and an unwarranted expansion of the original German demands.
September 24, 1938	Czechoslovak Military Mobilization	Rejecting the German demands, the Czechoslovak government mobilized the army in preparation for war. This marked the most serious crisis to European peace since the outbreak of World War I.
September 26, 1938	Second Anglo-French Conference in London	French Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister M. Bonnet returned to London to confer with the British regarding a policy against Germany. British and French representatives began negotiations with the Soviet government, which called for a strong stand in support of Czechoslovakia. The Romanian government also indicated its support for the Anglo-French position. In London, the French and British governments agreed to support the Czechoslovak government and resist the expanded German demands. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, however, appealed to German Chancellor Adolf Hitler for another conference. Since all of the powers accepted the transfer of Sudeten territory to Germany, Prime Minister Chamberlain hoped that the annexation could be accomplished through negotiations, and not through force of arms. On September 27th, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt urged Chancellor Hitler to agree to a conference. On the advice of Italian Premier Benito Mussolini, Chancellor Hitler agreed to participate in negotiations on September 28th.

September 26-30, 1938	One Hundred-Third League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-third session in Geneva.
September 27, 1938	U.S. Appeal for Peaceful Solution in Sudetenland	President Franklin Roosevelt appealed to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini to reach a peaceful solution to the Sudeten crisis.
September 27-28, 1938	League Declaration of Japanese Aggression	The League of Nations declared Japan an aggressor nation and invited members of the organization to extend support to the Chinese government.
September 29, 1938	Munich Conference and Agreement	German Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Premier Benito Mussolini and Foreign Minister Nobile Ciano, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, and French Premier Edouard Daladier met in Munich to negotiate a settlement to the Sudeten Crisis (the Czechoslovak government was not represented). Chancellor Hitler received all that he demanded: the Czechoslovak government would evacuate German areas between October 1st and 10th, under conditions arranged by an international commission, which would also determine the plebiscite areas (the plebiscites were never held). The British and French governments promised to guarantee the new frontiers against unprovoked aggression. After the Polish and Hungarian minority questions were settled, the German and Italian governments pledged to provide Czechoslovakia with frontier guarantees. The Western statesmen, returning from Munich, received great public ovations as hopes for peace were strong across Europe. The partition of Czechoslovakia, which consisted of the incorporation of another 3.5 million Germans and 10,000 square miles of Czech territory into the Reich, was a clear step towards a world war. The Czechoslovaks were abandoned by their allies in the Little Entente and the French, despite numerous assurances that their treaty obligations would be respected. The Anglo-French decision led to recrimination as a major defeat for the democratic powers. Only the Soviet government appeared prepared to assist the Czechoslovaks, but neither the British or French governments were willing to risk war with Germany. German rearmament, especially in air power, threatened to overwhelm the unprepared British and French military forces and the Western powers proved ready to make concessions to the Germans at Munich. As a result of Chancellor Hitler's diplomatic victory, the Little Entente disappeared as an actor in European diplomacy. The surviving state of Czechoslovakia fell under German domination, as well as Hungary and the other Danubian states. The Czechoslovak alliances with the French and Soviets were worthless and the Franco-Soviet alliance lacked credibility. As a result of the Munich agreement, Germany emerged as the strongest power in Europe and the clear hegemon in the Danubian region.

September 29, 1938	Polish Ultimatum on Teschen	Taking advantage of the Sudeten Crisis, the Polish government submitted an ultimatum to the Czechoslovak government demanding the annexation of Teschen. The region had been in dispute between the two countries since the Czechoslovaks seized the region during the Russo-Polish War of 1920.
September 30, 1938	Czechoslovak Acceptance of Munich Agreement	Given no other choice, the Sirovy government accepted the Munich settlement and began the evacuation of the Sudeten region. For all intensive purposes, the rump Czechoslovak state became a German satellite.
October 1, 1938	League Separation of Covenant from Peace Treaties	In an attempt to save the international legal system and collective security, the League of Nations officially separated the Covenant of the League from the World War I peace treaties. The goal was to preserve the peace while making modifications to meet the demands of revisionist nations.
October 2, 1938	Polish Occupation of Teschen	The Polish army occupied Teschen, and Poland gained 400 square miles of territory and 240,000 new citizens (of which approximately 100,000 were Polish).
October 2, 1938	Massacre of Jews at Tiberias	Arab extremists murdered 20 Jews in Tiberias and seized a number of towns in Palestine. The British army mounted military operations to regain control of these cities.
October 4, 1938	End of Popular Front Government in France	The Socialists and Communists in France broke with the Edouard Daladier government when the Socialists abstained in a vote of confidence on the Munich agreements and the Communists voted against the treaties. This marked the end of Popular Front government and the cabinet turned to the Right for political support.
October 5, 1938	Resignation of Czechoslovak President	Eduard Benes resigned as the president of Czechoslovakia and departed the country, eventually settling in the United States. President Benes had been the target of German attack throughout the Sudeten Crisis.
October 6, 1938	Slovak Autonomy	The Czechoslovak government accorded Slovakia full autonomy, which had been the goal of Slovak leaders for a long time. Mgr. Joseph Tiso became the new premier of Slovakia.
October 8, 1938	Ruthenian Autonomy	The Czechoslovak government provided Ruthenian with full autonomy and the region was renamed Carpatho-Ukraine. This region took on an important new role as the base for Ukrainian nationalist agitation, with the apparent support of the German government. The Polish government attempted to divide the new region between Poland, Hungary, and Romania, but the German government frustrated all attempts at annexation.
October 8, 1938	Abolishment of Chamber of Deputies in Italy	The Fascist Grand Council eliminated the last vestige of the old constitution by abolishing the Chamber of Deputies. The legislative body was replaced by a new Chamber of Fasces and Corporations.

October 9, 1938	Hungarian Claims on Slovakia	The Hungarian government began negotiations with the Czechoslovak government regarding the future of Slovakia. Representatives of the two governments failed to reach an agreement, which led to serious fighting on their frontiers. As a result, the German and Italian governments decided to intervene and issued a joint decision in November, which accorded the Hungarians a strip of territory in southern Slovakia.
October 10, 1938	Chaco Arbitration Decision	In accordance with the peace treaty which ended the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay, six presidents of American republics met to determine the final boundary allocations between the two states. The arbiters assigned most of the disputed Chaco region to Paraguay, but also provided Bolivia an outlet to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Paraguay River.
October 10, 1938	British Capture of Bethlehem	The British army regained control of Bethlehem after Arab extremists seized control of the city in early October.
October 12, 1938	Ecuadorian Arbitration Request	The government of Ecuador appealed to several American presidents to serve as mediators of the border dispute between Ecuador and Peru. The Peruvian government took a hard stance on the border issue and adamantly refused the Ecuadorian government's demands for territorial cession.
October 12-25, 1938	Japanese Offensive in Southern China	The Japanese launched a major Fall Offensive in southern China, wresting control of several major cities from the Chinese. The Japanese landed forces at Bias Bay, near Hong Kong, on October 12th, taking advantage of the Czechoslovak-German Crisis in Europe. The Japanese army then advanced north, seizing Guangzhou (Canton) on October 21st, almost without a struggle. The Japanese had bombed the city by air for several months and most of the inhabitants had already fled. The capture of Guangzhou allowed the Japanese to cut off the Guangzhou-Hankou Railway, which was the most important rail line for the transportation of foreign military imports into the interior. On October 25th, Hankou (Hankow) fell to the Japanese.
October 18, 1938	British Capture of Jerusalem	In early October, Arab extremists occupied the old city of Jerusalem. The British army sent in troops to regain control of the city.
October 20, 1938	Communist Party Outlawed in Czecho-Slovakia	The Czecho-Slovak government, renamed after Slovakian autonomy and federal reorganization, made the Communist Party illegal. This policy reflected German influence on the new state and soon led the government to adopt anti-Jewish legislation.
October 21, 1938	Czecho-Slovakian Termination of Soviet Pact	The Czecho-Slovak government terminated its alliance with the Soviet Union, under German government pressure.

October 25, 1938	Japanese Occupation of Hankou	The Japanese seizure of Hankou (Hankow) forced the Chinese government and army to withdraw west, up the Yangtze River. The Nationalist Chinese government set up a new capital in Chongqing (Chungking). Japanese control over Chinese territory south of Hankou became increasingly rigid and several Western powers protested against the Japanese violation of their treaty rights.
October 25, 1938	New Australian Governor-General	The British government appointed the Duke of Kent as the new Governor-General of Australia. This appointment reflected the growing interdependence between Britain and the Dominions in light of the worsening international situation.
October 25, 1938	Libyan Incorporation into Italy	The Italian government declared that Libya was an integral part of Italy.
November 1938	Jewish Persecution in Germany	In response to the assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a Jew, a series of organized attacks on synagogues and Jewish property spread across Germany. The German government levied a fine of one billion marks on the Jewish community, which amounted to a 20 percent levy on property above 5,000 marks. The German government clearly sought to drive all of the Jews out of Germany and an International Refugee Committee was organized to implement the emigration process. The government's refusal to allow Jewish emigrants to depart Germany with money or property undermined the emigration process.
November 2, 1938	Ratification of Anglo-Italian Pact	Although fighting continued in the Spanish Civil War, the British and Italian governments agreed to put the April 1938 treaty into effect. The British government sought to prevent the renewal of tensions in the Mediterranean region with the Italians.
November 2, 1938	Hungarian Acquisition of Southern Slovakia	As a result of the failure of the Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak governments to reach an agreement on the future of Slovakia, the German and Italian governments intervened and issued a joint decision. Hungary received a broad strip of Czecho-Slovak territory from southern Slovakia and Ruthenia, which included one million people and 5,000 square miles of land. The Germans and Italians rejected a Hungarian demand for a common frontier with Poland, a claim supported by the Polish government. As a result of dismemberment, Czecho-Slovakia lost a total of five million inhabitants and 16,000 square miles of territory to Germany, Poland, and Hungary.
November 2, 1938	Japanese Withdrawal from League Technical Organizations	The Japanese government announced that Japan would withdraw from all of the technical organizations associated with the League of Nations.

November 4, 1938	U.S. Reaffirmation of the Nine-Power Treaty	U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull protested against Japanese violation of Chinese integrity and reasserted American support for the Nine-Power Treaty. The British government supported the American position, but the protests fell on deaf ears in Tokyo.
November 6, 1938	U.S. Protest of Japanese Open Door Violations	U.S. Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew gave an official protest against Japanese violations of the Open Door policy in China.
November 9, 1938	Woodhead Commission Report on Palestine	After analyzing a wide range of partition plans for Palestine, the Woodhead Commission concluded that none of the plans were practical. As a result, the British government abandoned its partition policy and moved to initiate a conference between Arabs and Jews for the future of the mandate. The British also invited Arab participants from other countries who demonstrated solidarity with the Palestinian Arabs.
November 9, 1938	French Recognition of Italian Conquest of Ethiopia	The French government recognized the Italian conquest of Ethiopia in an effort to gain Italian support against German expansion.
November 11-December 1, 1938	Third Session of Judicial Year 1938/Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its third session of Judicial Year 1938 in the Hague.
November 12, 1938	U.S.-Mexican Property Agreement	After serious tensions between the two countries after the Mexican government expropriated the property of American oil companies operating in Mexico, the U.S. and Mexican governments signed an agreement on the land question issue. Under this plan, commissioners would appraise the value of the properties and the Mexican government would pay compensation to the American oil companies at a rate of \$1 million per annum until the claims were liquidated. The two governments, however, could not reach an agreement to settle the oil issue.
November 16, 1938	Anglo-Italian Pact Activated	The British government officially recognized Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia and agreed to support Italian claims in relations with other governments. The Italians, in return, agreed to end their propaganda campaign in the Arab world. By the terms of the agreement, the Italian government would withdraw their troops from Spain, but fighting continued on the Iberian Peninsula. While the Italians withdrew some troops, they continued to support the Spanish Nationalists and maintained a force estimated at 40,000 men.

November 17, 1938	Anglo-Canadian-U.S. Trade Agreement	The British, Canadian, and American governments signed a major trade agreement, which the three countries had negotiated for a considerable period of time. Each state agreed to considerable trade concessions, a position which marked growing cooperation between the English-speaking countries.
November 18, 1938	Japanese Response to U.S. Open Door Note	The Japanese government officially repudiated the Open Door policy in its response to the U.S. note of November 6th. The Japanese declared that the Open Door was "inapplicable" to the new conditions in East Asia and to the conditions of "today and tomorrow."
November 19, 1938	Egyptian Armament Program	In response to international tensions, the Egyptian government initiated a major armament program which included the expansion of the kingdom's air force and navy and the construction of munitions plants.
November 20, 1938	Czecho-Slovak-German Agreement	The Czecho-Slovak government gave the Germans rights to a highway across Moravia to Vienna, and a canal which connected the Oder and Danube Rivers.
November 22, 1938	Finnish Government Dissolution of Fascist Organization	The Finnish government dissolved the Patriotic National Movement, an organization which served as the spearhead for fascism in the republic.
November 26, 1938	Poland and Russia Renew Non-Aggression Pact	The Polish government, exposed to German eastward expansion, sought closer relations with the Soviet Union by renewing the Soviet-Polish Non-Aggression Pact. The Polish government made efforts to build up a barrier of Baltic and Balkan states to help maintain the status quo in Eastern Europe.
November 29, 1938	Belgian Withdrawal from Non-Intervention Committee	In an effort to establish its neutrality in international affairs, the Belgian government withdrew from the Non-Intervention Committee.
November 30, 1938	Anti-French Demonstrations in Italian Parliament	Members of the Italian Chamber of Fasces and Corporations demanded that the French turn over Corsica and Tunisia to Italy and conducted anti-French demonstrations. The state-controlled newspapers in Italy embraced these demands. These demonstrations marked the beginning of acute tensions between the two countries, which became worse with fascist victories in Spain.
November 30, 1938	Death of Cordeanu	Corneliu Cordeanu and thirteen leaders of the Iron Guard were shot by their guards during a transfer from one prison to another. This explanation raised a number of protests, including the German government, which accused the Romanian government of cold murder. But the Romanian government continued to implement an intensive anti-fascist program.

November 30, 1938	French General Strike	After the French government implemented a series of decrees aimed at improving the French economy at the expense of labor, the Confederation of Labor planned for a 24-hour general strike. To preempt the strike, the government militarized railway workers and requisitioned other services and threatened to deal harshly with any strikers. As a result, only a few workers went on strike, but many labor leaders were arrested. The government used national defense as the rationale to take sterner action against organized labor.
November 30-December 3, 1938	Conference for the Conclusion of an International Act for Intellectual Cooperation	To promote the protection of intellectual cooperation, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Paris.
December 1938	Franco-Italian Crisis	The Italian government issued a series of demands for French colonies (especially Tunisia and Corsica) and other concessions. In response, the French government took an uncompromising attitude towards the cessation of any colonies to the Italians.
December 1, 1938	British War Service National Register	The British government took major steps in addressing the country's woeful state of military preparedness, by introducing a "national register" for war service. This program was voluntary, but the British government, in light of the Munich Crisis, began a major effort to modernize the kingdom's military forces. This included the purchase of large numbers of American aircraft.
December 6, 1938	Franco-German Pact	The French and German governments signed an agreement by which both states guaranteed the inviolability of the current frontiers and provided for mutual consultation to settle all disputes peacefully.
December 9-26, 1938	Eighth Pan-American Conference in Lima	Representatives of the Organization of American States met in Lima to discuss international events in Europe, Africa, and Asia and to develop a common policy to prevent foreign intervention in the Americas. The delegates adopted the Declaration of Lima on December 24th in response to these objectives.
December 11, 1938	Memel Elections	Elections in Memel resulted in an overwhelming victory for the National Socialists, who received over 90 percent of the vote. Given the resurgence of power in Germany, the Lithuanian government had little choice but to give the National Socialists a free hand in Memel.
December 17, 1938	Italian Invalidation of Treaty of 1935 with France	The Italian government sent a diplomatic note to the French indicating that the Franco-Italian Agreement of 1935 was invalid because the two states had not exchanged ratifications. The French government rejected this position.

December 23, 1938	Spanish Nationalist Offensive in Catalonia	The Spanish Nationalists began a major offensive in Catalonia. Despite a heated defense, the Spanish Republicans had to withdraw to Barcelona.
December 24, 1938	Declaration of Lima	Members of the Organization of American States adopted the Declaration of Lima, a policy which reaffirmed American solidarity as well as an agreement whereby all 21 signatories would oppose any foreign intervention or action threatening their sovereignty. The U.S. government supported an even stronger statement, opposed by the Argentinean delegation, in an effort to unite all of the American republics against the totalitarian threat from Europe.
December 28, 1938	Iranian Severance of Relations with France	The Iranian government severed diplomatic ties with the French government.
December 31, 1938	U.S. Rejection of Japanese "New Order"	In response to a series of diplomatic notes addressing Japanese violations of the Open Door policy in China, the U.S. Department of State refused to recognize Japan's "New Order" in the Far East.

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## Chronology 1939

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1939	British Official Visit to Italy	Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax conducted an official visit to Rome to confer with Italian Premier Benito Mussolini. The British leaders hoped to find some leverage with the Italians to maintain the status quo in the Mediterranean, but the visit had few tangible results.
January 1939	French Official Visit to Corsica and Tunisia	Premier Eduoard Daladier of France conducted an official visit to Corsica and Tunisia to demonstrate France's claims on these territories in the face of Italian demands. The warm Tunisian reception for the French premier demonstrated that the Arabs had little enthusiasm to exchange French rule for Italian colonization. Tensions between the French and Italian governments remained high as the French refused to discuss any cessation of French territory to the Italians.
January 1939	First Conference of American National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation	To promote intellectual cooperation in Latin America, the League of Nations hosted a conference in Santiago, Chile.
January 12, 1939	U.S. Defense Plan	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt asked Congress for \$552 million in defense expenditures to prepare the country for war. The American government planned to expand fortifications in the Pacific and the Caribbean (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). President Roosevelt began to express his strong support for the Western democratic states. The Roosevelt administration allowed the French government to purchase large numbers of American aircraft and built an additional 600 aircraft for the U.S. armed forces.
January 16-20, 1939	One Hundred-Fourth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-fourth session in Geneva.

January 19, 1939	Norwegian Claim in Antarctica	The Norwegian government laid claim to one million square miles of Antarctic territory from 20 degrees West Longitude to 45 degrees East Longitude, the region between Coats Land and Enderby Land. This claim represented 20 percent of the entire Antarctic coast.
January 19-April 4, 1939	First Session of Judicial Year 1939/ Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its first session in Judicial Year 1939 in the Hague.
January 26-28, 1939	Permanent International Studies Conference	To promote the science of international relations, the League of Nations sponsored a conference in Bergen, Norway.
February 1939	Italian Official Visit to Poland	Count Nobile Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, conducted an official visit to Poland and received an enthusiastic reception, which included a popular demonstration against the Germans. The Polish government, bowing to public pressure, put forward claims for a share in the colonies demanded by "have not" countries.
February 10, 1939	Death of Pope Pius IX	Pope Pius IX died at the height of European tensions between fascism, communism, and democracy. Pius IX gained an international reputation for standing firm against any regime which threatened religion or the rights of the individual. As a result, his policies often challenged the Communists and the Fascists.
February 10, 1939	Japanese Occupation of Hainan	Japanese forces occupied the island of Hainan, giving the Japanese greater control over the southern Chinese coast.
January 20-23, 1939	Italian Official Visit to Yugoslavia	Italian Foreign Minister Count Nobile Ciano conducted an official visit to Belgrade to establish closer political, economic, and cultural relations with the Yugoslav government. One goal of the foreign minister's visit was to achieve a reconciliation between the Yugoslav and Hungarian governments. The Yugoslav government's unwillingness to consider any cession of territory to Hungary, however, made any reconciliation almost impossible.
January 26, 1939	Spanish Nationalists Capture of Barcelona	General Francisco Franco, with the aid of Italian forces, captured Barcelona, and Spanish Republican resistance collapsed in Catalonia. Within a few weeks, the Spanish Nationalists controlled the entire province. Over 200,000 Republicans crossed over the border to France, where they were disarmed.

February-March 17, 1939	Palestine Conference in London	Arab and Jewish representatives met in London to discuss the latest British plan for the future of Palestine. Despite the efforts of non-Palestinian Arabs to reach a compromise, both the Jewish and Palestinian Arabs rejected the British plan.
February 15, 1939	Resignation of Hungarian Premier	Premier Bela Imredy resigned from power after conducting an aggressive anti-Semitic policy when the National Socialists in Hungary taunted him with his Jewish background (he admitted that this great-grandfather was Jewish).
February 24, 1939	Hungarian Adherence to Anti-Comintern Pact	The new government of Count Paul Teleki, after suppressing the leading Fascist organization, changed policies mid-stream and Hungary joined the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan.
February 27, 1939	British and French Recognition of Franco Government	With the fall of Catalonia, the British and French governments recognized the Franco government as the official Spanish government without conditions.
February 28, 1939	Resignation of Spanish President Azana	After the British and French governments recognized the Franco government, President Manuel Azana, who had taken refuge in Paris, resigned his office. The British and French governments attempted to bring the Spanish Civil War to an end, but Republican Premier Juan Negrin, refused to participate in the peace negotiations. The radical elements of Republican Spain supported Premier Negrin and the continuation of the war.
March 1939	French Military Preparation	With German expansion to the east, Premier Eduoard Daladier asked for, and received, power to govern by decree without express reservations from the French Chamber of Deputies. This transfer of power was unprecedented in the history of the Third Republic. Premier Daladier used his new political power to speed up the country's rearmament program and to begin partial mobilization of reserves. The French government supported Britain's new anti-fascist front foreign policy and negotiated non-aggression pacts with Poland, Greece, Romania, and Turkey in an effort to bolster Eastern Europe from German demands.
March 2, 1939	Election of Pope Pius XII	The College of Cardinals elected Engenio Pacelli as the new pope, Pius XII. He had served for several years as the papal secretary of state and chief advisor to Pope Pius XI. The new pope had a reputation for a strong will, an astute character, and diplomatic skill. Pius XII immediately set out to avoid a general war in Europe, but his efforts did not reflect a change in policy from Pius XI.
March 2, 1939	Political Reforms in Rajkot	Mohandas K. Gandhi initiated another fast to force the ruler of the small state of Rajkot to implement political reforms. The British viceroy secured a compromise between Gandhi and the ruler of Rajkot, but the fast restored Gandhi's prestige.

March 6, 1939	Republican Military Coup in Madrid	General Segismundo Casado led a military coup in Madrid which overthrew the government of Premier Juan Negrin. Premier Negrin and his ministers fled by air to France, while General Jose Miaja, defender of Madrid from 1936-1937, set up the new National Defense Council. The Republican fleet escaped from Cartagena and sailed to the Tunisian port of Bizerta, where it surrendered to the French government and accepted internment. The Miaja government introduced the policy of "peace with honor," a program rejected by the Spanish Communists. This led to fighting within the capital. Eventually Premier Miaja defeated the Communists and began negotiations on a political compromise with the Spanish Nationalists. Unable to secure assurances for leniency, the National Defense Council had no recourse but to surrender unconditionally to General Francisco Franco.
March 9, 1939	U.S.-Brazilian Agreements	The Roosevelt administration and the Brazilian government concluded a series of agreements, through which the Brazilians received financial aid and general economic development assistance.
March 10, 1939	Czecho-Slovakian Dismissal of Tiso	The Czecho-Slovak government deposed Joseph Tiso, Premier of Slovakia, for attempting to sever Slovakia's union with Bohemia and Moravia, with the support of the Fascist Hinkla Guards. Premier Tiso appealed to the Germans for assistance and traveled to Berlin to confer with Chancellor Adolf Hitler.
March 10-12, 1939	Radical Indian Independence Plan Rejected at Tripuri	The party congress at Tripuri rejected a radical plan to send the British government an ultimatum demanding Indian independence.
March 14, 1939	Slovakian and Carpatho-Ukrainian Independence	The German government summoned Czecho-Slovak President Emil Hacha and Foreign Minister Chvalkosky to Berlin, after promising support for ousted Slovakian Premier Josef Tiso. Chancellor Adolf Hitler induced the Czecho-Slovak leaders to place the fate of the their people in German hands, promising an autonomous development of their national life. Under this new plan, Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine received their independence while Bohemia and Moravia became a German protectorate. The Czecho-Slovaks offered no resistance to the German occupation.
March 15, 1939	German Occupation of Bohemia and Moravia	None of the Great Powers opposed the German annexation of Bohemia and Moravia or the Hungarian occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia), which marked the end of an independent Czecho-Slovak state. The annexation dispelled any hopes that the Germans would limit their territorial expansion to Germanic populations. The Hungarians, on the other hand, annexed Carpatho-Ukraine after heavy fighting began under Augustin Volosin. The Hungarians also secured a small slice Eastern Slovakia from the Germans. The U.S. government refused to recognize Germany's annexation of Czecho-Slovakia and imposed countervailing duties on imports from Germany. The incorporation of Bohemia and Moravia marked the end of Czecho-Slovakia's membership in the League of Nations.

March 16, 1939	Establishment of German Protectorate over Slovakia	Restored to power, Premier Joseph Tiso made Slovakia a German protectorate. The German government also named a former Foreign Minister, Constantin von Neurath, the new Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, while President Emil Hacha remained the head of state.
March 18, 1939	Spanish-Portuguese Non-Aggression Pact	The Portuguese and Spanish Nationalist governments signed a non-aggression pact.
March 20, 1939	Recall of U.S. Ambassador to Germany	The Roosevelt administration recalled the U.S. ambassador to Berlin in response to Germans violation of the Munich Agreement and the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia.
March 23, 1939	German Annexation of Memel	The German government applied pressure to the Lithuanian government and the Lithuanians accepted the peaceful transfer of Memel back to Germany. In return, the German government guaranteed Lithuanian independence and integrity. The two governments concluded a commercial treaty, establishing close economic relations. Simultaneously, the German government issued strong demands to the Polish government for the annexation of Danzig and Posen (Pomorcze/the Polish Corridor) which would reunite East Prussia with Germany proper. The Polish government turned to the Western powers for assistance.
March 28, 1939	End of the Spanish Civil War	With the unconditional surrender of the Miaja government, the Spanish Nationalists gained control of the last Loyalist strongholds in Madrid and Valencia. The members of the National Defense Council fled Spain. The Spanish Civil War resulted in the loss of 700,000 men in battle, 30,000 executed or assassinated, and 15,000 killed in air raids. General Francisco Franco and the Nationalist government immediately set up special tribunals to try hundreds of Republican leaders. Despite pleas for moderation by the British and French governments, a large number of Loyalist leaders were convicted.
March 31, 1939	Anglo-French Guarantee of Aid to Poland	The British government recognized that continued German expansion in Europe would irreversibly undermine the status quo. As a result, the Chamberlain government pledged Anglo-French support if the Germans threatened Polish independence. This treaty officially marked the end of the Chamberlain government's appeasement policy, as it became clear, after the German annexations of Bohemia, Moravia, and Memel and threats against Poland, that the Germans were determined to expand territorially in Eastern Europe. In place of appeasement, the Chamberlain government undertook a series of negotiations and mutual assistance treaties designed to form an anti-fascist front or "peace front." The British concluded agreements with Poland, Greece, Romania, and Turkey and conducted talks with the Soviet Union.

April 1939	Peruvian Withdrawal from the League	The government of Peru informed the League of Nations of its intention of withdrawing from the organization.
April 1, 1939	U.S. Recognition of Spanish Nationalist Government	The Roosevelt administration officially recognized the government of General Francisco Franco as the official government of Spain.
April 2, 1939	Fascist Election Defeat in Belgium	The Belgian cabinet faced a prolonged crisis and the Pierlot ministry asked King Leopold III to dissolve parliament. In the national elections, no political party won a majority, but the number of Rexist (fascist) deputies fell from 21 to only four.
April 2, 1939	Russo-Japanese Fishing Rights Dispute	Tensions between the Soviet and Japanese governments reached the boiling point over fishing rights. Calmer heads prevailed and the two governments accepted a fishing agreement for a one-year period. The Japanese government also agreed to participate in an auction of the contested fishing areas on Soviet terms.
April 4, 1939	Death of King Ghazi of Iraq	King Ghazi of Iraq died in an automobile accident in Baghdad. The king's death led to widespread disorders and Iraqis, believing rumors that the British had planned Ghazi's demise, attacked the British consul and stoned him to death. Faisal, the three-year old son of Ghazi, became King Faisal II.
April 6, 1939	Anglo-French Mutual Aid Agreement with Poland	The British and French governments signed a mutual assistance pact with the Polish government, promising that the British and French would send military aid to Poland in the event of a German attack.
April 7, 1939	Italian Conquest of Albania	The Italian army seized control of the kingdom of Albania, taking advantage of the Slovak crisis. The Italians bombarded several coastal towns and landed an army, which overran the kingdom after some resistance by the Albanians. King Zog and his queen fled to Greece, and eventually went to Turkey. Despite this clear violation of the Anglo-Italian Agreement of 1938, the British government did not intervene.
April 7, 1939	Spain Adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact	Having emerged victorious in the Spanish Civil War, the Nationalist government joined Germany, Italy, and Japan by signing the Anti-Comintern Pact.
April 11, 1939	Hungarian Withdrawal from the League of Nations	The Hungarian government announced that it had withdrawn from the League of Nations, a decision which reflected German influence on Hungary.

April 12, 1939	Albania Incorporated into the Italian Empire	An Albanian constituent assembly voted in favor of a personal union with Italy and King Victor Emmanuel accepted the Albanian crown on April 16th. Albania ceased its membership in the League of Nations on April 12th due to the country's incorporation into Italy.
April 13, 1939	Anglo-French Mutual Aid Agreements with Greece and Romania	The British and French governments extended their mutual assistance pacts to the Greek and Romanian governments in an attempt to bolster a united front against Germany and Italy in the Balkans. The Italian annexation of Albania placed Greece in direct danger of invasion, while the Germans placed pressure on the Romanians.
April 15, 1939	American Assurances Notes	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt sent diplomatic notes to Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, requesting assurances that neither Germany nor Italy would attack 31 countries in Europe or the Middle East for a period of ten years. In return, President Roosevelt called for discussions for the reduction of armaments and the restoration of world trade. In response, on April 28th, Chancellor Hitler restated German grievances and claims which stemmed from the World War I treaties and denied that the German government had any aggressive intentions.
April 16, 1939	Soviet Alliance Proposal with Britain and France	The Soviet government approached the British and French governments with an alliance proposal to stem German aggression in Eastern Europe.
April 24, 1939	New Australian Government	After the death of Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, R.G. Menzies formed a new government, dedicated wholeheartedly to Australian rearmament.
April 27, 1939	British Conscription Order	The British government introduced military conscription for all men aged 20-21 in an effort to increase the kingdom's military forces by 300,000 men. The Chamberlain government also increased military expenditures to \$3 billion for one year.
April 27, 1939	Reorganization of Yugoslavia as a Federation	The Yugoslav government reached an agreement with Vladko Machek, leader of the Croats, on the reorganization of the kingdom as a federation.

April 28, 1939	German Renunciation of Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935	In a speech in the Reichstag, Chancellor Adolf Hitler officially renounced the Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 1935, which had restricted the German navy to one-third the size of the Royal Navy, as well as the German-Polish Non-Aggression Pact of 1934, accusing the British and Polish governments of attempting to "encircle" Germany. Chancellor Hitler also renewed his demands on Poland regarding Posen and Danzig and offered bilateral non-aggression pacts to the Scandinavian and Baltic states. In response, the Polish government gave up its demand of a proposed guarantee from Russia and now supported British efforts to attract the Soviet government into a new "peace front."
April 29, 1939	Resignation of Bose as President of Indian Congress	Subhas Chandra Bose, a supporter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and avid Indian nationalist, resigned as president of the Congress Party in light of the rejection of the radical independence plan offered at Tripuri. Rajendra Prasad, a disciple of Mohandas K. Gandhi, was elected the new president of the party. In response, Gandhi introduced a policy of reconciliation with the native Indian princes.
May 1939	Manchukuo-Mongolian Fighting	Serious fighting between Manchukuo and Mongolian military forces broke out on the Mongolian frontier. In practice, the fighting occurred between Japanese and Russian forces, which escalated tensions in the region. The intensity of fighting heightened during the summer months, although developments in Europe shifted world attention away from north Asia.
May 3, 1939	Harsh Anti-Semitic Laws in Hungary	The Hungarian government introduced a series of new, drastic anti-Semitic laws which included rigorous limitations on Jews in business and in the professions, expulsion from government service, and eventual emigration within five years.
May 3, 1939	Molotov New Soviet Foreign Minister	The Soviet government suddenly dismissed Maxim Litvinov after 18 years of service and appointed Premier Vyacheslav Molotov as the new Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Commissar Molotov sharply criticized the British suggestions of a defensive alliance against Germany and Italy. During the summer, the Soviets rejected a series of drafts in negotiations with the British and French governments and demanded guarantees for the Baltic states, insurance against internal revolution, and the right to send Red Army troops into Poland in the event of a German invasion. The Western Powers were unable to concede these points, but they sent military missions to Moscow to demonstrate their sincerity.
May 9, 1939	Spanish Withdrawal from League of Nations	The Nationalist Spanish government informed the League of Nations that Spain was withdrawing from the League of Nations.

May 12, 1939	Anglo-Turkish Mutual Aid Agreement	The British and Turkish governments announced a mutual aid agreement in the event of aggression or war, which marked the expansion of military assistance treaties in Eastern Europe to the Middle East. In spite of close economic ties with Germany, the Turkish government supported a British bloc to check German expansion into the Balkans.
May 15-June 15, 1939	Second Session of Judicial Year 1939/ Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its second session in Judicial Year 1939 in the Hague.
May 17, 1939	German-Scandinavian Non-Aggression Pacts	The German government offered bilateral, non-aggression pacts with the Scandinavian and Baltic states. The Finnish, Norwegian, and Swedish governments rejected the proposal, basing their decisions on a policy of strict neutrality. The Danish, Estonia, and Latvian governments accepted the German proposal. In response, the British government entered into negotiations with the Soviet government in an attempt to persuade the Soviets to enter into a anti-fascist front. The Soviets remained suspicious and insisted on complete reciprocity in military affairs and a guarantee on the independence of the Baltic states (the Baltic republics opposed these types of guarantees).
May 17, 1939	New Palestine Plan	The British government published a new plan for the future of Palestine, after negotiations collapsed with Arab and Jewish leaders. The British plan called for an independent Palestinian state within ten years, which included a treaty relationship with Britain. Both Jews and Arabs would participate in a new government, which represented the interests of both peoples. During a transition period, Arabs and Jews would lead departments, with the support of British advisors, and participate in an advisory executive council based on population. After five years, a representative organization would draft a constitution, which would provide for a Jewish home and make arrangements for various communities. The British ended the principle of absorptive capacity, which had served as the basis for Jewish immigration to Palestine, and Jewish immigration would end after five years, unless the Arabs agreed to its continuation. Under this scheme, the British would permit the immigration of 75,000 Jews into Palestine, which would result in one-third of the population being Jewish by 1944. The British announced they would regulate, and sometimes prohibit, the transfer of land. Both the Arabs and Jews strongly criticised the new proposal.
May 17, 1939	British Royal Visit to Canada	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arrived in Canada to begin an official state visit to the dominion. This was the first time a British monarch visited Canada and the Canadian welcome reinforced Anglo-Canadian ties.

May 20-June 20, 1939	German and Italian Troop Withdrawal from Spain	After an imposing victory parade in Madrid, the German and Italian governments withdrew their military forces from Spain. The Germans had 10,000 men in Spain, serving primarily with the National air force and in their armor units. With the Italian "volunteers," the Germans played a significant role in General Francisco Franco's final victory, from ferrying Nationalist troops from Spanish Morocco in the early days of the war to playing a major role in later engagements with the Republicans.
May 22, 1939	German-Italian Military Alliance	The German and Italian governments concluded a military and political alliance between the two states. This agreement marked the culmination of the Rome-Berlin Axis.
May 22-27, 1939	One Hundred-Fifth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-fifth session in Geneva.
May 23, 1939	British Parliament Approval of Palestinian Plan	The British Parliament approved the new Palestinian plan, announced on May 17th, by a narrow majority (89 votes). Jews around the world denounced the plan since it made Palestine a "territorial ghetto." The Palestinian Arabs also rejected the scheme and clashes broke out across the mandate.
May 26, 1939	Anglo-Portuguese Agreement	The British and Portuguese governments reaffirmed their ancient alliance. This agreement secured Britain's strategic sea lanes to Africa and the Mediterranean. The Portuguese also demonstrated their desire to work with both the Western and Fascist powers.
May 28, 1939	Hungarian National Elections	While the Hungarian government secured 180 out of a total of 260 seats, the National Socialists increased their power within the Hungarian Parliament from six seats to 53.
June 1, 1939	Yugoslav Regent Visit to Germany	Prince Paul, the Regent of Yugoslavia, paid a state visit to Berlin where Chancellor Adolf Hitler guaranteed the inviolability of Yugoslavia's borders in a state toast.
June 3, 1939	Fascist Government in Albania	The Italian government provided the Albanians with a new constitution, which established a Superior Fascist Corporative Council. The king, however, retained extensive control over the council.
June 7, 1939	German-Estonian-Latvian Non-Aggression Pact	In light of the German advance in the east, the Soviet government demanded an Anglo-French guarantee of the independence of the Baltic states, especially Latvia, during their negotiations for an alliance with the Western Powers. The Latvian and Estonian governments, ever suspicious of Soviet intentions, decided to accept a mutual non-aggression pact with Germany.
June 8-11, 1939	British Royal Visit to the U. S.	For the first time, the reigning British monarch, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, visited the United States. The state visit was designed to bolster Anglo-Saxon relations in response to the increasing tensions in Europe.

June 8-24, 1939	Twenty-Fifth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-fifth session in Geneva. Representatives addressed the regulation of written contracts for indigenous workers, the recruitment and labor conditions of migrant workers, penal sanctions for breaches of contract by indigenous workers, and the regulation of work hours and periods of rest in the road transportation industry.
June 12, 1939	Rejection of British Indian Federation Plan	Fifty native Indian states rejected a British plan to establish India as a federation. The representatives, however, left the door open for further negotiations.
June 14, 1939	Japanese Blockade of Tianjin	In violation of international conventions, the Japanese imposed a blockade on the Chinese port of Tianjin (Tientsin), a British treaty port. The Japanese action also blockaded French interests as well. The Japanese government imposed the blockade after British authorities refused to turn over four Chinese citizens, accused of terrorism against the Japanese. The Japanese demanded that the British end all support for the Chinese nationalists and cooperate with the Japanese government in establishing a "New Order" in the Far East, but the British refused to relent. The Japanese were fighting the Chinese across a broad front, and the Chinese resolve remained strong. The Russians provided military supplies to Chiang Kai-shek, while the American and British governments provided the Nationalists with loans. In response, the Japanese applied pressure on the foreign powers in China, demanding greater influence in the Shanghai international concession, and challenging foreign rights in China.
June 17, 1939	Nordic Rejection of Non-Aggression Pact with Germany	The Norwegian, Swedish, and Finnish governments rejected an offer from the German government to negotiate a mutual non-aggression pact. The German offer was spurred by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's suggestion that Germany's neighbors felt threatened by aggression. These states also announced their opposition to a joint Anglo-French-Soviet guarantee of the independence of the Baltic states. The Nordic foreign ministers discussed the German offer at length, but agreed to remain aloof from all commitments to rival power groups. Relations between the Finns and the Soviets began to cool, especially as the Soviet delegation to the League of Nations blocked League approval for the refortification of the Åland Islands. The Danish government was the only Scandinavian power to accept the German offer.
June 23, 1939	Franco-Turkish Mutual Aid Agreement	The French and Turkish governments concluded a mutual assistance treaty, based on the earlier Anglo-Turkish Treaty. Under the Franco-Turkish pact, the French gave up all claims to the Republic of Hatay, which became a part of Turkey. In return, the Turkish government promised to extend mutual aid to France in the case of aggression. With the acquisition of Hatay, the Turkish government stood squarely behind the Western powers.

July 25, 1939	U.S. Ratification of Panama Treaty of 1936	The U.S. Senate finally ratified the treaty with Panama, negotiated in 1936, which gave the Panamanian government the commercial rights of a sovereign state to the Canal Zone. U.S. naval and military authorities opposed the revised treaty and delayed Senate ratification.
July 26, 1939	U.S. Denunciation of the Trade Pact of 1911 with Japan	The Roosevelt administration withdrew from the trade pact of 1911 with Japan in an effort to maintain the status quo in the Far East. Trade between the two countries would be conducted on a day-to-day basis and the Roosevelt administration wanted to apply economic pressure on the Japanese to modify Japanese policies in China.
August 1939	Italian-German Secret Conferences	Italian Foreign Minister Count Nobile Ciano conducted a series of secret conferences with the German government in advance of the Danzig-Polish crisis. The Italian government strongly supported Germany's demands on the Polish government and the Italian press upheld the German position, although Premier Benito Mussolini tried to use his influence to achieve a negotiated settlement.
August 20-September 1, 1939	The Danzig-Polish Crisis	After months of agitation and recrimination between the Polish and German governments, and a number of border incidents between the two countries, the long-expected crisis came to a head when Albert Forster, the National Socialist leader in Danzig, proclaimed that the hour of deliverance was at hand.
August 20, 1939	Soviet-German Trade Agreement	The world was shocked when the German and Soviet governments announced a trade agreement between the two states. Both countries had been mortal enemies ideologically and the conclusion of a trade agreement caught the world unaware.
August 22, 1939	British Support for Poland	The Chamberlain government publicly renewed Britain's pledge to Poland, but also appealed to the German government for a truce to stave off a war. The British were willing to negotiate German claims in return for peace in Eastern Europe.
August 23, 1939	Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact	The announcement that the German and Soviet governments had signed a non-aggression pact proved to be an even greater blow to the British and French than the Soviet-German economic treaty. Under the terms of the agreement, both the German and Soviet governments promised not to attack the other, but also called for their neutrality in the event that the other was attacked by a third power. The two signatories also promised not to join any group of countries "which is directly or indirectly aimed at the other party." In the secret provisions of the agreement, the Germans and Soviets divided up their territorial aspirations in Poland, Romania, and the Baltic countries. This agreement marked the collapse of the Anti-Comintern Pact, which provided Japan a free hand in its foreign policy planning. The pact had greater ramifications for the Western allies. The British and French governments had been conducting negotiations with the Soviet government for several months and the British and French hoped to bring the Russians into an anti-fascist front. The Soviet decision to suddenly change ranks was

		a terrible and bitter blow to the Western allies. From the Soviet perspective, the Polish government's refusal to allow Red Army troops onto Polish territory in the event of war alienated the Soviet regime. As a result of this agreement, the British and French governments abandoned their peace program and intensified their military preparations. Simultaneously, the Germans concentrated their military forces along the Posen border and Slovakia.
August 23, 1939	Belgian Appeal for Peace	King Leopold III of Belgium issued an appeal for peace on behalf of Belgium, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian states. His appeal fell on deaf ears.
August 24, 1939	U.S. Arbitration Proposal	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt contacted King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany, and President Ignace Moscicki of Poland, calling for direct negotiations between German and Polish representatives, arbitration, or conciliation to defuse the Danzig-Polish crisis. The Polish government agreed to conciliation by a third party, but the Germans refused to relent.
August 24, 1939	Anglo-Polish Mutual Assistance Pact	The British parliament met in a special session and voted the Chamberlain government almost dictatorial powers to deal with the Danzig-Polish crisis. At the same time, British and Polish representatives signed a mutual assistance pact. The British government wanted to demonstrate its support of Poland to deter a German invasion and the Polish government began to call up reserves.
August 24, 1939	Forster Proclaimed Supreme Head in Danzig	The leader of the National Socialists in Danzig, Albert Forster, became the "supreme head" of Danzig.
August 25, 1939	Anglo-German Talks	In a discussion with the British ambassador to Germany, Chancellor Adolf Hitler renewed his demand that Britain give the Germans a free hand to deal with Poland. U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt again urged Chancellor Hitler to consider a peaceful settlement to the crisis.
August 25, 1939	Croatian Autonomy	In light of the political tensions in central Europe, the Yugoslav government extended autonomy to Croatia in an attempt to restore political stability in the kingdom.
August 26, 1939	French Appeal to Germany	French Premier Eduard Daladier appealed to German Chancellor Adolf Hitler for a peaceful settlement of the Danzig-Polish crisis. Chancellor Hitler replied the next day that he hoped for Franco-German peace, but continued to press his demands against Poland.

August 26, 1939	Democratic Government Restored in Yugoslavia	The Cvetkovich government restored democratic government in Yugoslavia, including secret ballots. The state was reorganized on a federal basis and the Croats received complete autonomy in cultural and economic issues. Vladko Machek, the leader of the Croats, became Vice Premier and five other Croats joined the government. This political settlement addressed a long-standing dispute between the Croats and the Serbs.
August 28, 1939	British Warning to Germany	The British government responded to the German note on Poland, urging a truce and negotiations to settle the crisis, while simultaneously issuing a warning in the event of German aggression against Poland. The British government recalled shipping from the Baltic and Mediterranean and the German government introduced emergency rationing as both countries prepared for war.
August 29, 1939	German Response to Britain	Chancellor Adolf Hitler responded to the British note of August 28th, reiterating Germany's non-negotiable demands from Poland. Chancellor Hitler refused to participate in any negotiations until the German demands were met. He requested a Polish plenipotentiary to visit Berlin within 24 hours.
August 30, 1939	Partial Polish Mobilization	The Polish government decreed a partial mobilization to meet the German threat. In Germany, Chancellor Adolf Hitler set up a six-man cabinet council for the defense of the Reich under Marshal Hermann Goering.
August 31, 1939	German 16-Point Proposal to Poland	The German government published a 16-point proposal for the Polish government. Before the proposal could be transmitted to Warsaw, communications between the two states were cut off. Chancellor Adolf Hitler, arguing that his proposals to the Polish government had been rejected, issued orders to invade Poland.
August 31, 1939	Supreme Soviet Ratification of the German Non-Aggression Pact	The Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union ratified the Soviet-German Non-Aggression Pact.

September 1, 1939	German Invasion of Poland	The German army, air force, and navy launched a concerted attack on Poland, utilizing Blitzkrieg tactics to annihilate the Polish army. Over 1.7 million troops advanced into Poland from East Prussia, Silesia, and Slovakia. Led by tactical air strikes by the Luftwaffe, armor divisions struck deep into Polish territory. While the Poles could field an army of 600,000 men, they were unable to mobilize efficiently or coordinate their defense. Within four weeks, the Germans destroyed most of the Polish army and occupied the western and central regions of Poland. The British and French governments mobilized their military forces, but expressed a readiness to negotiate a settlement if the Germans withdrew their military forces from Polish territory. The Italian government declared its intention to remain neutral in the crisis.
September 1, 1939	Danzig Reunion with Germany	Albert Forster, leader of the National Socialists in Danzig, announced the reunion of Danzig with Germany in response to the German invasion of Poland.
September 2, 1939	Italian Five-Power Conference Proposal	The Italian government called for a conference between Germany, Italy, Britain, France, and Poland to address the Danzig-Polish crisis. The British government, however, refused to participate as long as German troops remained on Polish territory. Since the German government did not respond to diplomatic notes from Britain and France, these two governments sent an ultimatum calling for a German withdrawal from Poland. In response, Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent back a note blaming the British government for encouraging the Polish government in a policy of persecution and provocation. The German government flatly rejected the Anglo-French demands for a withdrawal from Poland.
September 3, 1939	British and French Declarations of War against Germany	In response to the German diplomatic note of September 2nd, the British and French governments declared war against Germany. The Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand governments took immediate steps to aid the British in the war effort.
September 3, 1939	Italian Neutrality Declaration	Although allied with Germany, the Italian government maintained its neutrality after the British and French governments declared war on Germany. Italian neutrality served the German war effort by guaranteeing a secure source of supplies for Germany.
September 3, 1939	Belgian Neutrality Declaration	While the Belgian government mobilized the kingdom's armed forces, the Pierlot ministry declared the country's neutrality in the event of a European war.
September 3, 1939	Spanish Neutrality Declaration	The Spanish government declared its intension of remaining neutral in a European war over the future of Danzig.

September 3, 1939	British Naval Blockade of Germany	The British government announced the establishment of a naval blockade of Germany.
September 3, 1939	Fireside Chat on Neutrality	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt declared in a fireside chat that the U.S. would remain a neutral nation in regard to the war in Europe, but he could not ask every American to remain neutral in thought as well as action.
September 5, 1939	U.S. Neutrality Declaration	The U.S. government proclaimed neutrality in the European war. Under the Neutrality Act of 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt prohibited the export of arms and munitions to the belligerent powers, including Britain and France.
September 5, 1939	South African Rejection of Neutrality	General Jan Christian Smuts became the new prime minister of the Union of South Africa and the South African Parliament rejected legislation which would have made the dominion neutral in the European War.
September 8, 1939	U.S. Declaration of a Limited National Emergency	In response to the war in Europe, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency.
September 16, 1939	Soviet-Japanese Armistice	The Soviet and Japanese governments agreed to an armistice, which ended the fighting on the Mongolian-Manchukuo frontier, which began in May. Soviet attention was now focused on Eastern Europe.
September 17, 1939	Soviet Invasion of Poland	As German forces drove the Polish army deep into central Poland, the Red Army launched an invasion of eastern Poland. The Soviet government exercised its options in the secret clauses of the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact of 1939, and absorbed approximately one-third of Poland. German and Soviet forces met outside Brest-Litovsk two days later. The Soviet invasion led the collapse of Polish resistance, which effectively ended the fighting in the eastern front for several years.
September 21, 1939	Assassination of Romanian Premier	Members of the Iron Guard, a Fascist organization, assassinated Premier Armand Calinescu of Romania. The assassination led to a series of cabinet crises in Romania until Jorje Tatarescu became the new Romanian prime minister on November 24th.
September 21, 1939	Request to End Arms Embargo	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt called for a special session of Congress to revise the Neutrality Act of 1937 and repeal the arms embargo to Allied countries.

September 22-October 3, 1939	Pan American Conference	Representatives of the American republics announced the establishment of a "safety zone" around the Western Hemisphere in an attempt to isolate the Americas from the world war. The waters surrounding the Western Hemisphere for a distance of 300 miles from shore and as far north as Canada constituted "sea safety zones." No hostile actions were to take place in these zones by non-American belligerents. The delegates at the conference also adopted a General Declaration of Neutrality of the American republics.
September 27, 1939	Surrender of Warsaw	After a grueling defense and destructive bombardment, the Polish forces in Warsaw surrendered and Polish opposition came to an end, although Polish forces east of the Vistula did not surrender until October 5th. Surviving Polish forces crossed the frontier into Romania. The German armed forces Blitzkrieg tactics proved remarkably successful and determined the outcome of the campaign within the first ten days of the fighting.
September 29, 1939	Soviet-German Treaty of Friendship	The German and Soviet governments met to sign a Treaty of Friendship and to formally divide their Polish conquest. Germany annexed the Free City of Danzig and Posen (32,000 square miles between East Prussia and Silesia). The Germans also established the Gouvernment General, composed of 39,000 square miles of territory, which came under German protection. As a result of this agreement, Germany gained 22 million new citizens and 72,866 square miles of territory. The Soviets occupied 77,620 square miles of eastern Poland, with a population of 13 million people. In addition, Lithuania and Slovakia received small cessions of Polish territory.
September 29, 1939	Russo-Estonian Military Agreement	The Soviet government signed an agreement with Estonia which provided the Russians with naval and air bases in Estonian territory.
September 30, 1939	Establishment of Polish Government-in-Exile	Members of the Polish government who had escaped from Poland formed a government-in-exile in Paris. This government then moved to London after the German invasion of France.
October 5, 1939	Russo-Latvian Military Agreement	The Soviet government concluded an agreement with the Latvian government which provided the Russians with naval and air bases in Latvian territory.
October 10, 1939	Russo-Lithuanian Mutual Assistance Pact	The Lithuanian government gave the Soviets the right to occupy strategic military bases in Lithuania; in return, the Soviets ceded Vilna and the surrounding territory to Lithuania. The agreement was to remain in effect for 15 years.

October 11, 1939	Atomic Bomb Proposal	U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt met with Albert Einstein and other scientists regarding the development and deployment of an atomic bomb. This meeting lay the ground work for an American effort to complete an operational nuclear weapon before the Axis powers.
October 19, 1939	Anglo-French-Turkish Pact of Mutual Assistance	The British and French governments signed a Treaty of Mutual Assistance with Turkey in light of the deteriorating conditions in Eastern Europe.
November 3, 1939	Neutrality Act of 1939	The U.S. Congress amended the Neutrality Act of May 1937, repealing the embargo on arms to belligerents, but also placing the sale of arms exports to belligerents on a cash-and-carry basis. This allowed U.S. munitions manufacturers to sell arms to the Allies while avoiding the war debt problems which emerged during World War I and soured post-war American-Allied relations.
November 21, 1939	Expansion of British Blockade of Germany	The British government declared a blockade on German imports and implemented plans to stop German exports as well.
November 24, 1939	Japanese Offensive in Southern China	Japanese forces advanced into southern China, cutting off Chinese communications with French Indo-China.
November 26, 1939	Finnish Rejection of Soviet Demands	The Finnish government rejected a series of demands by the Soviet government, which were similar to concessions the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian governments granted the Soviet Union. In response, the Soviet government demanded that the Finnish government end its troop mobilization along the Russo-Finnish frontier.
November 28, 1939	Soviet Denunciation of the Non-Aggression Pact with Finland	In response to the Finnish government's rejection of Soviet demands, the Soviet government denounced the Soviet-Finnish Non-Aggression Pact.
November 28-December 5, 1939	Third Session of Judicial Year 1939/ Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its third session of Judicial Year 1939 in the Hague.

November 30-March 12, 1940	Russo-Finnish Winter War	The Red Army invaded Finland after the Soviet government issued a series of demands for access to Finnish military bases. The Soviets attacked on three fronts: at Petsamo, on the Arctic Ocean; in central Finland; and on the Karelian Isthmus. Unexpectedly, the Finnish army put up a stout defense and broke the initial Soviet offensives. The Red Army proved poorly equipped and led, although the Soviets had time and resources behind the Red Army.
December 1, 1939	British Warning to Neutral Shipping	The British government advised neutral shippers to obtain a "navicert," a certificate from British consular officials. These certificates permitted neutral cargo ships to pass through Royal Navy and allied patrols. The Italian, Dutch, Belgian, and Japanese governments issued formal protests against the British government for these blockade measures.
December 8, 1939	U.S. Protest of British Cargo Seizure	The Roosevelt administration sent a diplomatic note protesting the British policy of seizing German goods on neutral (especially, U.S.) ships. A similar policy in World War I led to tensions between the British and American governments.
December 9, 1939	One Hundred-Sixth League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-sixth session in Geneva.
December 11-14, 1939	Twentieth League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly held its twentieth session in Geneva.
December 13, 1939	Battle of the Platte	In the South Atlantic, three British cruisers attacked the German pocket battleship "Graf Spee" and forced the German warship into Uruguayan waters. This activity violated the Pan American "safety belt" and the Uruguayan government strictly enforced neutrality laws. Two days later, when the Uruguayan government threatened to seize the German capital ship, the Germans left Montevideo and scuttled the warship. The President of Panama protested the military action in American waters, sending diplomatic notes to the British, French, and German governments.
December 14, 1939	One Hundred-Seventh League Council Session	The League of Nations Council held its one hundred-seventh session to consider the Soviet Union's expulsion from the organization in response to the Soviet invasion of Finland. The Council suspended operations at the end of the session and never convened again.
December 14, 1939	Expulsion of USSR from League of Nations	The League of Nations formally expelled the Soviet Union from the organization for Soviet acts of aggression against Finland.

December 14, 1939	U.S. Challenge to the British Blockade	The U.S. government challenged the Royal Navy blockade plan whereby neutral ships were diverted to British and French control bases for inspection for contraband. This practice violated the "freedom of the seas," an important theme in U.S. foreign policy since the early 19th century.
December 27, 1939	U.S. Protest of British Mail Censorship	The Roosevelt administration protested the British government's censorship of neutral mail while searching for contraband. The Wilson administration, in World War I, protested the same British practice.
December 31, 1939	Russo-Japanese Fishing Accord	After heightened tensions between the Soviet and Japanese governments since Summer 1939, the two states signed an accord which renewed fishing rights in adjacent territorial waters and the settlement of Soviet debt claims in Manchukuo.

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## Chronology 1940

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 3, 1940	U.S. National Defense Proposal	In his annual budget message, U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt asked Congress to provide \$1.8 billion for national defense, new appropriations of almost \$1.2 billion, and the development of an annual production program of 50,000 aircraft.
January 14, 1940	New Japanese Government	Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai formed a new cabinet for the Japanese government.
January 26, 1940	Expiration of U. S.-Japanese Trade Treaty of 1911	The Trade Treaty of 1911, between the U.S. and Japan, expired and Secretary of State Cordell Hull informed the Japanese government that trade would continue on a day-to-day basis.
February 9-March 28, 1940	Welles Mission to Europe	President Franklin Roosevelt announced that Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles would travel to Europe to determine the war aims of the belligerent powers and to determine the possibility of negotiating a just and lasting peace. Under Secretary Welles issued his report to the president on March 28th.
February 17, 1940	British Seizure of German Ship in Norwegian Waters	Royal Navy forces seized the German steamer "Altmark" in Norwegian waters, freeing 299 prisoners-of-war. The Norwegian government protested the British violation of their national sovereignty.
February 19-26, 1940	First Session of Judicial Year 1940/ Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its first, and only, session of Judicial Year 1940 in the Hague. The German occupation of the Netherlands postponed Court sessions until October 1945.

March 12, 1940	End of the Soviet-Finnish Winter War	After three months of intense fighting, Soviet forces finally breached the Mannerheim Line, causing the collapse of Finnish defenses. The Finnish government sued for peace and negotiated the Treaty of Moscow with the USSR. The Soviet Union gained the Karelian Isthmus, the city of Viipuri (Vyborg), the port of Hangoe on the Baltic Sea, and several islands. The Finnish territorial transfer totaled 16,173 square miles and a population of 450,000. Most of the Finns in the ceded territory were resettled in Finland.
March 20, 1940	Daladier Resignation in France	Edouard Daladier resigned as the French premier. The next day, Paul Reynaud formed a new cabinet.
March 30, 1940	Pro-Japanese Government Established in China	The Japanese set up a new Chinese government under Wang Ching-wei in Nanjing (Nanking) as a counterweight to the Nationalist Chinese government and to administer the regions of China under Japanese control.
April 8, 1940	Allied Mining of Norwegian Waters	The British and French governments announced that their navies had mined Norwegian waters in an effort to prevent German warships from passing through these waters.
April 9, 1940	German Invasion of Denmark and Norway	German forces occupied Denmark and began an offensive against Norway, landing German troops along the Norwegian coast. German sea and airborne forces occupied Oslo, Bergen, Trondheim, Stavanger, and Narvik in rapid fashion. German forces occupied Denmark without formal resistance. The British and French responded by dispatching troops to Norway, but German air power forced the Western allies to eventually withdraw their forces.
April 11, 1940	Norwegian Resistance to German Invasion	Recovering from the surprise German invasion, Norwegian troops rallied and offered the Germans some resistance. Norwegian forces succeeded in driving German troops out of Bergen and Trondheim. The Germans lost three cruisers and four troopships in the initial fighting.
April 13, 1940	British Occupation of Narvik	The Royal Navy attacked the Germans in Narvik, sinking all the German warships in the harbor. British forces then occupied the city.
April 16-19, 1940	Allied Expedition to Southern Norway	The British and French governments dispatched an expeditionary force to southern Norway, landing troops in Andalsnes and Namsos. German forces, however, regrouped and forced the Allies to withdraw from these cities within two weeks.
April 17, 1940	U.S. Warning on the Dutch East Indies	Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned the Japanese government that the United States would oppose any change in the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies by other than peaceful means.
April 30, 1940	Collapse of Norwegian Resistance	German forces seized Dumbas, a key railroad center, and Norwegian resistance collapsed. The Germans continued to send reinforcements to the Norwegian campaign, which permitted the Germans to go on the offensive.

May 3, 1940	Evacuation of Allied Forces from Southern Norway	The Anglo-French expeditionary force withdrew from Andalsnes and Namsos, limiting the Allied intervention to northern Norway.
May 9, 1940	British Occupation of Iceland	In response to the German invasion of Denmark, British forces occupied Iceland to prevent that island from falling under German control. The operation of German aircraft and submarines from Iceland would have severed Britain's North Atlantic sea routes to Canada and the United States.
May 10, 1940	German Invasion of the Low Countries	In another Blitzkrieg campaign, the German air force and army launched an invasion of the Low Countries. German forces quickly overwhelmed Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, pressing towards the French frontier.
May 10, 1940	Chamberlain Resignation in Britain	The German invasion of France and the Low Countries resulted in the resignation of British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain. Winston Churchill formed a new coalition cabinet, which included Conservative and Labour representatives to conduct the war.
May 11, 1940	Allied Expedition to Belgium	The British and French governments sent expeditionary forces to bolster the Belgian army. The Germans, however, captured Fort Eben Emael, a key Belgian fortress.
May 12, 1940	Germans Cross the Meuse River	By-passing the main French defenses in the Maginot Line, German forces drove deep into French territory by crossing the Meuse River near Sedan.
May 13, 1940	Fall of Rotterdam	After a devastating air attack, the Dutch city of Rotterdam surrendered to the Germans. Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch government escaped to Britain to set up a government-in-exile.
May 14, 1940	Surrender of the Netherlands	The Dutch army surrendered to the Germans, four days after the German invasion. The remaining members Dutch government fled to Britain and joined the government-in-exile.
May 16, 1940	U.S. Expansion of the Army and Navy	With the Allies on the defensive in France, President Franklin D. Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate \$2.5 billion to expand the U.S. Army and Navy. The Defense Advisory Commission would supervise the military expansion program.
May 17-21, 1940	German Advance in Northern France	German armored forces drove deep into northern France, dividing British and Belgian forces from the main French armies after the capture of Abbeville. General Maxime Weygand became the French commander-in-chief, but he was unable to prevent the unfolding disaster. With the fall of Brussels and Namur, the British Expeditionary Force fell back to Ostend and Dunkerque.
May 26, 1940	Fall of Boulogne	The German army captured Boulogne and the Belgian army was isolated. The Belgians were exhausted, disorganized, and short of supplies after intense fighting against German forces.

May 28, 1940	Surrender of Belgium	King Leopold III of Belgium ordered the Belgian army to cease fighting. Unlike his father, King Albert, who refused to surrender to the Germans in World War I, Leopold decided to end the fighting on Belgian soil. Members of the Belgian government, who had moved to France, declared that Leopold was deposed from the throne. King Leopold's decision to surrender also exposed the British Expeditionary Force to German attack and the British government decided to evacuate as many troops as possible.
May 28-June 4, 1940	British Evacuation from Dunkirk	Abandoning their military supplies and equipment, the British Expeditionary Force conducted an evacuation from the beaches at Dunkerque. The Royal Navy, with the assistance of civilian boats, evacuated 215,000 British troops and 120,000 French troops. The Germans captured 30,000 British prisoners-of-war in France.
May 31, 1940	Accelerated U. S. Defense Plan	President Franklin Roosevelt requested an additional \$1.3 billion from Congress to accelerate and develop U.S. military and naval requirements.
June 3, 1940	U.S. Arms to Britain	Prime Minister Winston Churchill appealed to the U.S. government for war materials, after the British disaster in northern France. The British army lost most of its supplies and equipment in northern France, leaving Britain open to a German invasion. The War Department immediately released outdated rifles, machine guns, field guns, and ammunition, shipping \$43 million worth of munitions in June alone.
June 5-July 10, 1940	Battle of France	With their right wing secure, the German army launched a massive offensive against the French, in an arc from Sedan to Abbeville. The Germans crossed the Somme and Aisne-Oise Canal and penetrated French defenses. The Germans broke through the French lines at Sedan and enveloped Paris.
June 8, 1940	Evacuation of Allied Forces from Northern Norway	German reinforcements, supply problems, and the collapse of the Western Front in France forced the British and French governments to withdraw their remaining forces in northern Norway. Anglo-French forces evacuated Bodo (May 29th) and Narvik, leaving Norway to the Germans.
June 9, 1940	Russo-Japanese Accord on Manchukuo	The Soviet and Japanese governments signed an agreement which ended the dispute regarding the borders of Manchukuo.
June 10, 1940	Italian War Declaration on France and Britain	The Italian government ended its neutrality and declared war on France and Britain. Italian troops attacked southern France from Savoy as German troops overran northern France.
June 10, 1940	Norwegian Armistice	The Norwegian army ended military operations against the Germans. King Haakon VII and his cabinet escaped to London to form a government-in-exile and to continue resistance against the German occupation.

June 13, 1940	German Occupation of Paris	Wehrmacht forces marched into Paris, forcing the French government to flee to Tours, and then to Bordeaux. French defenses collapsed in response to the massive German offensive.
June 14, 1940	Spanish Occupation of Tangier	Taking advantage of the German invasion of France, Spanish forces occupied the international zone at Tangier.
June 15, 1940	Fall of Verdun	The French fortress at Verdun, which never surrendered in World War I, capitulated to the Germans.
June 15, 1940	National Defense Research Committee	President Franklin Roosevelt established the National Defense Research Committee under the direction of Dr. Vannevar Bush to help plan and organize American defense preparations.
June 15-17, 1940	Soviet Occupation of Baltic States	As the Germans advanced into France, the Red Army occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.
June 16, 1940	French Request for Release from Anglo-French Agreement	With the collapse of French defenses, Premier Paul Reynaud requested that the British government release the French from their obligations under the Anglo-French Agreement and allow the French to negotiate a separate peace with the Germans.
June 16, 1940	Reynaud Resignation in France	Paul Reynaud resigned as the head of administration in France. He was replaced by Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, a French World War I hero. Marshal Petain sued for peace with the German government the next day.
June 16, 1940	U.S. Pittman Act	The U.S. Congress authorized the sale of munitions to any American republic. The Roosevelt administration sought to bolster the defenses of the Western Hemisphere.
June 17, 1940	Non-Transfer Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine	The U.S. Department of State notified European governments that the United States would not recognize the transfer of any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power. The United States sought to prevent German access to French and Dutch colonies in the Americas.
June 20, 1940	U.S. Cabinet Appointments	President Franklin Roosevelt named Henry Stimson the new Secretary of War and Frank Knox the new Secretary of the Navy.
June 22, 1940	Franco-German Armistice	The French and German governments concluded an armistice at Compiegne, ending the fighting in northern and central France. Under the terms of the agreement, the Germans occupied the French Atlantic coastline from the Belgian border to the Spanish border and controlled northern France. As a result, the Germans controlled three-fifths of the French republic. In addition, French armed forces were disarmed. A French government, under Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain, established its capital in Vichy.

June 22, 1940	U.S. National Defense Tax Act	The U.S. Congress passed the National Defense Act, which was designed to produce \$994 million annually for the American war effort and raised the national debt limit by \$4 billion to \$49 billion.
June 23, 1940	Establishment of Free French Government in London	General Charles De Gaulle, the leader of the French National Committee in London, pledged that the French would continue to oppose the Germans, marking the beginning of the Free French movement. The British government recognized General De Gaulle and severed relations with the Petain government in Vichy.
June 24, 1940	Franco-Italian Armistice	The Italian and Vichy French governments signed an armistice, ending the fighting in southern France.
June 25, 1940	Japanese Warships in French Indo-China	Taking advantage of the French armistice, the Japanese government demanded the right to land military forces in French Indo-China. In support of this demand, the Japanese navy dispatched warships to ports in French Indo-China.
June 26, 1940	Soviet Seizure of Bessarabia and Bukovina	With the Western powers focused on events in France, the Soviet government demanded that Romania cede Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. Two days later, the Red Army occupied these regions and Romania lost 19,300 square miles and 3.5 million people.
June 28, 1940	U.S. Alien Registration Act	The U.S. Congress passed the Smith Act designed to strengthen existing laws regarding the admission and deportation of aliens in the United States. The law was designed to check subversive activities in the U.S. and made it unlawful for anyone to advocate or teach the overthrow or destruction of any U.S. government by force or violence or to be a member of a group that advocated such goals.
June 30, 1940	Germans Occupation of Channel Islands	German forces seized control of Guernsey and Jersey, the only British territory the Germans would gain during the war. The British did not liberate the islands until May 1945.
July 1940	Romanian Withdrawal from the League	The government of Romania informed the League of Nations of its intentions of withdrawing from the organization.
July 1, 1940	Romanian Renunciation of the Anglo-French Guarantee	The Romanian government officially severed the Anglo-French guarantee of territorial integrity and sought to improve relations with the German government.
July 2, 1940	Establishment of Vichy French Government	French Premier Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain established his government in Vichy.

July 3, 1940	New Romanian Government	In response to the new pro-German policy, Ion Girgutu became the new Romanian premier and formed a new cabinet.
July 3, 1940	Battle of Oran and Mers el-Kabir	Fearing that the Vichy French government would turn over the French fleet to the Germans (the French deployed most of their naval units to Oran in Algeria), the British government demanded that French naval officers surrender their ships to the Royal Navy. When the French refused to surrender, the British sank or captured most of the French fleet. The British sank three French battleships and an aircraft carrier, an action which severely undermined Anglo-French relations.
July 4, 1940	British Seizure of French Ships	The Royal Navy seized French ships in ports under British control to prevent these ships from falling into German hands and to increase shipping tonnage available to the British.
July 4, 1940	Italian Invasion of the Sudan	Italian forces launched an offensive against Anglo-Egyptian Sudan from Italian East Africa.
July 5, 1940	Vichy French Government Severance of Relations with Britain	As a result of the British attack on the French fleet at Oran, the Vichy French government cut diplomatic relations with Britain. This resulted in the establishment of two French governments, a pro-Allied Free French government-in-exile in London and the pro-German Vichy French government.
July 10, 1940	Reorganization of Vichy French Government	The French legislature in Vichy voted to establish a totalitarian form of government, on the Fascist model. The legislature extended authoritarian powers to Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain and Pierre Laval became the Vice Premier two days later.
July 16, 1940	Konoye Government in Japan	The Japanese formed a new ministry under Prince Fumumaro Konoye on totalitarian lines. The new prime minister set up the new government to implement a policy of national consolidation and defense.
July 18, 1940	British Closure of the Burma Road	The British government closed the Burma Road, the chief supply line for foreign military equipment for the Nationalist Chinese. In return, the Japanese government pledged to negotiate peace terms with General Chiang Kai-shek and end the war in China.
July 20, 1940	U.S. "Two-Ocean Navy" Act	To meet the German challenge in the Atlantic and the Japanese threat in the Pacific, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill into law which called for the establishment of a "two-ocean navy," at a cost of over \$5.2 billion. The U.S. planned to expand the size of the U.S. Navy by 70 percent to address threats around the world. American firms would build 201 new warships, including seven battleships of 55,000 tons each.
July 21, 1940	Baltic State Union with USSR	The Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian governments requested admission into the Soviet Union as new Soviet Socialist Republics.

July 27-30, 1940	Pan American Conference in Havana	Delegates at the Pan American Conference, meeting in Havana, decided to establish trusteeships over European colonies in the Western Hemisphere, whose mother countries had been overrun by the Germans. This policy applied to Dutch and French colonies in the Caribbean, in South America, and off the Canadian coast. The American states sought to prevent Fascist infiltration into the Western Hemisphere through these colonies.
July 30, 1940	Inter-American Commission on Territorial Administration	Twenty-one members of the Pan-American Union approved a convention which established the Inter-American Commission on Territorial Administration to protect the sovereignty of American republics. The delegates also approved the Act of Havana, where American states, acting jointly or individually, should act in their own defense and in defense of the Western Hemisphere. This included taking over and administering any European colonies in the hemisphere which were endangered by aggression. The declaration was aimed at preventing the Germans from gaining control of Dutch and French colonies in the Western Hemisphere.
August 6-19, 1940	Italian Occupation of British Somaliland	Italian forces from Italian East Africa invaded and occupied British Somaliland, consolidating Italian control of East Africa. The Royal Navy evacuated British forces from the colony on August 17th.
August 8-November 10, 1940	Opening of the Battle of Britain	The failure of the German government to negotiate an armistice with the British government led the Germans to begin an aerial assault against the British Isles. The Luftwaffe began an ambitious air offensive designed to destroy the Royal Air Force by attacking RAF airfields and strategic industrial centers in preparation of an amphibious assault against Britain.
August 9, 1940	British Withdrawal of Military Forces from Northern China	The British government withdrew their military garrisons from Shanghai and northern China in an effort to enhance their defensive positions in other parts of the British empire.
August 15, 1940	Thousand Plane German Raid on Britain	Over 1,000 Luftwaffe bombers attacked British targets as far north as Scotland. The RAF retaliated by conducting air raids on Berlin, Duesseldorf, and Essen.
August 17, 1940	German Blockade Declaration around Britain	The German government established a total naval blockade around the British Isles, warning neutral shipping to avoid the new war zone.
August 18, 1940	Canadian-American Joint Board of Defense	President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King met and agreed to set up a Joint Board of Defense to coordinate U.S. and Canadian defense efforts.

August 25, 1940	Incorporation of Baltic States into the USSR	The Supreme Soviet approved the Baltic States request to join the USSR and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania officially became Soviet Socialist Republics, incorporated into the Soviet Union.
August 30, 1940	Vienna Conference	The German and Italian governments placed considerable pressure on the Romanian government to cede Transylvania to Hungary. The Romanian government agreed to the Axis demands and Romania lost 16,642 square miles and 2.4 million people to Hungary.
September 2, 1940	Anglo-American Destroyers-Bases Deal	The U.S. and British governments signed a major defense agreement in which the U.S. government transferred overage 50 destroyers to the Royal Navy in exchange for a 99-year lease of naval and air stations in Antigua, the Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Newfoundland, St. Lucia, and Trinidad. The Royal Navy desperately needed destroyers to protect convoys from the German U-boat menace and the U.S. gained access to strategic military bases in Canada and the Caribbean. Access to the British facilities were extended to Latin American republics in agreements reached at the Pan American conferences in Lima, Panama, and Havana.
September 4, 1940	U.S. Warning on French Indo-China	Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned the Japanese government that aggressive moves against French Indo-China would have an adverse impact on American public opinion.
September 5, 1940	Iron Guard Coup in Romania	Having lost Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to the Soviet Union and Transylvania to Hungary, the Romanian government collapsed. General Ion Antonescu assumed dictatorial powers in Romania in a coup and opened negotiations with the Fascist Iron Guard. King Carol fled the country the next day and his son, Michael V, became the new king.
September 8, 1940	Treaty of Craiova	The Bulgarian government demanded that the Romanians cede Southern Dobruja and the Romanian government capitulated in the Treaty of Craiova. The Romanians lost another 4 million people and 40,000 square miles of territory to Bulgaria.
September 12, 1940	Japanese Warning to the U.S.	U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Joseph Grew warned Secretary of State Cordell Hull that Japan might interpret an American embargo on oil exports as sanctions and retaliate against the U.S.
September 13-15, 1940	Italian Invasion of Egypt	Italian forces from Libya invaded Egypt in an attempt to gain control of North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean.
September 16, 1940	U.S. Selective Training and Service Act	To prepare the country for war, Congress passed the U.S. Selective Training and Service Act, the first peacetime draft in American history. All men between the ages of 21 and 35 had to register for the military draft. The act provided for the training of 1.2 million troops and 800,000 reservists for a period of one year.

September 22, 1940	Japanese Occupation of French Indo-China	Japanese forces began to move into French Indo-China after the Vichy French government negotiated an agreement with the Japanese government to turn over three airfields and other concessions to the Japanese. The Japanese army then crossed the border and advanced into China 120 miles from Hanoi.
September 22-25, 1940	Free French Expedition against Dakar	The Royal Navy supported a Free French expedition, under General Charles De Gaulle, to seize control of Dakar in French West Africa. The French Vichy forces in Dakar resisted the invasion and the Free French forces withdrew.
September 25, 1940	Reorganization of the Norwegian Government	The German Reich-Commissar for Norway reorganized the country's political administration, dissolved all political parties (with the exception of the Nasjonal Samling), and appointed 13 commissars to govern the country.
September 26, 1940	U.S. Embargo on Scrap Iron and Steel	In an effort to undermine the Japanese war economy, the Roosevelt administration placed a ban on the exportation of scrap iron and steel from the United States to countries outside the Western Hemisphere (with the exception of exports to Britain), effective October 16th. The Japanese considered the policy as an act of economic warfare and declared the policy an "unfriendly act" on October 8th.
September 26, 1940	Extension of Pittman Act	The Roosevelt administration expanded the Pittman Act by authorizing the Export-Import Bank to lend American republics up to \$500 million and to permit these countries to acquire munitions up to a total value of \$400 million for their defenses.
September 27, 1940	Three-Power Pact	The German, Italian, and Japanese governments signed a Three-Power Pact in Berlin. The treaty called for total aid (military and economic) to the three members of the pact for ten years. The three states promised each other mutual assistance in the event that any of them became involved in a war with a power not then a belligerent (namely, the USSR or the United States). The goal of the agreement was to "promote the prosperity of their peoples." The Axis pact was eventually extended to include Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia.
October 4, 1940	Brenner Pass Conference	Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini met at the Brenner Pass to discuss a new Axis strategy. The failure of the Germans to break the British and events in the Balkans and the Mediterranean led the Axis leaders to develop new plans for Eastern Europe.
October 8, 1940	German Occupation of Romania	Large numbers of German troops arrived in Romania to train the Romanian army and to protect Romanian oil fields from British sabotage. The arrival of German troops effectively placed Romania under German control.
October 9, 1940	Free French Expedition against the Cameroon	The Royal Navy supported a Free French expedition, under General Charles De Gaulle, to gain control of Duala in the Cameroon. The Free French forces succeeded in seizing control of the colony from the Vichy French authorities.

October 10, 1940	German Air Assaults on British Cities	The Luftwaffe command shifted their tactics in the Battle of Britain, focusing air raids on British cities. The Germans concentrated their air attacks on London and other urban areas in an attempt to break British morale. Some Italian air units joined the Battle of Britain as well. The end of the summer, however, meant shorter days, stormier weather, and improved British air defenses.
October 16, 1940	American Military Registration	The Roosevelt administration announced that 16.4 million American men had registered for the military draft as the first step towards expanding U.S. military forces.
October 18, 1940	British Reopening of the Burma Road	Japanese advances in French Indo-China and the lack of serious negotiations with the Nationalist Chinese persuaded the British government to reopen the Burma Road. The Nationalist Chinese regained access to foreign military supplies and equipment to continue their war against the Japanese.
October 22-24, 1940	Franco-Spanish-German Conference	Chancellor Adolf Hitler held a number of talks with French and Spanish leaders to discuss Axis war plans. Chancellor Hitler met with Vichy French Vice Premier Pierre Laval on October 22nd and Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain on October 24th. He also held a meeting with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain on October 23rd to persuade the Spanish to enter the war in support of the Axis powers.
October 28, 1940	Florence Conference	Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini met in Florence to discuss war plans. Italian troops had begun an invasion of Greece from Albania.
October 28, 1940	Italian Invasion of Greece	Not to be outdone by the Germans in northern and western Europe, the Italian government demanded that Greece provide access to military bases to Italian forces. The Greek government flatly rejected the Italian demands and Premier Benito Mussolini ordered the invasion of Greece by Italian troops in Albania. The Italian forces ran into a stubborn resistance and a Greek counter-offensive resulted in the Greek invasion of southern Albania. To assist the Greeks, the British landed forces on Crete and other Greek islands.
October 29, 1940	First American Peacetime Draft	The U.S. government conducted the first peacetime draft lottery in American history as the first troops were selected for U.S. military service.
October 30, 1940	British Expedition to Crete	To support the Greek government, the British sent an expeditionary force to Crete and other Greek islands. In addition, the Soviet government sent 134 fighter aircraft to the Greeks to help stem the Italian invasion.
November 5, 1940	Roosevelt Reelected President	President Franklin D. Roosevelt won a third term as President of the United States, defeating Republican candidate Wendell Wilke.

November 10, 1940	End of the Battle of Britain	The onset of winter weather significantly reduced the threat of a German invasion of Britain. The Germans conducted a massive raid on Coventry, which destroyed the industrial city. But the British survived the worst of the Blitzkrieg as German air raids became increasingly sporadic. In the Battle of Britain, from August 8-October 31, 1940, the Luftwaffe lost 2,375 planes while the RAF lost 800 planes. Many British cities, however, were seriously damaged and burned. German air attacks would resume in the spring of 1941, but the Luftwaffe had to shift air resources to the east in preparation for the German invasion of Russia.
November 12, 1940	Soviet-German Conference in Berlin	Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov traveled to Berlin to meet with German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The Red Army was massing on the Romanian border and the Soviets wanted to know the German position on a Romanian invasion.
November 13, 1940	Battle of Taranto	A British carrier plane attack on the Italian fleet anchored at Taranto resulted in the destruction of half of the Italian fleet and significantly reduced the Italian threat in the Mediterranean.
November 20, 1940	Stimson-Layton Agreement	U.S. Secretary of War Henry Stimson and British Minister of Supply Sir Walter Layton agreed to a partial standardization of British and American military weapons and equipment. The agreement established a general policy of pooling British and American technical knowledge, patents, and formulas for weapons production.
November 20, 1940	Hungarian Accession to Three-Power Pact	The Hungarian government endorsed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo alliance and pledged to provide Hungarian resources to the Axis powers.
November 23, 1940	Romanian Accession to Three-Power Pact	The Romanian government followed the Hungarians in joining the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. The Romanians threw their lot in with the Germans as the Soviets threatened their borders.
November 27, 1940	Iron Guard Purges in Romania	The Iron Guard executed 64 members of King Carol's government in an effort to consolidate power. Rioting soon spread across the kingdom.
December 3, 1940	Greek Offensive in Albania	Greek forces broke through the Italian defenses in Albania and captured Porto Edda and Agyrokastron five days later. The Italians lost 28,000 soldiers as war prisoners and one-fourth of Albania's territory. In response to the Italian crisis, the Germans dispatched 50,000 troops to Albania to shore up the Italian defenses. Coupled with the Italian defeats in Africa, the debacle in Greece was a blow to Axis prestige.
December 6, 1940	Badoglio Resignation	Due to military reverses in Greece, Italian Marshall Pietro Badoglio resigned as chief of staff of the Italian army.

December 8-12, 1940	British Offensive in Egypt	The British army launched a surprise offensive against the Italians in Egypt. Imperial troops outflanked the Italian army at Mersa Matruh, capturing 1,000 Italian war prisoners. The British advanced so rapidly that they entered Libyan territory at Sidi Barrani and seriously undermined Italian morale.
December 14, 1940	Expulsion of Laval from Vichy French Government	Marshall Henri-Philippe Petain expelled Pierre Laval from the French Council of Ministers.
December 20, 1940	New U.S. Defense Board	To coordinate strategic defense planning, the Roosevelt administration announced the establishment of a four-man Office of Production Management, under the direction of William Knudsen. The goal of this board was to expand defense efforts and speed military aid to the British and other non-Axis powers. The next day, the German government denounced this policy the next day as a form of "moral aggression."
December 23, 1940	Eden Appointed British Foreign Secretary	Anthony Eden became the new British Foreign Secretary and Viscount Halifax became the new British Ambassador to the United States.
December 29, 1940	National Security Fireside Chat	President Franklin Roosevelt underlined the Axis threat to American national security and called for an immense war production effort that would make the U.S. "the great arsenal of democracy."

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## Chronology 1941

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1941	Exhaustion of British Credit	Due to the effectiveness of the German U-boot offensive in the Battle of the Atlantic and the dire straits of the British military situation, the British government exhausted \$6.5 billion in credit offered by the U.S. government in 1940. As a result, British purchases had to be cut back, even though Britain had become increasingly dependent on American arms, food, and raw materials.
January 5-February 8, 1941	First Imperial Libyan Offensive	Imperial forces launched a major offensive against Italian forces in Libya. The British captured Baria on January 5th, including 25,000 Italian prisoners and valuable war material. Tobruk fell on January 22nd, and the Imperial forces continued west, seizing Derna (January 24th), Benghazi (the capital of Cyrenaica, on February 7th), and El Agheila (February 8th). General Sir Archibald Wavell captured over 114,000 Italian prisoners at a cost of 3,000 casualties in this two-month operation.
January 6, 1941	Four Freedoms Speech	President Franklin Roosevelt recommended Lend-Lease assistance to the Allies and enunciated the "Four Freedoms" (freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear) as the basis for a post-war peace in his annual message to Congress.
January 8, 1941	U.S. Office of Production Management	President Franklin Roosevelt created the four-man Office of Production Management to coordinate national defense efforts.
January 15-November 1941	British East African Offensive	British forces from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and Kenya mounted a major offensive against Italian East Africa to drive the Italians out of the Horn of Africa. The British first forced the Italians out of Kassala in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on January 19th. British troops entered Eritrea on January 19th and Mogadiscio, the capital of Italian Somaliland, fell to Imperial forces on February 26th. British and Ethiopian forces captured Neguelli in southern Ethiopia on March 22nd, and Italian troops in Addis Ababa surrendered the Ethiopian capital on April 6th. By the end of June, the Italian forces in Eritrea capitulated. The last Italian troops in Ethiopia surrendered at Gondar on November 27th, leaving Italian East Africa under British control.

January 20, 1941	German Occupation of Italy	In response to Italian military setbacks and to bolster the Italian military effort, Premier Benito Mussolini allowed German troops into Italy.
January 27-March 29, 1941	Secret U.S.-British Staff Conference	American and British military officials met secretly in Washington, DC and developed the ABC-1 plan, outlining a common Anglo-American strategy for World War II. Both countries agreed that in the event of war with both Germany and Japan, the concentration of force should be directed against the Germans.
January 31, 1941	Franco-Thai Truce	The Japanese government arranged a truce to end fighting between Thai and Vichy French forces in Indo-China. The Thai government sought to regain territory lost to the French during their colonization of Indo-China. Under the terms of the truce, the Japanese confirmed their military occupation of French Indo-China and gained access to Indo-Chinese rice, rubber, coal, and minerals.
February 1, 1941	U.S. Fleet Assets in the Caribbean	The Roosevelt administration raised the status of the United States Patrol Force in the Caribbean to fleet status and enhanced the resources in the region. The U.S. Navy developed naval facilities in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; San Juan, Puerto Rico; and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands at a rapid pace. The U.S. also planned a third set of locks for the Panama Canal.
February 10, 1941	British Severence of Relations with Romania	The British government severed official diplomatic relations with Romania in response to the Romanian government's pro-German policies.
February 17, 1940	Turco-Bulgarian Non-Aggression Pact	The Turkish and Bulgarian governments signed a non-aggression pact, an agreement which reflected the new status quo in the Balkans.
March 1, 1941	German Occupation of Bulgaria	The Bulgarian government threw its support behind the Axis powers and German troops marched into Sofia. The British diplomatic corps withdrew from Sofia on February 24th, and the Soviet government warned the Bulgarians not to expect Russian assistance.
March 5, 1941	Panamanian Air Defenses	The Panamanian government granted the United States the right to extend American air defenses beyond the limits of the Canal Zone.
March 5, 1941	British Severence of Relations with Bulgaria	In response to Bulgaria's new relationship with the Germans, the British government severed diplomatic relations with Sofia.

March 11, 1941	U.S. Lend-Lease Act	Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act which empowered the president to provide economic and military support to countries whose defense was vital to the United States. Isolated Britain was fighting the Axis powers alone and had exhausted most of the country's financial assets. The Roosevelt administration now had legal authority to send military supplies to the beleaguered British. The initial authorization totaled \$7 billion. The first American Lend-Lease food shipments departed the U.S. on April 16th and helped divert an acute food shortage in Britain. Between April and December, the U.S. delivered one million tons of food to the British. By the end of the war, the U.S. extended \$50 billion in aid to the Allied powers.
March 11, 1941	Franco-Thai Convention	Vichy French and Thai delegates negotiated a treaty whereby Thailand regained territory west of the Mekong River. The Thais received three-quarters of Campong-Thom Province, all of the Laos Province west of the Mekong, and territory in northern Cambodia.
March 24-May 29, 1941	German Libyan Counter-Offensive	To salvage the Italian debacle in North Africa, the Germans dispatched General Erwin Rommel and the Afrika Korps to reinforce the Italians in Libya. At the same time, the British High Command transferred 60,000 Imperial troops from Libya to help defend Greece. Axis forces launched a counter-offensive on April 3rd and forced the British army to retreat. The Germans regained Sollum and Bardia on April 14th and encircled a British garrison at Tobruk on April 20th (the Royal Navy was able to resupply the besieged garrison). Axis armored forces halted their offensive on the Egyptian frontier on May 29th.
March 25, 1941	Yugoslavian Alliance with the Axis Powers	The government of Prince Paul of Yugoslavia signed the Three-Power Pact at Vienna and Yugoslavia became part of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.
March 27, 1941	Military Coup in Yugoslavia	The Yugoslav army overthrew the pro-Axis government of the Yugoslav regent, Prince Paul, and proclaimed Peter II as king. General Simorich set up a new cabinet and announced that Yugoslavia would follow a policy of neutrality.
April 3, 1941	Pro-Axis Coup in Iraq	Rashid Ali led a coup against the Iraqi government and established a government with sympathies for the Axis cause. His request for German aid led to British military intervention in May 1941.
April 6, 1941	German Invasion of Yugoslavia and Greece	After the overthrow of Prince Paul's government, the Germans decided to invade Yugoslavia to secure the Axis position in the Balkans. German troops deployed in Germany, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria poured across the frontier into Yugoslavia and Greece. Soviet newspapers accused the Germans of widening the war.

April 9, 1941	American Occupation of Greenland	The U.S. and Danish governments signed an agreement whereby the American government agreed to take over the defense of Greenland in exchange for the right to construct air and naval bases on the island. On April 10th, the U.S. established a protectorate over Greenland.
April 10, 1941	Fall of Belgrade	Wehrmacht forces occupied the capital of Yugoslavia, although fighting continued across the kingdom. Partisan units took up a guerilla war against the Germans and their Yugoslav allies.
April 11, 1941	U.S. Extension of the "Sea Frontier"	Facing mounting losses to Allied shipping from German air, surface, and submarine forces, President Franklin Roosevelt informed British Prime Minister that the U.S. would extend its security zone and patrol areas to a line covering all North Atlantic waters west of West Longitude 26 degrees, the "sea frontier of the U.S."
April 13, 1941	Russo-Japanese Treaty of Neutrality	The Soviet and Japanese governments signed a Treaty of Neutrality, which pledged both countries to remain neutral in the event of a war with a third party.
April 17, 1941	Surrender of Yugoslavia	The Yugoslav government signed a treaty of capitulation, twelve days after the Germans first invaded. Guerilla forces resumed military operations, harassing German and Italian forces in former Yugoslav territory.
April 18, 1941	French Withdrawal from the League of Nations	The Vichy French government announced its withdrawal from the League of Nations.
April 21-27, 1941	U.S.-British-Dutch Staff Conference in Singapore	American, British, and Dutch military officials met in Singapore and developed a strategic plan for combined operations against Japan in the event the Japanese attacked the U.S.
April 23, 1941	Surrender of Greece	The Greek government surrendered and ordered the Greek army to cease resistance in the face of an overwhelming German assault. King George II of Greece fled to Crete to reform a government.
April 27, 1941	German Occupation of Athens	German troops marched into Athens, while the British evacuated their Greek Expeditionary Force. While the Royal Navy was able to evacuate 48,000 of the 60,000 man force, the British again had to abandon their military equipment.
May 2, 1941	British Intervention in Iraq	The Iraqi government, led by Rashid Ali, invited German aid into the country. In response, the British sent forces into Iraq to overthrow the pro-Axis regime. This resulted in fighting across Iraq.
May 9, 1941	Treaty of Tokyo	The Thai and Vichy French governments signed the Franco-Thai Convention in Tokyo, finalizing the transfer of territory from French Indo-China to Thailand.

May 10- June 22, 1941	Resumption of the Battle of Britain	Longer days and improved weather saw the return of the Luftwaffe over Britain. A major German air raid on May 10th hit the Houses of Parliament and the British Museum in London. The intensity of German raids fell dramatically as the Luftwaffe redeployed aircraft to the east to support the invasion of the Soviet Union in June.
May 17, 1941	Icelandic Independence	The Icelandic Parliament declared its independence from Denmark and established itself as a separate state (the country became a republic in June 1944).
May 20- June 1, 1941	German Invasion of Crete	German airborne troops landed on Crete with the support of superior German air power. The Royal Navy suffered serious cruiser and destroyer losses in the campaign.
May 21, 1941	German Torpedoing of American Ship	A German U-boat sank an American merchant ship, the S.S. Robin Moor, in the South Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil.
May 27, 1941	State of National Emergency in U.S.	President Franklin Roosevelt declared an unlimited state of national emergency in the United States in the response to the quasi-war with German U-boats in the Atlantic.
May 31, 1941	British Evacuation of Crete	The surviving British forces were evacuated from Crete and redeployed to Cyprus and Egypt. German control of Crete gave the Germans a dominant position in the Eastern Mediterranean.
May 31, 1941	British Occupation of Baghdad	After sending in reinforcements, the British were able to gain control of Iraq and restore political stability in Iraq.
June 4, 1941	British Occupation of Mosul	The British army seized control of Mosul, the oil rich region of Iraq and set up a government that was pro-British. The British negotiated an armistice with the various parties under British supervision.
June 8, 1941	Anglo-French Occupation of Syria	In response to political instability in Syria, the British and Free French governments landed troops in Syria. Fighting broke out between the Anglo-French forces and Syrian nationalists.
June 16, 1941	U.S. Closure of German Consulates	The Roosevelt administration ordered the closure of German consulates across the United States. Three days later, the German and Italian governments closed American consulates in Axis-controlled areas of Europe in response.
June 18, 1941	Turco-German Non- Aggression Pact	The German and Turkish governments signed a non-aggression pact. This treaty kept the Turks out of the war in Europe and protected the German's flank for the planned invasion of the Soviet Union.

June 22, 1941	German Invasion of the Soviet Union	German and Axis forces launched a 2,000-mile wide offensive, from the White Sea to the Black Sea, against the Soviet Union. The Axis invasion force totaled three million men from Germany, Italy, Romania, Hungary, and Finland. The Red Army consisted of two million men plus an indefinite reserve. The invasion completely surprised the Soviet government and Premier Josef Stalin disappeared from public view for several weeks. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill promised that the British would send all possible aid to the Russians.
June 24, 1941	U.S. Aid Pledge to USSR	In response to the German invasion of the Soviet Union, President Franklin Roosevelt promised American military to the Russians.
June 25, 1941	Japanese Demands on French Indo-China	With the collapse of the French army in Europe, the Japanese government demanded that the French allow the landing of Japanese troops in French Indo-China. Japanese warships took up naval stations off Indo-Chinese ports.
June 29, 1941	Fall of Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, and Vilna	Axis forces quickly overwhelmed Red Army units and drove deep into Russian territory, capturing Grodno, Brest-Litovsk, and Vilna. Blitzkrieg tactics proved to be as effective on the Eastern Front as on the Western Front.
June 30, 1941	Vichy France Severance of Relations with the Soviet Union	The Vichy French government severed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. French volunteers fought with the Axis forces on the Eastern Front in an attempt to vanquish Bolshevism.
July 1-2, 1941	Fall of Riga and Bialystok	The Soviets took heavy losses as German forces occupied Riga and Bialystok.
July 2, 1941	China Severance of Relations with the Axis Powers	The Nationalist Chinese government severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and the other Axis Powers in support of the Allied war effort.
July 7, 1941	American Occupation of Iceland	At the invitation of the Icelandic government, the U.S. government landed forces on the island to relieve the British occupation force. The British dispatched troops to Iceland in 1940 to prevent the island from falling into German hands after the invasion of Denmark. The U.S. planned to develop air and naval bases on the island. The Germans would have converted Iceland into an ideal U-boat base for attacking North Atlantic shipping.

July 12, 1941	Armistice in Syria	After confused fighting in Syria between Anglo-Free French forces and Vichy French forces, an armistice was negotiated. The Royal Navy landed British and Free French troops on the Lebanese coast and the Allied force advanced on Beirut and Damascus. The Allied occupation ended Vichy French rule in Lebanon and Syria and foiled German attempts to gain control over these colonies.
July 13, 1941	Anglo-Russian Mutual Aid Treaty	With the German invasion of the Soviet Union, the British no longer fought the Axis powers alone. British and Soviet negotiators set up an agreement where the British would provide military assistance to help the Russians stem the German onslaught. Both countries also agreed not to sign a separate peace with the Germans.
July 16, 1941	Fall of Smolensk	German forces crossed the pre-1939 Russo-Polish frontier and occupied Smolensk.
July 24, 1941	Vichy French Approval of Japanese Occupation of Indo-China	The Vichy French government granted the Japanese government permission to establish military control over French Indo-China. The French held tenuous administrative control over the colony.
July 26, 1941	U.S. Freezing of Japanese Credits	President Franklin Roosevelt "froze" all Japanese credits in the United States in response to the Japanese occupation of French Indo-China. The British government adopted the same policy in the United Kingdom as well. This brought American-Japanese trade to a halt. President Roosevelt placed all armed forces in the Philippines under the control of United States and assigned General Douglas MacArthur the Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. President Roosevelt also warned Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura that additional Japanese attempts to expand Japanese military control in the Far East would force the U.S. to take immediate steps to protect American rights and interests.
July 31, 1941	Battle of the Atlantic	The British government estimated that German air and U-boat attacks in the Atlantic had destroyed over seven million tons of British, American, and neutral shipping since the beginning of the war. The German maritime offensive made a significant impact on Britain's ability to prosecute the war.
August 1, 1941	Britain Severance of Relations with Finland	The British government severed diplomatic relations with Finland for the Finns participation in the invasion of the Soviet Union.
August 9-12, 1941	Atlantic Charter Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister met off the coast of Canada on American and British warships to devise wartime objectives and post-war peace plans. Their joint plans were announced on August 14th through the Atlantic Charter.

August 14, 1941	Atlantic Charter Declaration	As a result of the meeting between President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the British and American governments announced the post-war aims of both countries in the Atlantic Charter. Both countries agreed that neither state sought territorial aggrandizement, desired no international boundary revisions contrary to the desires of the inhabitants, respected the right of nations to choose their own form of government, and wished to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to people who had been forcibly deprived of these rights. The two leaders also promoted the equality of economic opportunity with access to raw materials for all nations, friendly collaboration between nations, fair labor practices, social security, freedom from want and fear, freedom of the seas, the abandonment of force, and the disarmament of aggressor nations. The Atlantic Charter became the basis for the Anglo-American plan for peace.
August 17, 1941	U.S. Warning to the Japanese	President Franklin Roosevelt warned Admiral Nomura, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, that the U.S. would be forced to take immediate action to safeguard American rights and interests in the Far East if the Japanese took new military actions in the region.
August 18, 1941	U.S. Selective Service Extension	President Franklin Roosevelt signed a law which permitted the U.S. Army to keep draftees in service 18 months longer.
August 18, 1941	German Reorganization of the Dutch Government	The Reich commission in the Netherlands suppressed the kingdom's representative bodies and established an authoritarian administrative model.
August 19, 1941	German Annexation of the Ukraine	The German government annexed all Ukrainian territory west of the Dnieper River, with the exception of Odessa, which was claimed by the Romanians.
August 24, 1941	British Pledge in the U.S.-Japanese War	In the event that negotiations failed and the United States became involved in a war with the Japanese, Prime Minister Winston Churchill pledged British military aid to the U.S.
August 24-29, 1941	Allied Invasion of Iran	With firm control over Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq, British and Soviet forces invaded Iran to overthrow the pro-Axis government of Riza Shah. The British occupied the southern part of the kingdom, while Red Army forces secured the northern half. Iran was strategically important to the Allies for its petroleum wealth and as a conduit to ship military supplies to the USSR.
September 4, 1941	Beginning of German Siege of Leningrad	Driving into Soviet territory, German and Axis forces began the siege of Leningrad. The Red Army would not fully relieve the beleaguered city until January 1943.
September 4, 1941	German U-Boot Attack on U.S. Warship	A German U-boot attacked the U.S.S. Greer, a destroyer operating off the coast of Iceland. This attack marked the beginning of a "quasi-war" between the U.S. and Germany in the North Atlantic.

September 11, 1941	U.S. "Shoot on Sight" Warning	As German U-boats took a heavy toll on Allied shipping in the Atlantic, the Roosevelt administration gave U.S. Navy patrols permission to "shoot on sight" when encountering submarines. The president also warned German and Italian ships entered the U.S. security zone at their own risk.
September 16, 1941	U.S. Atlantic Convoy Duty	Owing to the overextension of British anti-submarine assets protecting Atlantic convoys, the U.S. Navy announced that American destroyers and anti-submarine forces would protect convoys as far east as Iceland. The Royal Navy would assume responsibility for the protection of the convoys from Iceland to British ports.
September 16, 1941	Abdication of Riza Shah of Iran	After the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran, Riza Shah abdicated his throne, and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.
September 19-October 31, 1941	Axis Ukrainian Offensive	Axis forces advanced into the Ukraine, seizing Kiev and Poltava on September 19th. The offensive continued with Axis forces advancing into Orel (October 8th), Bryansk (October 12th), Vyasma (October 13th), Odessa (October 16th), Tanagerog (October 19th), and Kharkov (October 24th). By the end of October, the Germans entered the Crimea and began a siege of Moscow in the north. In response to the Axis threat, the Soviet government moved its headquarters to Kuibyshev.
September 20, 1941	U.S. Revenue Law	To provide for \$3.6 billion for defense appropriations, a revenue measure became law in the United States.
September 24, 1941	Endorsement of the Atlantic Charter	Fifteen countries, including nine in exile, signed the Atlantic Charter and embraced the document's war aims. The signatory states included Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the Free French, Great Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the Soviet Union, the Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia.
September 29-October 1, 1941	Three-Power Moscow Conference	Delegates from the United States and Britain met in Moscow with Soviet officials to reach an agreement to supply the Red Army and bolster the Soviet war effort against the Axis powers. The three powers issued an agreement in the First Russian Protocol.
October 1, 1941	First Russian Protocol	American, British, and Soviet delegates, meeting in Moscow, signed a treaty whereby the British and U.S. governments agreed to provide materials critical to the Russian war effort for a period of nine months. The British and American governments recognized that the Soviets were in danger of collapse and an immediate infusion of military equipment and supplies was necessary to keep the Russians in the war.
October 5-December 6, 1941	Battle of Moscow	Axis forces launched an offensive against Moscow, but met bitter Soviet resistance. The Axis forces were unable to seize the Russian capital before the Red Army launched a counter-offensive in December and pushed the Axis armies back.

October 8, 1941	Romanian Annexation of Transnistria	By decree, the Romanian government annexed Odessa and the region beyond the Dniester River (Transnistria).
October 9, 1941	Modification of U.S. Neutrality Laws	President Franklin Roosevelt asked Congress to modify the neutrality laws to allow American merchant ships to be armed and to allow their passage through combat zones.
October 11, 1941	Anglo-American Atomic Bomb Project	President Franklin Roosevelt privately proposed to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the countries pool their resources and research facilities to develop an atomic bomb.
October 17, 1941	Torpedoing of "U.S.S. Kearny"	The Battle of the Atlantic escalated as a German U-boat torpedoed the American destroyer, U.S.S. Kearny, off the coast of Iceland. Eleven American sailors were killed, but the stricken destroyer made it to port for repairs. The U.S. and Germany was now involved in an unofficial war at sea.
October 17, 1941	Tojo Government in Japan	Prince Fumumaro Konoye was forced to resign and General Hideki Tojo became the new Japanese Prime Minister and Minister of War. General Tojo was more pro-Axis in his policies.
October 31, 1941	Sinking of U.S. S. Reuben James	A German U-boat sank an American destroyer, the U.S.S. Reuben James, while on convoy duty in the North Atlantic in a torpedo attack. The warship sank off the Icelandic coast and over 100 Americans lost their lives.
November 1941	Second Conference of American National Committees on Intellectual Cooperation	To promote intellectual cooperation in Latin America, the League of Nations held its second conference on this issue in Havana.
November 6, 1941	U.S. Lend-Lease Aid to Soviet Union	President Franklin Roosevelt extended \$1 billion in lend-lease credit to the Soviet government to help support the Russian war effort against the Germans. The Soviets could use this credit to purchase American supplies, which sped up the implementation of the First Russian Protocol.
November 15-22, 1941	Siege of Sevastopol	The Germans maintained pressure on Red Army forces in the Ukraine. Axis forces began the siege of Sevastopol (November 24th), and captured Kerch (November 25th) and Rostov (November 22nd). The Germans did not capture Sevastopol until July 1942.
November 17, 1939	Arming of American Merchant Ships	In response to German U-boat attacks on American warships in the North Atlantic, Congress revised the restrictive clauses of the neutrality laws and authorized the arming of U.S. merchant ships. In addition, American cargo ships were permitted to carry supplies to belligerent ports.

November 18, 1941-January 18, 1942	Second Imperial Offensive into Libya	After months of preparations, coupled with the transfer of German units from the Afrika Korps to the Eastern Front, the British launched their second offensive against the Axis in Libya on December 11th. Imperial forces relieved Tobruk and reached Benghazi on December 25th. The Imperial forces stopped their offensive at El Agheila on January 18, 1942, deep inside Libyan territory.
November 19, 1941	U.S.-Mexican Expropriation Settlement	The Roosevelt administration and the government of President Avila Camacho reached an agreement on the Mexican appropriation of American oil company property. The Mexicans agreed to pay \$40 million to settle American agrarian claims. In return, the U.S. government established a \$40 million fund to support the Mexican peso, to resume the purchase of Mexican silver above the world market price, and to issue \$30 million in credit to Mexico through the Export-Import Bank for highway construction. Both governments agreed to appoint an expert to determine an equitable valuation of the U.S. owned oil companies that had operated in Mexico.
November 20-December 7, 1941	U.S.-Japanese Negotiations in Washington	To defuse the growing crisis in the Far East, Japanese delegates met with U. S. State Department officials to work out a modus vivendi. On November 20th, Japanese ambassador Admiral Nomura and special envoy Saburo Kuruusu proposed that the U.S. unfreeze Japanese credits, reopen trade relations, assist Japan in the exploitation of resources in the Dutch East Indies, halt the American military build-up in the Western Pacific, and end support for the Chinese. Secretary of State Cordell Hull responded on November 26th with a proposal which called for the Japanese evacuation of French Indo-China and China, recognition of the territorial integrity of these states, extend official recognition to the Nationalist Chinese government, and conclude a multi-lateral non-aggression pact. Once the Japanese acted on these points, the U.S. would begin negotiations to establish a liberal trade policy between the two nations. Special Envoy Kuruusu concluded that this proposal effectively ended the talks, but requested two weeks to study the offer. On November 29th, Secretary Hull informed the British ambassador to the U.S. that the talks had virtually collapsed. On December 1st, the Japanese government publicly rejected the Hull proposals. Despite President Franklin Roosevelt's personal message to Emperor Hirohito to use his influence to preserve the peace on December 6th, the two Japanese representatives met with Secretary Hull again on December 7th, to inform the U.S. government that the Japanese empire had severed diplomatic relations. Due to the complexity of the Japanese government instructions and the secrecy involved, the two Japanese representatives met with Secretary Hull after Washington officials learned about the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.
November 24, 1941	U.S. Occupation of Dutch Guiana	The U.S. government dispatched American troops to occupy Dutch Guiana to protect the colonies' resources and prevent Axis agents from using the territory for operations.

November 25, 1941	Bulgarian Alliance with the Axis Powers	The Bulgarian government signed the Three-Power Treaty and became part of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis.
November 26, 1941	Lebanese Independence	The Lebanese government declared their independence from France and became an independent, sovereign state.
November 27, 1941	U.S. Pacific War Warning	The U.S. government warned the British government and American military commanders of an imminent war with Japan. American intelligence concluded that a Japanese offensive against the Philippines or Southeast Asia was most likely.
November 29, 1941	Exclusion of Britain and U. S. from the Far East	General Hideki Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, declared the American and British influence must be eliminated from Far Eastern affairs.
December 1-16, 1941	Soviet Winter Counter-Offensive	Taking advantage of lengthened Axis supply lines and preparations for the winter, the Red Army launched a series of counter-offensives and made some modest gains. The Soviets recaptured Rostov on December 1st, which helped relieve the Axis pressure on Moscow (December 6th). The Red Army also regained Kalinin on December 16th.
December 2, 1941	Definition of Japanese Aims in Indo-China	President Franklin Roosevelt asked the Japanese government for a definition of Japanese aims in French Indo-China. American trade with Japan depended on a reversal of Japanese expansionist policies in the Far East.
December 6, 1941	Roosevelt Appeal to Emperor Hirohito	President Franklin Roosevelt appealed directly to the Emperor of Japan, Hirohito, to intervene in Japanese foreign-policy making and avoid a war with the United States.
December 7, 1941	Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor	Japanese carrier aircraft launched a surprise attack on the U.S. Pacific Fleet, anchored at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Japanese forces simultaneously conducted attacks on U.S. military installations in the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island and Midway Island, as well as attacks on British military bases in Hong Kong and Malaya. The Americans, caught unprepared, lost a large number of aircraft (177) and warships, including five battleships and three cruisers at Pearl Harbor, in the attack. Over 2,340 Americans were killed plus another 876 were reported as missing. The Japanese, however, did not destroy the American aircraft carrier task forces and left the logistical infrastructure in Hawaii intact.
December 7, 1941	British Declarations of War against Axis Satellites	The British government declared war against Finland, Hungary, and Romania for these countries' support of the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

December 8, 1941	U.S. Declaration of War against Japan	The U.S. Congress declared war against the Japanese in response to the surprise attack at Pearl Harbor.
December 8, 1941-January 31, 1942	Japanese Offensive against Malaya	The Japanese landed forces on the Malay Peninsula and Thailand and advanced southward. The British evacuated the Malay Peninsula on January 31st and reorganized for a stand at Singapore.
December 10, 1941-May 6, 1942	Japanese Offensive against the Philippines	The Japanese landed troops in the Philippines on December 10th and began a six-month campaign against American-Filipino forces.
December 11, 1941	German and Italian Declarations of War against the U.S.	The German and Italian governments, bound by their Axis treaties, declared war on the United States in support of the Japanese.
December 13, 1941	Fall of Guam	American forces on Guam surrendered to the Japanese after a week of resistance.
December 15, 1941	U.S. Appropriation for Defense	Congress passed a military appropriation bill of \$10 billion for the defense of the country. Four days later, Congress extended the age for the draft to men from 20 to 44.
December 17, 1941	Nimitz Appointed Pacific Fleet Commander	Admiral Chester Nimitz replaced Admiral Husband Kimmel as the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet after the disastrous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.
December 19, 1941	Revised Selective Service Act	The U.S. Congress extended military conscription to men between the ages of 20 and 44 to expand the ranks of the U.S. armed services.
December 20, 1941	British War Declaration against Japan	The British government declared war on Japan following Japanese attacks on Malaya and Hong Kong.
December 21, 1941	Japanese-Thai Alliance	The Japanese and Thai governments signed a ten-year Treaty of Alliance at Bangkok. The Thais acknowledged their debt to the Japanese in light of the Treaty of Tokyo and the transfer of territory from French Indo-China to Thailand.
December 22, 1941	Fall of Wake Island	Lacking supplies and facing superior Japanese forces, the American garrison on Wake Island surrendered.

December 22-28, 1941	First Washington Conference	With the U.S. fully involved in the war, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to Washington, DC to confer with President Franklin Roosevelt. The two leaders reconfirmed their joint strategy and worked out the details on Anglo-American cooperation in the war effort. They agreed to concentrate Anglo-American resources against the Axis in Europe (seen as the decisive theater of the war) while pursuing a policy of containment in the Far East. The Allies would focus on the Japanese after the victory in Europe or if increasing Allied resources permitted stronger blows against Japan. The two leaders also drafted the Declaration of the United Nations for publication on January 1, 1942.
December 23, 1941	Free French Expedition against St. Pierre and Miquelon	Free French forces seized control of the colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon, two islands off the coast of Newfoundland. These islands had been governed by pro-Vichy French officials.
December 25, 1941	Fall of Hong Kong	Japanese forces seized control of Hong Kong from the British, which allowed the Japanese to continue their expansion to the south.
December 29-31, 1941	Churchill Official Visit to Canada	British Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to Ottawa to speak before the Canadian Parliament and reaffirm the war effort against the Axis powers.

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## Chronology 1942

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1942	United Nations Declaration	Twenty-six nations signed the United Nations Declaration in Washington, DC, including the U.S., Britain, China, and the Soviet Union. The declaration affirmed the principles of the Atlantic Charter, pledged the full employment of their military and economic resources against the Axis powers, and promised not to make a separate armistice or peace with their common enemies.
January 2, 1942	Far East Command Established	Allied leaders announced the creation of the Supreme Command for American, British, Dutch, and Australian Forces in the Far East (ABDACOM) after a conference in Washington. British General Sir Archibald P. Wavell served as the commander of ABDACOM, with Major General George Brett as the deputy commander.
January 2-May 6, 1942	Japanese Campaign in the Philippines and the Fall of Manila	Superior Japanese forces captured Manila and Cavite in the Philippines on January 2nd, forcing American and Filipino forces to retreat and fortify the Bataan Peninsula. General Douglas MacArthur established his headquarters on Corregidor in Manila Bay, but departed in March to take command of the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific. After a three-month siege, the Americans abandoned Bataan on April 9th and retired to Corregidor. General Jonathan Wainwright finally surrendered Corregidor on May 6th and the Japanese gained control of the Philippines.
January 11-March 9, 1942	Japanese Occupation of the Dutch East Indies	Japanese forces began the occupation of the Dutch East Indies, landing troops on Celebes on January 11th, at Rabaul on January 23rd, on New Ireland on January 25th, in the Solomon Islands on January 26th, on Amboina on January 31st, and on Timor on February 20th. The Allies lost a major naval engagement, the Battle of the Java Sea, on February 27th, which exposed the East Indies to Japanese conquest. The Japanese secured control of Batavia on March 6th and captured all of Java by March 9th. With Australia in danger, the Allies succeeded in stopping the Japanese advance in the jungles of New Guinea.
January 12, 1942	Joint U.S.-Mexican Defense Commission	The U.S. and Mexican governments established a joint defense commission to coordinate defense planning between the two countries.

January 15-28, 1942	Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro	Representatives from 21 American republics met in Rio de Janeiro for an Inter-American Conference to unite the American republics in coordinate policies in defense of the Western Hemisphere. The delegates unanimously adopted a resolution which called for all of the American states to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis powers. All of the governments involved at the conference, with the exceptions of Argentina and Chile, broke off relations with the Axis.
January 20-May 12, 1942	Soviet Winter Offensive	The Red Army struck against the Axis forces across the Eastern Front. The Soviets recaptured Mozhaisk on January 20th, Dorogobuzh on February 23rd, and Rzhev on March 20th. In the Ukraine, the Red Army advanced towards Kursk (April 29th) and regained Kharkov on May 12th.
January 25, 1942	Thai Declaration of War on the U. S. and Britain	The Thai government, after signing a ten-year Treaty of Alliance with Japan in December 1941, declared war on the United States and Great Britain.
January 27, 1942	Anglo-American Combined Raw Materials Board	In an effort to achieve full cooperation in harnessing the resources of their countries, the British and American governments formed the Anglo-American Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington, DC.
January 29, 1942	Anglo-Soviet Iranian Pledge	The British and Soviet governments agreed to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and political independence of Iran. Both countries would withdraw their occupation forces from Iran after the end of the war.
January 31, 1942	British Recognition of Ethiopian Independence	After ending the Italian occupation of Ethiopia, the British government recognized the sovereign independence of the kingdom, agreed to provide financial aid, to send technical and administrative advisors, and to reestablish diplomatic relations with the government of Emperor Haile Selassie.
February 1, 1942	Establishment of Quisling Regime in Norway	The German Commissar for Norway, Joseph Terboven, appointed Vidkun Quisling as the new "Minister-President" of the National Socialist regime in Norway. President Quisling abolished the Norwegian constitution on February 7th and established a dictatorship. The Norwegian government-in-exile in London condemned Quisling's government.
February 6, 1942	Joint Anglo-American War Council	President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill appointed Combined Chiefs of Staff for the Joint Anglo-American War Council, headquartered in Washington, DC.

February 8-May 2, 1942	Japanese Offensive in Burma	Japanese forces based in Thailand initiated an invasion of Burma on February 8th, capturing Rangoon, the capital, on March 8th. The British evacuation allowed the Japanese to rapidly occupy Burma. On April 30th, Lashio fell to the Japanese, which closed the Burma Road, ending overland resupply of the Nationalist Chinese. Only a few tons of cargo could be flown by air over the Himalayas on a monthly basis to Chongqing (Chungking). It was critical for the Allies to support the Nationalist Chinese, since the Chinese armies kept over a million Japanese troops in China to protect towns and railway lines. The Japanese captured Mandalay on May 2nd, and prepared for an invasion of India. The U.S. and British governments approved the appointment of General Joseph W. Stilwell as commander of the Chinese armies in Burma and to serve as the chief of staff in that theater of the war.
February 15, 1942	Fall of Singapore	After landing forces on the Malay Peninsula in January, the Japanese advanced south towards Singapore. Despite claims of impregnability, the British forces in Singapore surrendered after the Japanese cut off their water supply and the Japanese captured 60,000 prisoners of war. The loss of Singapore was a major blow to the British defense strategy in Southeast Asia.
February 23, 1942	Master Mutual Lend-Lease Agreement with the Imperial Powers	The U.S. government signed a master agreement regarding Lend-Lease assistance with the governments of Australia, Britain, and New Zealand.
March 1942	Establishment of Inter-American Defense Board	Following up on the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942, the American republics set up an Inter-American Defense Board to promote cooperation in defense planning for the Western Hemisphere.
March 8, 1942	Anglo-American Loan to China	To reduce mounting inflation in China, the British government extended 50 million pounds and the U.S. government provided \$500 million in credits to the Nationalist Chinese government.
March 8-September 29, 1942	Japanese New Guinea Offensive	The Japanese landed troops on Lae and Salamaua in New Guinea on March 8th with the goal of establishing a base for operations against Australia. The Japanese attempted to seize the key base of Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea by sea, but the Allies repulsed the invasion force during the Battle of the Coral Sea on May 7th-8th. On July 22nd, the Japanese army launched a ground assault from northern New Guinea, attempting to seize Port Moresby, but encountered stiff Australian resistance.
March 19, 1942	U.S. Airbases in Guatemala	The Roosevelt administration announced the establishment of U.S. air bases in Guatemala to help protect the Panama Canal.

March 17, 1942	MacArthur Southwest Pacific Commander	After escaping from the Philippines, President Franklin Roosevelt appointed General Douglas MacArthur as the commander of the combined Allied forces in the southwest Pacific.
April 1942	Haitian Withdrawal from the League	The government of Haiti informed the League of Nations of its intention of withdrawing from the organization.
April 9, 1942	Fall of Bataan	American and Filipino troops surrendered to the Japanese from the last fortified positions on the Bataan Peninsula.
April 11, 1942	Rejection of British Autonomy for India	In an effort to secure Indian support for the Allied war effort in the face of an imminent Japanese invasion, the British government sent Sir Stafford Cripps as an emissary to the Indian Nationalists to offer autonomy to India after the war, with the right to secede. Indian Nationalist leaders rejected the offer and instead demanded immediate independence from Britain. As disturbances spread across India, the British arrested Mohandas K. Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Kalam Azad, and other Indian independence leaders. The British eventually released these leaders during the course of the year.
April 14, 1942	Reinstatement of Laval in Vichy French Government	Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain reinstated Pierre Laval as Vice Premier of the Vichy French government under pressure from the Germans.
April 18, 1942	U.S.-Mexican Subsoil Rights Agreement	The U.S. and Mexican governments reached a final figure of almost \$24 million for the subsoil rights American oil companies lost in Mexico after the nationalization of the country's oil industry. The Mexican government agreed to pay an additional \$9.6 million for individual settlements with two U.S. oil companies. This agreement marked the end of a long period of tensions between the two countries.
April 29, 1942	Salzburg Conference	Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini conferred at Salzburg on the Axis war effort. The Germans had driven deeply into the Soviet Union and were fighting in North Africa, but the Italian war effort was seriously compromised by the loss of East Africa.
May 1942	Biltmore Program for Palestine	At a conference of American Zionists, the delegates approved the Biltmore Program. This plan repudiated the British Plan of 1939 and called for the establishment of a Jewish state and Jewish army. The war caused a significant increase in the number of Jewish immigrants traveling to Palestine.
May 5, 1942	British Occupation of Madagascar	To preempt Japanese influence in the western Indian Ocean, the British landed troops in northern Madagascar at the naval base at Diego Suarez. Vichy French forces opposed the British occupation and fighting lasted until November 1942.

May 6, 1942	Fall of Corregidor Island	The besieged American and Filipino garrison at Corregidor Island in Manila Bay surrendered to the Japanese. This conquest gave the Japanese control of the Philippine Islands, although surviving American and Filipino units conducted guerilla warfare against the Japanese during the remainder of the war.
May 7, 1942	Battle of the Coral Sea	Allied naval and air forces eliminated a Japanese task force in the Coral Sea, sinking 100,000 tons of Japanese shipping between New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The Japanese had planned to land forces either in Australia or the New Hebrides. This battle marked the first serious Japanese setback of the war.
May 12-17, 1942	Soviet Counter-Offensive in the Ukraine	Axis armies smashed a Soviet counter-offensive on the Kharkov Front which allowed the Germans to launch a summer offensive in southern Russia.
May 26, 1942	Anglo-Soviet Mutual Aid Treaty	Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Minister Vyascheslav M. Molotov signed a twenty-year Mutual Aid Treaty between Britain and the USSR.
May 27-June 29, 1942	Second Axis Egyptian Offensive	Armed with reinforcements, General Erwin Rommel launched a second offensive against Egypt, capturing Tobruk on June 21st and driving on to Bardia and Bir-el-Gobi. By the time the Axis forces ended their offensive, they were positioned at El Alamein, only 70 miles from Alexandria and access to the Nile River.
May 29, 1942	Soviet Official Visit to the U. S.	Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov arrived in Washington for a conference with President Franklin Roosevelt and other high American officials. The meeting focused on the supply of Lend-Lease supplies and equipment for the Soviet Union, which resulted in the Master Lend-Lease Agreement in June.
June 4-7, 1942	Battle of Midway	The Japanese navy attempted to seize the strategic island of Midway in the central Pacific. American air and naval forces intercepted the Japanese fleet, inflicting heavy losses. The American victory checked the Japanese advance across the central Pacific and eliminated the threat to Hawaii. Most importantly, the loss of the Japanese aircraft carriers restored the balance of power in the Pacific.
June 9, 1942	Anglo-American Resource Agreement	The American and British governments agreed to share food and production resources in an effort to achieve maximum efficiency and final victory over the Axis. This agreed resulted in the creation of the Combined Production Resources Board and the Combined Food Board.

June 10-September 14, 1942	German Summer Offensive in the Ukraine	With the goal of gaining access to Soviet oil reserves in the Caucasus region, the Axis powers launched a summer offensive in the Ukraine on June 10th. The Germans captured Sevastopol on July 2nd, after an eight-month siege, and drove south and east capturing Voronezh on July 7th, Millerovo on July 15th, and Rostov on July 24th. After seizing Maikop on August 9th, the Germans cross the Don River on August 20th, and began an offensive against Stalingrad (August 22nd). German forces also crossed the Kerch Straits on September 1st and captured Novorossisk on September 6th. Axis forces finally entered Stalingrad on September 5th, which resulted in house-to-house fighting. Stalingrad was the key to the Soviet war effort. By cutting off this city, the Germans hoped to stop Soviet river traffic on the Volga, including the major petroleum supply line to the Red Army.
June 11, 1942	Master Lend-Lease Agreement with the Soviet Union	The American and Soviet governments negotiated a major military supply agreement between the two countries. The Roosevelt administration promised to supply the Soviets with materials, equipment, and services to prosecute the war against the Germans, under presidential authorization. In return, the Soviets pledged that materials, equipment, and intelligence would not be transferred to a third party without the consent of the President of the United States. This agreement would begin on July 1st and remain in effect until a date agreed upon by the two governments. Any materials or equipment not used by the Soviets were to be returned to the U.S. after the war.
June 12-21, 1942	Japanese Aleutians Offensive	Japanese forces occupied the island of Attu on June 12th and landed troops on Kiska on June 21st in the western Aleutian Islands. These occupations marked the high water mark of the Japanese offensive in World War II, and coincided with the German drive on the Caucasian oilfields in Russia.
June 17, 1942	Dutch East Indies Consultative Board	To assist the Dutch minister for colonies, a consultative board for the affairs of the Dutch East Indies was set up in London.
June 18-27, 1942	Second Washington Conference	British Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to Washington, DC for a series of meetings with President Franklin Roosevelt in an effort to coordinate Anglo-American war strategy. Prime Minister Churchill urged President Roosevelt to support an offensive in the Mediterranean and attack Italy as the "soft under-belly" of the Axis. The two Western leaders also met with Soviet and Chinese representatives to discuss strategic problems.
June 25, 1942	Eisenhower Appointed Commander in Chief in Europe	President Franklin Roosevelt appointed General Dwight Eisenhower as the Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Forces in the European Theater.
June 30, 1942	U.S. Defense Appropriation	The U.S. Congress authorized a record \$42 billion for defense appropriations to prosecute the war against the Axis powers.

July 1942	Restoration of the Cortes in Spain	Generalissimo Francisco Franco restored Spain's national legislative body, the Cortes, on a reorganized basis. The Cortes reflected Fascist lines as the supreme organ of the state, composed of 438 members, selected on administrative or judicial posts.
July 1942	London Combined Chiefs of Staff Conference	The Combined Chiefs of Staff met in London and decided to postpone the establishment of a Second Front in Europe, as well as an offensive in the Pacific. Instead, Anglo-American forces would invade North Africa. The Soviets bitterly opposed this decision since they sought Western relief from the German invasion.
July 6, 1942	Argentinean Neutrality	President Ramon S. Castillo declared that Argentina would maintain its policy of neutrality in the world war.
July 9, 1942	Chinese Victory in Jiangxi Province	Nationalist Chinese forces won a major victory over the Japanese in Jiangxi (Kiangsi) Province, which helped tie down Japanese forces in China.
August 7, 1942- February 9, 1943	U.S. Solomon Islands Offensive	U.S. forces landed on Tulagi and seized control of the Japanese airfields on Guadalcanal, marking the beginning of the Allied offensive against the Japanese. Intense fighting continued on Guadalcanal for six months as both sides attempted to gain a clear victory. In a series of sea battles and resupply efforts, the Americans and Japanese struggled to gain the advantage. On November 12th-15th, a naval battle began off the Solomon Islands, ended in a decisive U.S. victory. Fighting continued on the island, however, until February 9, 1943, when the Japanese evacuated their remaining troops.
August 12-16, 1942	First Moscow Conference	British Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Moscow to meet with Premier Josef Stalin and U.S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, who represented President Franklin Roosevelt, to discuss a common war strategy. Prime Minister Churchill, with the support of Ambassador Harriman, informed Premier Stalin that it would be impossible for the British and Americans to open a Second Front in Europe in 1942.
August 13, 1942	Atomic Bomb Project	The Roosevelt administration appointed Brigadier General Leslie Groves to command the Manhattan Project for the development of an atomic bomb. Construction began in three major installations including a U-235 separation plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; a bomb development laboratory at Los Alamos, New Mexico; and a plutonium production plant at Hanford, Washington.
August 19, 1942	Dieppe Raid	British and Canadian forces conducted a major raid on the French port of Dieppe to test the effectiveness of German defenses and amphibious assault operations. The Germans put up a savage defense of the town and the Allies lost over half of their force in the attack. Despite the losses, the Allies learned valuable lessons in the attack.

August 30, 1942	German Annexation of Luxemburg	The German Gauleiter in Luxemburg announced that the German Reich annexed the grand duchy and the introduction of military conscription. Workers in Luxembourg responded with a general strike. The Germans shot a number of strikers and deported others.
September 1942	Ecuadorian Approval of U. S. Bases in Galapagos Islands	The Ecuadorian government agreed to allow the U.S. government to build naval bases in the Galapagos Islands and the Santa Elena Peninsula.
September 5-December 29, 1942	Soviet Counter-Offensive in Southern Russia	Although German forces had succeeded in entering the city of Stalingrad on September 5th, the Axis forces had over-extended their supply lines in southern Russia. Red Army forces counter-attacked northeast of Stalingrad on September 21st and launched a second strike southeast of the city on October 1st. Despite the request of German commanders, Chancellor Adolf Hitler refused to allow the German army to withdraw from Stalingrad. By November 19th, the Red Army succeeded in a pincher movement against the Axis forces in Stalingrad and opened a new offensive against Rzhev (November 25th) and Kharkov (December 16th). The Soviets defeated a German relief army at Kotelnikovo on December 29th, isolating the Axis forces in Stalingrad.
September 14, 1942	Vichy French Work Decree	To meet German demands for labor collaboration between Vichy France and Germany, the Vichy French government established compulsory labor for men between the ages of 18 and 65, and for unmarried women between the ages of 20 and 35.
September 23, 1942	Fall of Antananarivo	British forces finally captured Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, from Vichy French forces.
September 29-October 10, 1942	Australian Counter-Offensive in New Guinea	Australian forces, operating from Port Moresby, launched a counter-offensive against the Japanese on September 29th. The Australians pushed the Japanese back and crossed the Owen Stanley Range on October 10th.
October 1, 1942	German Annexation of Northern Slovenia	The German government formally annexed northern Slovenia into the German Reich and declared all of the inhabitants of the region as German citizens.
October 9, 1942	Anglo-American Relinquishment of Extra-Territorial Rights in China	The British and U.S. governments formally relinquished extra-territorial rights and special privileges in China. This policy change reflected an effort to bolster the Nationalist Chinese government as a strategic partner in the war against the Japanese.

October 23, 1942- January 24, 1943	Third British Libyan Offensive	General Bernard L. Montgomery led a revitalized British Eighth Army in a major offensive against the Afrika Korps in western Egypt. The British drove east on October 23rd and achieved a major victory at El Alamein on November 4th. This battle forced the Axis forces retreat from Egypt by November 12th. The British Eighth Army continued their advance across Libya, capturing Bardia on November 12th, Tobruk on November 13th, and Tripoli on January 24th.
November 5, 1942	Madagascar Armistice	Fighting on Madagascar finally ended, when Vichy French forces signed an armistice with the British.
November 8- December 1, 1942	Allied Invasion of North Africa	U.S., British, and Allied forces, commanded by General Dwight Eisenhower, landed at several cities in Morocco and Algeria to gain control of North Africa from the Vichy French. This attack represented the largest invasion attempted up to that point, with over 850 Allied warships, transports, and cargo ships participating in the invasion. Allied troops landed at Casablanca, Oran, and Algiers. After several days of fighting, the Vichy French forces surrendered to the Allies and Allied forces advanced east against Italo-German forces in Libya and Tunisia.
November 11, 1942	German Occupation of Vichy French	In response to the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa, German forces advanced into Vichy France to prevent an Allied invasion of southern France.
November 11, 1942	North African Armistice	The Vichy French representative for North Africa, Admiral Jean-Francois Darlan, arranged an armistice with the Allies which ended the fighting in Morocco and Algeria. Admiral Darlan also helped the Allied governments to gain control over French West Africa, which eliminated the threat to Allied convoys operating along the African coast.
November 17, 1942	Reorganization of Vichy French Government	Marshal Henri-Phillipe Petain appointed Pierre Laval his successor, which reflected increasing German control over the Vichy French government. Laval received the power to make laws and issue decrees.
November 27, 1942	Scuttling of French Fleet in Toulon	French crews sank their warships at anchor in Toulon to prevent these ships from falling under German control. The French fleet was the world's fourth largest navy in 1939 and most units were stationed in Toulon.
December 1, 1942	Darlan's Assumption of Control over French North Africa	With the support of the American and British governments, Admiral Jean-Francois Darlan assumed authority as the Chief of State in French North Africa.
December 2, 1942	First Self-Sustaining Nuclear Reaction	Scientists working on the Argonne Project at the University of Chicago achieved the first self-sustaining nuclear reaction. This experiment marked the feasibility of harnessing nuclear energy for weapons and commercial purposes.

December 24, 1942	Assassination of Darlan	Admiral Jean-Francois Darlan, Chief of State in French North Africa, was killed by an assassin. Due to his ties with the Vichy French government, Admiral Darlan was not a popular appointment with the Free French and his death avoided political controversy in the Allied camp. General Henri Giraud succeeded Admiral Darlan as the new Chief of State in French North Africa.
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## Chronology 1943

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1-18, 1943	Soviet Relief of Leningrad	In a winter offensive, the Soviet Red Army drove westward, capturing Velikye-Luki on January 1st, near the border of the Byelorussian S.S.R. This offensive resulted in the relief of Leningrad after a 17-month siege by Axis forces.
January 11, 1943	U.S.-Chinese Extraterritoriality Treaty	The U.S. and Nationalist Chinese governments signed a treaty whereby the United States gave up its extraterritorial rights in China.
January 14-24, 1943	Casablanca Conference	After the Allied invasion of North Africa, President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met in Casablanca for a ten-day conference. The Allied leaders announced on January 27th that the American and British chiefs-of-staff had worked out plans for an Allied offensive in 1943 designed to achieve the "unconditional surrender" of the Axis powers. The two leaders agreed in principle in the establishment of a Second Front, but did not determine a location for the offensive. The Americans supported an invasion of Europe on the French coast while the British advocated an assault against Italy and the Balkans. General Henri Giraud and General Charles De Gaulle also attended the meeting, although the relationship between General Giraud and General De Gaulle and the Free French remained undefined.
January 16, 1943	Iraqi Declaration of War on the Axis Powers	The new Iraqi government declared war on Germany, Italy, and Japan.
January 20, 1943	Chilean Severance of Relations with the Axis Powers	The Chilean government severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.

January 23-October 3, 1943	Allied New Guinea Offensive	After intense ground fighting in Papua, Japanese forces evacuated the area on January 23rd. The Allies struck a serious blow to the Japanese military effort when Allied planes sank 12 Japanese troop ships and ten warships in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea on March 2nd-3rd. By September 16th, American forces, under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, captured Lae and the airfield at Salamaua in New Guinea. The Allies continued their attack on the island, as Australian troops seized Finschhafen on October 3rd.
January 24, 1943	Fall of Tripoli to the British	The British 8th Army captured Tripoli, forcing Axis forces to continue their retreat westward into Tunisia.
January 29, 1943	U.S. State Visit to Brazil	President Franklin Roosevelt conducted a state visit to Brazil to meet with President Getulio Vargas. The two leaders met on board a U.S. destroyer off Natal, Brazil and announced their joint determination to safeguard the sea lanes of the Atlantic Ocean.
February 2, 1943	Soviet Relief of Stalingrad	After encircling 22 German and Axis divisions in Stalingrad in November 1942, the Red Army won a critical victory when the surviving 80,000 Axis troops surrendered the city.
February 7, 1943	Appointment of Eisenhower as North African Theater Commander	The Roosevelt administration announced the appointment of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower as the commander of Allied operations in North Africa.
February 8-March 12, 1943	Soviet Winter Offensive in Southern Russia	Flushed with success at Stalingrad, the Red Army advanced west capturing Kursk on February 8th, Belgorod on February 9th, Rostov on February 14th, Kharkov on February 16th, Rzhev on March 3rd, and Vyasma on March 12th into the eastern Ukraine. The Germans and their allies lost over 500,000 men in three months of winter combat.
February 14-23, 1943	Battle of Kasserine Pass	The Germans rushed reinforcements to the Afrika Korps in Tunisia in an attempt to defend the last Axis stronghold in North Africa. American forces attempted to gain Kasserine Pass on February 14th, but were defeated by a strong German defense. The Germans retained control of the pass for five days before the American forces finally dislodged the Axis units, containing the German offensive by February 23rd.
March 12, 1943	Extension of Lend Lease	The U.S. Congress voted to extend the Lend-Lease program for another twelve months to support the Allied war effort.
March 15, 1943	Free French Government in North Africa	General Henri Giraud, the head of the French government in French North Africa, declared that all legislation passed by the Vichy French government since 1940 was null and void, restored representative government, and that France would regain the right to self-determination after the victory over the Germans.

March 15-March 21, 1943	German Spring Offensive in Southern Russia	The Wehrmacht launched a counter-offensive in the eastern Ukraine, regaining Kharkov on March 15th and Belgorod on March 21st. This attack blunted the Soviet Spring Offensive temporarily and stabilized the lines on the Eastern Front. Despite these Axis successes, the Red Army pushed the Germans and their allies from the Don River halfway to the Dnieper River.
March 16, 1943	U.S. Planning for Peace	Several U.S. Senators began a bipartisan movement to commit the Senate to participation in a post-war international organization. These internationalists were determined to avoid the problems President Woodrow Wilson encountered at the end of World War I by actively engaging the U.S. in the United Nations Organization.
March 17, 1943	North Atlantic U-Boot Plan	The American, British, and Canadian governments issued an announcement declaring that the three governments were in agreement regarding the most effective method of eliminating the German U-boot menace to Atlantic convoys.
March 19-May 12, 1943	Allied Offensive in Tunisia	In a pincer movement with the American Second Army advancing from the west and the British Eighth Army attacking from the east, the Allies bottled the Afrika Korps and the Italians in Tunisia. American forces from Algeria captured El Guettar on March 19th. British forces broke through the Mareth Line on March 30th and linked with advancing U.S. units near Gabes on April 8th. The combined Anglo-American forces seized Tunis and Bizerte on May 7th, stranding the Axis forces. On May 12th, 250,000 Axis troops in Tunisia surrendered at Cape Bon, ending the Italo-German threat to the Suez Canal and the Italian dream of an African empire. The Axis lost 950,000 men in North Africa as well as 8,000 aircraft, and 2.4 million tons of shipping.
March 22, 1943	Churchill's New Concert of Nations Plan	British Prime Minister Winston Churchill called for a plan to establish a New Concert of Nations in Europe and Asia after the end of World War II.
March 24-August 15, 1943	Allied Aleutian Offensive	The U.S. Navy defeated Japanese naval forces off the Komandorski Islands in the western Aleutians on March 24th, which paved the way for the American recapture of the Aleutians. On May 11th, U.S. troops landed on Attu and secured the island by June 3rd. U.S. and Canadian units landed on Kiska on August 15th, but the Japanese garrison had already evacuated the island.
April 21, 1943	U.S. State Visit to Mexico	President Franklin Roosevelt conducted a state visit to Mexico to meet with President Avila Camacho. The two leaders expressed the good relations which existed between the two American republics as an example of the Good Neighbor Policy.

April 27, 1943	Soviets Severance of Relations with the London Poles	The Soviet government cut off diplomatic ties with the Polish government-in-exile in London. The next day, the Soviets explained that Moscow had suspended relations with the Poles and had not severed relations. This marked the beginning of a rocky relationship between the London Poles and the Soviets, who favored a Communist Polish government.
May 6, 1943	Soviet Support for a Strong Poland	Marshal Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union declared that the Soviets planned to maintain friendly relations with a strong, independent Poland after the war.
May 12-25, 1943	Anglo-American/ Trident Conference	Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to Washington, DC for a conference with President Franklin Roosevelt to discuss wartime strategy with the Chiefs of Staff and military commanders. The two leaders agreed to prepare for a Second Front in Europe, demanded by the Soviets, and considered the problems of a global war. They set May 1, 1944 as the date for the Normandy invasion. To prepare for the assault against Festunf Europa, both leaders agreed that it was critical for the Allies to seize the Azores, unless the Portuguese government could be persuaded through negotiation to grant the Allies the use of the bases on the islands. They agreed that the next step in the war was the invasion of Sicily and Italy. Prime Minister Churchill assured the U.S. Congress that Britain would fight with the United States against Japan until the end of the war.
May 18-June 3, 1943	United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture	Delegates met at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture in Hot Springs, Virginia and established the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.
May 23, 1943	Dissolution of the Third International	Communist delegates from around the world met in Moscow and dissolved the Third International, an organization formed in Russia in 1919 to propagate Communist ideals in other countries and to direct Communist organizations overseas. Communist parties in other countries would henceforth be autonomous from Soviet influence and direction.
May 31, 1943	Formation of the French Provisional Government-in-Exile	The Free French organized the French Committee of National Liberation in Algiers on May 31st, which included General Charles De Gaulle and General Henri Giraud as co-presidents. On June 2nd, the committee became the French Provisional Government-in-Exile and promised to provide full French support for the defeat of the Axis powers.

June 30- December 26, 1943	Allied South Pacific Offensive	U.S. troops landed on Rendova Island on June 30th in New Georgia. In a series of naval battles, beginning with the Battle of Kula Gulf on July 6th, the U.S. Navy gained control of the waters of the central Solomon Islands. The Japanese base at Munda on New Georgia Island fell to the Allies on August 7th. U.S. Marines landed at Bougainville on November 1st in the northern Solomon Islands. The Japanese attempted to mount a counter-offensive in the South Pacific, but at the Battle of Empress Augusta Bay, off Bougainville, on November 2nd, the Allies soundly defeated the Japanese. As a result, the Allies were able to cut off Japanese supply lines to their fortress at Rabaul, isolating the remaining Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands and securing the flanks for an American invasion of the Philippines. U.S. forces conducted amphibious assaults at Arawe on December 15th and at Cape Gloucester on December 26th in New Britain.
July 1943	Second Regional Tax Conference	The League of Nations hosted a conference on tax policy in Latin America in Mexico City.
July 5, 1943	Cession of Malay States to Thailand	The Japanese government announced that it had approved the cession of six of the Malay states to Thailand. The Thais received an additional 74,770 square miles of land and a population of 2.9 million people.
July 5- August 5, 1943	German Summer Offensive in Southern Russia	The Wehrmacht attempted to resume their offensive in July in the Kursk region in a massive tank battle, massing 260 divisions on the Eastern Front. The Axis regained Orel and Belgorod but were checked after a week's fighting. The Germans discovered that the Soviets had concentrated 275 divisions in the region in preparation for a major battle. The U.S. and Britain had significantly augmented Soviet forces for the summer campaign. The U. S. sent 4,100 aircraft, 138,000 motor vehicles, steel, and industrial machinery for Soviet arms plants. Simultaneously, Anglo-American strategic bombing devastated German industry which significantly reduced German aircraft and tank production. As a result, the Germans lost air superiority on the Eastern Front.
July 10- August 17, 1943	Allied Invasion of Sicily	American, British, and Canadian forces from North Africa, under the command of General Dwight Eisenhower, mounted a mass amphibious assault on Sicily. Over 2,500 Allied ships participated in the invasion, landing over 160,000 troops on the southern coast of Sicily on July 10th. On July 14th, the Allies captured Port Augusta and by July 22nd, half of the island was under Allied occupation. The Allies seized Palermo on July 24th and Messina fell to American forces on August 17th. Italian resistance collapsed the next day, completing the Allied occupation. The Axis lost 167,000 men and almost 1,700 aircraft in the campaign. The occupation of Sicily and North Africa gave Allies control over the Mediterranean.

July 26, 1943	Resignation of Mussolini	The loss of North Africa and the successful Allied invasion of Sicily forced Premier Benito Mussolini to resign from office. Premier Mussolini and his cabinet were immediately placed under arrest by the new government led by Marshal Pietro Badoglio.
July 28, 1943	Dissolution of Fascism in Italy	The new Italian premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, announced that Italy was no longer a Fascist state and began secret armistice negotiations with the Allied powers.
August 5-December 31, 1943	Great Soviet Summer Offensive	A major Red Army counter-offensive in southern Russia and the Ukraine forced a major Axis retreat on the Eastern Front. The Soviets recaptured Orel and Belgorod on August 5th, and the Russians broadened their offensive operations, capturing Kharkov again on August 23rd. In the south, the Red Army took Tanagerog on August 30th, while recapturing Bryansk on September 17th and Smolensk on September 25th in the center of the Eastern Front. By October, the Red Army reached the Dnieper River at several points and captured Kiev on November 6th. The Soviets ended the year with a victory at Zhitomir on December 31st.
August 11-25, 1943	First Quebec/Quadrant Conference	Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt, accompanied by large staffs of advisors, met in Quebec City, to plan for the Second Front in Europe and war aims of the United Nations. The leaders reaffirmed the May 1, 1944 date of the Normandy invasion, which would be supplemented by landings in southern France. The American, British, Canadian, and Soviet governments recognized the Free Committee of National Liberation as the administrative government of North Africa and French overseas territories which acknowledged the committee's authority. American and British naval representatives were able to report that the Allies had achieved progress in curbing the German U-boat menace in the Battle of the Atlantic. Allied ship losses fell by 50 percent in the first six months of 1943 in relation to the last six months of 1942 and only 25 percent of losses from January to June 1942. In addition, the leaders reached an agreement on expanding military operations in the Far East. They established a Southeast Asia Command to supervise operations against Burma. The recall of the Soviet ambassador to Washington and the absence of a Soviet representative at the conference led to speculation of a rift between the Big Three.
August 25-December 21, 1943	Allied Offensive in Southeast Asia	Lord Louis Mountbatten became the Supreme Allied Commander in Southeast Asia on August 25th, as the Allies launched an offensive from India into Burma. U.S. General Stilwell began his offensive in northern Burma on December 21st to regain control of the Burma Road to resupply the Chinese.
August 29, 1943	Death of King Boris III of Bulgaria	King Boris III of Bulgaria died suddenly, probably the result of a German assassination. He was succeeded by his six-year old son, Simeon II.

August 29, 1943	Scuttling of the Danish Fleet	When the Germans attempted to seize the Danish fleet in the navy yard in Copenhagen, the Danish crews scuttled 29 of the 48 warships at anchor. Thirteen smaller warships escaped to Sweden and only six Danish ships were captured by the Germans.
September 3-October 14, 1943	Allied Invasion of Southern Italy	The British Eighth Army crossed the Straits of Messina in an amphibious invasion of southern Italy on September 3rd. This marked the first successful amphibious invasion of continental Europe in World War II. The U.S. Fifth Army conducted an amphibious assault at Salerno, 30 miles south of Naples, on September 9th. German resistance in Salerno ended by September 18th and the Allied forces moved north, capturing Naples on October 1st. The Allies crossed the Volturno River by October 14th and established control over southern Italy.
September 3, 1943	Italian Armistice	The Badoglio government signed an armistice in Algiers, ending hostilities between the Anglo-American and Italian forces.
September 9, 1943	Italian Surrender	Marshal Pietro Badoglio and his cabinet formally accepted the Allies' terms of surrender, publicly announced as an unconditional surrender, as drawn up by the American, British, and Soviet governments. German troops immediately seized control of the Italian mainland, determined to mount a vigorous defense against the Allied offensive.
September 9, 1943	New Bulgarian Government	With the death of King Boris III, the Bulgarian parliament approved a Council of Regency composed of Prince Cyril (Simeon II's uncle), Bogdan Philov (a Bulgarian statesman), and General Nikola Michov.
September 9, 1943	Iranian Declaration of War against Germany	The new Iranian government declared war against Germany.
September 9-October 1, 1943	Fall of Naples	After landing near Salerno on September 9th, American troops advanced north and captured Naples on October 1st. Winter weather, the mountainous countryside, and stiff German resistance halted the Allied advance at line south of Cassino.
September 11, 1943	German Occupation of Italy	Upon learning that the Badoglio government had surrendered to the Allies, German forces seized control of the major Italian cities in central and northern Italy including Rome, Milan, Trieste, Genoa, Bologna, Verona, and Cremona.
September 11, 1943	Free French Occupation of Corsica	Free French troops landed on Corsica and gained control over the island. Italian forces, loyal to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, accepted the Allied surrender terms and took control of Sardinia.
September 12, 1943	Surrender of Italian Fleet to the Allies	Most of the Italian fleet escaped from Italian ports and surrendered to Allied forces in response to Marshal Pietro Badoglio's acceptance of the Allied terms.

September 12, 1943	Rescue of Mussolini	German paratroopers conducted a daring raid to rescue Benito Mussolini from Italian imprisonment to restore Il Duce to power.
September 13, 1943	Chiang Elected President of China	General Chiang Kai-shek was elected President of the Republic of China by the Central Executive Committee. The committee permitted President Chiang to keep his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army. As soon as the war was over, the Central Executive Committee pledged that democratic, responsible government would be established in China.
September 14, 1943	Iran Admitted to the United Nations	As a new member of the Allied powers, Iran joined the United Nations.
September 15, 1943	Establishment of the Socialist Republic of Italy	Restored to power, Premier Benito Mussolini announced the establishment of a Republican Fascist Party and the Socialist Republic of Italy in the northern part of the country, still under German control.
September 21- November 5, 1943	Fulbright-Connally Resolution	On September 21st, the U.S. House of Representatives approved the Fulbright Resolution. Representative J.W. Fulbright (Arkansas) called for the creation of an international organization with the power to establish and maintain a just and lasting peace. The resolution also included U.S. participation in this organization through the constitutional process. Senator Tom Connally (Texas) introduced a similar resolution in the Senate, which passed on November 5th, with the stipulation that any treaty drafted to achieve these goals would require a two-thirds vote in the Senate.
October 9, 1943	Yugoslav Partisan Offensive against the Germans	With the Italian surrender to the Allies, the Germans occupied former Italian positions in the Balkans. Marshal Tito (Josip Broz) led Yugoslav guerilla forces against German troops outside of Trieste.
October 12, 1943	Azores Island Treaty with Portugal	Despite the country's official neutrality, the government of Portugal extended the British the right to use military bases in the Azores for air and naval patrols. The privilege extended to American warships and aircraft. This agreement provided the Americans and British with a vital base in the Atlantic to protect convoys and greatly reduced the area in which German U-boats could effectively operate.
October 13, 1943	Italian Declaration of War against Germany	The Badoglio government declared war against Germany.

October 19-30, 1943	Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers	The first Allied three-power meeting was held in Moscow and included Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov, as well as American, British, and Soviet military officials. Tensions arose over the status of the Polish government-in-exile in London, which the Soviets refused to recognize. Hull and Eden promised the Soviets that preparations for a Second Front were underway and Premier Josef Stalin issued an unconditional pledge that the Soviets would enter the war against the Japanese after Germany's defeat. The conferees established the European Advisory Commission to begin planning a post-war policy for Germany. At the end of the conference, the delegates issued the Moscow Declaration, which called for the establishment of a general international organization composed of sovereign states to maintain international peace and security.
November 9, 1943	Organization of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration	Representatives of 44 countries met in Atlantic City, New Jersey to define and organize the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) as a first step towards post-war reconstruction of Europe and the Far East. The organization was created to aid countries who had been subjugated by the Axis powers. A director general, responsible to a central committee composed of representatives from the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and China, would exercise control over the agency. Herbert Lehman, former governor of New York, became the first director general of UNRRA. The central committee reported to a council composed of one representative from each member state. The representatives established an annual budget and all member states made contributions based on a scale. UNRRA officials would work with military commanders in war zones to execute the plans of the United Nations. UNRRA also had the legal authority to acquire, hold, and convey property, to negotiate contracts, and to accept obligations. The goal of the UNRRA staff was to become an international civil service.
November 10, 1943	Allied Control Commission for Italy	With Allied control of southern Italy, the Americans and British established the Allied Control Commission for Italy as a military occupation government.
November 11, 1943	Proclamation of Lebanese Independence	French authorities arrested the Lebanese president, Sheikh Beshara al-Khour, and his cabinet after the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies proclaimed the independence of the republic. The arrests resulted in strikes and rioting across the country and the French released the prisoners on November 22nd.

November 21-24, 1943	U.S. Central Pacific Offensive	U.S. forces, under the command of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, had the responsibility of securing the Solomons, the Gilberts, the Marshalls, the Marianas, and the Bonin Islands in an island-hopping strategy designed to secure air bases within striking range of the Japanese Home Islands. American forces landed on Tarawa and Makin in the Gilbert Islands on November 21st. The Americans encountered heavily fortified Japanese positions on Tarawa and did not secure the island until November 24th.
November 22-26, 1943	First Cairo Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Generalissimo Chang Kai-shek met in Cairo to discuss war strategy in the Far East. They outlined their war plans in the Cairo Declaration, which was published on December 1st.
November 27, 1943	Lebanese Independence	In light of the political unrest in Lebanon, the French Committee for National Liberation accorded independence to the republic of Lebanon. All of the powers exercised by the French government under the terms of the mandate to the Lebanese and Syrian governments were transferred to Beirut.
November 28-December 2, 1943	Teheran Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Josef Stalin met in Teheran for a series of talks on wartime strategy and post-war planning. This was the first time the three leaders of the Allied forces met with each other to negotiate war plans. The Big Three announced that they had coordinated their war plans and reached complete agreement on the scope and planning of military operations. The Western Allies detailed the invasion of Normandy and the supporting invasion of southern France and the Soviets coordinated the timing of their offensive against Germany. Premier Stalin again affirmed his promise to enter the war against Japan once the war in Europe was over. Plans for the proposed United Nations were also discussed during the conference. On December 1st, the leaders issued a declaration pledging economic aid to Iran during and after the war and divided occupation duties. Soviet troops guarded the region north of Teheran, British forces occupied southern Iran, and U.S. units patrolled supply routes.
December 1, 1943	Cairo Declaration	After meeting in Cairo, President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and President Chiang Kai-shek announced their common plans for the Pacific War in the Cairo Declaration. The three leaders indicated their joint determination to force the Japanese to surrender unconditionally and had no desire for territorial expansion; Japan would be deprived of all its Pacific Island possessions obtained since 1914; all Chinese territory seized by the Japanese, including Manchuria, Taiwan/Formosa, and the Pescadores, would be restored to China; and that Korea would become a free and independent nation in due course.

December 4-6, 1943	Second Cairo Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Turkish President Ismet Inonu met in Cairo to discuss Eastern Mediterranean issues. At this meeting, the British and Turks affirmed their alliance and acknowledged the friendship between Turkey, Britain, the U.S., and the Soviet Union. Although Prime Minister Churchill continued to urge the priority of a Mediterranean strategy against the Germans, the two leaders confirmed the appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower to command the Normandy invasion.
December 20, 1943	Allied Aid to Tito	The American and British governments decided to provide military aid to Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav partisans.

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## Chronology 1944

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 4, 1944	Argentinean Recognition of Bolivian Government	The government of Argentina became the first state to recognize the military junta, led by Major Gualberto Villarroel, that overthrew the President Enrique Panaranda in Bolivia in late December 1943. The U.S. government announced its refusal to recognize the Villarroel government on January 25th.
January 20-February 1944	Soviet Winter Offensive	The Red Army launched a winter offensive, capturing Novgorod in the north on January 20th. By February, the Red Army advanced into Estonia and had reached the pre-war borders of Poland.
January 23, 1944	Anzio Amphibious Assault	British and American forces conducted the second major amphibious assault on the Italian mainland south of Rome at Anzio in an attempt to outflank the German lines. Delays in advancing from the beach head gave the Germans time to regroup their defenses and the Allied forces lost their opportunity to take advantage of the operation.
January 27, 1944	Argentinean Severance of Relations with the Axis Powers	After the discovery of an espionage plot against the government, Argentina severed diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan.
January 31-February 20, 1944	U.S. Central Pacific Winter Offensive	Employing the island hopping strategy, Admiral Chester Nimitz launched amphibious assaults against the Marshall Islands beginning on January 31st. American troops captured Roi on February 3rd, Kwajalein on February 6th, and Einwetok on February 20th. Control of the Marshall Islands gave the United States command of the central Pacific.
February 1, 1944	Revision of the Soviet Constitution	The Soviet government revised the Constitution of 1936, establishing separate commissariats of defense and foreign affairs for each of the Soviet Socialist Republics. Each republic could establish and maintain its own army, which would be a component of the Red Army. They could also conduct independent negotiations with foreign governments and had the power to conclude treaties.

February 11, 1944	Restoration of Italian Civil Government	The U.S. and Britain restored Italian civil government on Sicily, Sardinia, and the mainland south of the provinces of Salerno and Potenza. The Allied Control Commission and the Allied Military Government had administered these areas with the support of the Advisory Council of Italy, composed of representatives from the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, and the French Committee for National Liberation.
February 17-May 9, 1944	Soviet Ukrainian Offensive	The Red Army succeeded in trapping and destroying ten German divisions caught in a pocket near Cherkassy in the Ukraine on February 17th. The Ukrainian offensive drove west as the Red Army reached the Romanian border on March 26th. The Soviets captured Odessa on April 10th and Tarnopol on April 15th. By May 9th, the Red Army gained control of Sevastopol and the Crimea and the Soviet government announced that the Ukraine was liberated from Axis forces.
March 1-April 24, 1944	Allied New Guinea Offensive	Allied troops launched an offensive in the New Guinea theater of the Pacific War. American forces landed in the Admiralty Islands on March 1st and Allied troops conducted landings at Hollandia and Aitape on New Guinea on April 24th.
March 11, 1944	Irish Refusal to Close Axis Embassies	Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Ireland, rejected a request from the Roosevelt administration to close the German and Japanese embassies in Dublin to cut off the Axis intelligence network. In response, the British government suspended all travel between the United Kingdom and Ireland on March 13th.
March 15-June 9, 1944	Allied Spring Offensive in Italy	Anglo-American forces launched a major offensive against Monte Cassino, capturing the city on May 18th. This operation breached the German's Gustav Line and opened the road to Rome, which fell on June 4th.
March 22, 1944	German Occupation of Hungary	The success of the Red Army in the East led the German government to send troops into Hungary and establish a pro-German puppet government on March 23rd. Doeme Sztojay became the new Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
April 1944	United Nations Organization for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction Proposed	Meeting in London, Allied representatives of Ministries of Education proposed the establishment of the United Nations Organization for Educational and Cultural Reconstruction. This international organization was designed to help rebuild educational and cultural infrastructures around the world which had been destroyed during World War II.
April 18, 1944	Badoglio Resignation in Italy	The cabinet of Marshal Pietro Badoglio resigned, but King Victor Emmanuel III invited Marshal Badoglio to remain as Prime Minister and form a new government.

April 18, 1944	British Limitation on Diplomatic Privileges	In an effort to reduce Axis intelligence operations, the British government curtailed the activities of diplomats, with the exception of American and Soviet representatives.
April 20-May 12, 1944	Twenty-Sixth Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Organization (ILO) held its twenty-sixth session in Philadelphia. The organization moved its operations to Montreal after the Germans occupied France. The delegates considered a wide range of post-war recommendations including income security, medical care for people discharged from the armed forces and war employment, medical care, minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories, employment organization in the transition from war to peace, employment service, and the national planning of public works.
May 3, 1944	Spanish Curtailment of Trade with Germany	Under pressure from the Roosevelt administration, the Spanish government agreed to restrict the shipment of raw materials to Germany and to limit the activities of Axis agents in Spain. In return, the U.S. government ended its embargo of oil shipments to Spain.
May 17-August 3, 1944	Allied Burma Offensive	British forces advanced into northern Burma, capturing Myitkyina on May 17th. The airfield there allowed the Allies to resume air supplies to the Nationalist Chinese forces. The Japanese counter-attacked and the Allies finally secured Myitkyina on August 3rd.
June 4, 1944	Allied Capture of Rome	The U.S. Fifth Army entered Rome, the first European capital to be liberated from Axis domination.
June 6, 1944	Allied Amphibious Landing in Normandy	American, British, and Canadian forces participated in the largest amphibious invasion in history, supported by 4,000 ships and 10,000 aircraft. Airborne and amphibious forces landed on a 60 mile long beach head on the Normandy coast between St. Marcouf and the Orne River on the Cherbourg Peninsula. This invasion, under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, established a new Western Front and marked the beginning of the end of the Third Reich.
June 9, 1944	Resignation of Badoglio	Marshal Pietro Badoglio resigned as the premier of Italy and was replaced by Ivanoe Bonomi.
June 9-August 12, 1944	Allied Summer Offensive in Italy	U.S. and British forces launched a major offensive in central Italy during the summer of 1944. On August 12th, the Allies captured Florence after bitter fighting. The Italian Socialist Republic, under the leadership of Benito Mussolini, was limited to northern Italy. Although the Allies made some additional advances on the western coast of the Italian mainland, capturing Ravenna, a Winter Line emerged by January 1945 in stalemate.

June 16-October 13, 1944	U.S. Central Pacific Summer Offensive	American forces landed in the Mariana Islands in the Allied drive against Japan. The Mariana Islands were strategically important for the future offensive against the Japanese. U.S. Marines encountered stiff Japanese resistance when they landed on Saipan on June 16th. U.S. troops regained Guam on August 11th, setting up the Marianas as a staging base for the invasion of Iwo Jima. American forces also landed in the Palau Islands in the Caroline Island chain on September 15th as the first step in the invasion of the Philippines. Most importantly, the airbase on Saipan enabled American B-29 bombers to begin an air offensive against the Japanese Home Islands.
June 17, 1944	German V-1 Attacks	The Germans began a new airborne offensive against Britain, launching pilotless planes under jet propulsion filled with explosives. The V-1 aircraft were first generation drones and were eventually replaced by more advanced V-2 missiles.
June 17, 1944	Establishment of Icelandic Republic	The government of Iceland cut its ties with the Danish throne and established an independent republic.
June 20, 1944	Soviet Finnish Offensive	On the northern front, the Red Army launched an offensive against the Finns, which resulted in the Russian capture of Vyborg on June 20th.
June 23-August 1944	Soviet Summer Offensive	The Red Army made substantial gains in Byelorussia during the summer months of 1944. The Soviets captured Vitebsk on June 26th and Minsk on July 3rd. The Normandy invasion prevented the Germans from sending reinforcements to the Eastern Front which resulted in a series of Russian victories. By the end of August, the Red Army had reached the borders of East Prussia and had invaded Poland and Romania.
June 27, 1944	Allied Capture of Cherbourg	Allied forces captured Cherbourg on June 27th, which placed a major port under Allied control. The Allies were able to ship 2.2 million men, 450,000 vehicles, and four million tons of supplies to support the invasion of northern France.
July 1-22, 1944	United Nations Monetary and Financial/ Bretton Woods Conference	Representatives of the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire to plan for the post-war international financial system. The delegates proposed the creation of the International Monetary Fund, with a net credit of \$8.8 billion, to help stabilize national currencies after the war, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (later called the World Bank), capitalized with \$10 billion, to help reconstruction efforts and promote a vibrant world economy. The goals of these organizations was to avert currency problems and stabilize exchange rates. Representatives from 44 countries participated in the planning process and presented the proposals to their home governments for approval.

July 11, 1944	U.S. Recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation	The Roosevelt administration officially recognized the French Committee of National Liberation under the leadership of General Charles De Gaulle as the de facto government of France in all of the liberated areas of that country. General Dwight Eisenhower also warned the Germans that French underground forces should be recognized as combatants under the protection of international law.
July 13-August 26, 1944	Allied Offensive in France	American, British, and Canadian forces broke out of the Normandy beach head and advanced into northern France. British and Canadian troops captured Caen on July 9th. Allied tanks broke through the German lines at St. Lo and fanned out across northern France, capturing Rennes and reaching Nantes on August 6th. Allied air attacks prevented the Germans from reinforcing their lines and a German army was annihilated in the Falaise Gap by August 23rd. Flushed with victory, Allied forces captured Orleans on August 17th, Paris on August 23rd, and Tours on August 26th.
July 18, 1944	Fall of Tojo Government in Japan	In response to the turning tide against Japan in the Pacific, General Hideki Tojo and his cabinet resigned. He was replaced by General Kuniaki Koiso as Premier and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai as Vice Premier.
July 20, 1944	Failed Coup against Hitler	Members of the German military attempted to assassinate Chancellor Adolf Hitler in his East Prussian headquarters. Chancellor Hitler escaped the bombing attempt with only slight injuries and mounted a major purge to root out the German resistance.
July 24, 1944	Soviet Capture of Pskov	The Red Army drove the Germans from the last important Russian city, liberating Pskov. The capture of this strategic city opening the way for a Soviet invasion of Estonia.
July 27, 1944	Soviet Recognition of Polish Committee of National Liberation	The Soviet government officially recognized the Polish Committee of National Liberation as the official Polish government. The Soviets helped organize this new government in Moscow and concluded an agreement with the Polish Committee for the administration of liberated Polish territory. The Soviet decision represented the rejection of the legal claims of the Polish government-in-exile in London.
August 1, 1944	New Government in Finland	With the collapse of the Eastern Front, Finnish President Risto Ryti resigned his office and the Finnish parliament voted to replace him with Marshal Karl Gustav Mannerheim.
August 2, 1944	Polish Underground Uprising	Polish resistance forces, led by General Bor (Tadeo Komorowski), mounted an uprising against German occupation forces in anticipation of a Red Army offensive into Poland. The Germans ruthlessly suppressed the rebellion, although the Poles did not surrender until October 2nd.
August 11, 1944	Liberation of India	Allied troops advanced to the Indo-Burmese frontier, forcing Japanese forces to retreat into Burma.

August 15, 1944	Allied Invasion of Southern France	The Allies conducted another amphibious invasion, landing troops on the French Mediterranean coast between Marseille and Nice.
August 15-September 15, 1944	Allied Offensive in Southern France	The American Seventh Army and the French First Army advanced north through the Rhone Valley from the Riviera beach head. On September 15th, these forces linked up with the American Third Army at Dijon. The Allied command then reorganized the American, British, Canadian, and French forces in preparation for the invasion of Germany.
August 16, 1944	U.S. Freeze on Argentinean Gold Assets	The Roosevelt administration froze Argentina's gold assets in the U.S. as the Argentinean government failed to cooperate fully in the war against the Axis powers.
August 21-October 9, 1944	Dumbarton Oaks Conference	Representatives from the United States, the British Commonwealth, and the Soviet Union met at Dumbarton Oaks, in Washington, DC, to plan for the establishment of the United Nations. The objective of the UN was to replace the League of Nations with a more effective organization to preserve world peace and security. The tentative proposals, known as the Dumbarton Oaks Plan, served as the basis for the Charter of the United Nations. The major sticking point at the conference was the veto issue. The Soviets refused to bar a member of the Security Council from voting on an issue to which itself was a party. The UN proposal was officially unveiled on October 9th.
August 23, 1944	Romanian Armistice	When the Red Army reached the mouth of the Danube River and captured Jassy and Kishniev, King Michael of Romania dismissed the government of General Ion Antonescu and accepted the United Nations armistice terms. The Red Army advanced into Romania to take up occupation duties. The Romanian surrender trapped most of the German Black Sea fleet, with the exception of smaller warships which were able to sail up the Danube before the Soviet advance. Soviet domination of the Black Sea opened up a strategic supply route which permitted more cargo to reach the Soviet Union.
August 23, 1944	Allied Capture of Paris	As Allied forces crossed the Seine, the citizens of Paris seized arms and rioted against the German occupation forces. The French Forces of the Interior (FFI), which had organized the underground resistance and supplied with arms by the Allies, launched an uprising against the retreating Germans.
August 25, 1944	Romanian Declaration of War against Germany	Fulfilling the terms with the United Nations armistice, the Romanian government declared war against Germany.

August 26- November 15, 1944	Allied Offensive in Northern France	British and Canadian forces advanced along the northern French coast, capturing Rouen on August 30th and Calais on September 30th. They continued their attack into Belgium in September. American forces advanced in the center and southern flanks of the Allied offensive, capturing Amiens on August 31st, Dijon on September 11th, Epinal on September 15th, Nancy on September 16th, and Metz on November 18th. This offensive placed the Allies on the Siegfried Line, the German's primary defense line on the Western Front, by early December.
August 29, 1944	French Administration of Paris	Allied commanders turned over the administration of Paris to General Charles De Gaulle and the French Committee for National Liberation.
August 31, 1944	Soviet Occupation of Bucharest	Following the terms of the Romanian armistice, Red Army forces occupied Bucharest.
September 4, 1944	British Capture of Brussels	The British Second Army liberated Brussels and Antwerp after four years of German occupation.
September 5, 1944	Soviet War Declaration on Bulgaria	Although an Axis state, the Bulgarians did not participate in the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. The Soviet occupation of Romania, however, placed the Red Army in the position of launching an invasion of Bulgaria. The Soviet government declared war on Bulgaria on September 5th to knock the Bulgarians out of the war.
September 7, 1944	German V-2 Attacks	For the first time in history, the Germans employed rocket-propelled missiles as weapons. Their V-2 rockets represented an advanced stage of technology.
September 8, 1944	Bulgarian Armistice	The Bulgarian government accepted the Soviet government's armistice terms, with the approval of the other Allied governments.
September 11-16, 1944	Second Quebec Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met in Quebec City to review the strategic plans for the final victories over Germany and Japan. The chief issues during the talks were the demarcation of the occupation zones after the conquest of Germany and the policy of post-war governance. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. introduced the Morgenthau Plan, a draconian policy which would have reduced Germany to an agrarian economy. The plan was tentatively approved at Quebec, but political criticism led President Roosevelt to disavow the policy a month later.
September 12- October 21, 1944	Allied Assault on the Siegfried Line	On September 12th, the American First Army crossed the German frontier near Eupen and U.S. armored forces entered Germany north of Trier. The Americans advanced to Aachen by October 21st, but the German defenses on the Siegfried Line stiffened and halted the American advance.

September 14, 1944	Allied Invasion of the Dutch East Indies	American forces invaded Morotai in the Molucca Islands on September 14th. This offensive isolated Japanese forces in the western section of New Guinea.
September 16, 1944	Soviet Occupation of Sofia	In accordance with the terms of the Bulgarian armistice, Soviet forces occupied Sofia.
September 16-26, 1944	Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Meeting	The Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration held its second session in Montreal. The organization allocated \$50 million to Italy, primarily for medical supplies. This marked the first extension of assistance by the United Nations to a former enemy country. By assessing member states, the UNRRA approved a budget of \$11.5 million in 1945. The question of whether UNRRA supplies and staff would be admitted into countries liberated by the Soviets remained undecided.
September 17- November 9, 1944	British Offensive in the Netherlands	In an effort to outflank the Siegfried Line in the north, the British launched an airborne invasion of the Netherlands. German resistance was fierce and the Allied forces had to withdraw from Arnhem after a week of intense fighting. The Canadian First Army, however, succeeded in clearing out the Scheldt Estuary by November 9th, which permitted the Allies to use the port facilities in Antwerp.
September 22- October 20, 1944	Soviet Baltic Offensive	Red Army forces secured the northern flank of the Eastern Front by capturing Tallinn in Estonia on September 22nd and Riga in Latvia on October 13th. These victories placed the Red Army on the pre-war borders of East Prussia, poised for the invasion of Germany.
September 24- October 13, 1944	Allied Invasion of Greece	British airborne forces landed in Greece and advanced on Athens, liberating the capital on October 13th.
September 29, 1944	Fascist Threat in Argentina	President Franklin Roosevelt declared that Nazi-Fascist influence was growing in Argentina and that the Argentine government had failed to fulfill its obligations under the inter-American agreements. As a result, the U.S. government refused to allow American ships to call at Argentinean ports.
September 29, 1944	Mexican Oil Expropriation Agreement	The Mexican government agreed to pay \$24 million with three percent interest for the U.S. oil company property the Mexicans had expropriated in 1938. This agreement marked the conclusion of the tensions between the U. S. and Mexican governments over Mexico's petroleum policies.
October 2, 1944	Collapse of the Warsaw Resistance	Polish forces, under the command of General Bor (Tadeo Komorowski), surrendered to the Germans after several months of pitched fighting in Warsaw. The Poles launched the uprising in anticipation of a Red Army offensive into Poland. Soviet aid never materialized as the Germans reduced the city into ruins.

October 5, 1944	Japanese Capture Fuzhou	The Japanese captured Fuzhou (Foochow), the last seaport under Chinese control.
October 9-19, 1944	Second Moscow Conference	Prime Minister Winston Churchill traveled to Moscow to meet with Premier Josef Stalin. The two leaders adopted the Percentages Agreement, whereby they divided the Balkan region into spheres of influence. Under the terms of the agreement, the Soviets would predominate in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania while Britain would assume power in Greece. Both countries would share influence in Yugoslavia. The two leaders also agreed to Poland's borders, with the Curzon Line serving as Poland's eastern boundary and the Oder River the western border. President Franklin Roosevelt, when learning of the agreements reached in Moscow, announced that the U.S. would not be bound by the terms.
October 13, 1944	Allied Capture of Athens	Allied forces liberated Athens from German rule after four years of occupation.
October 19, 1944	Finnish Armistice	The Red Army breakthrough in the Finnish defense line at Vyborg and the general German retreat across Russia persuaded the Finnish government to negotiate an armistice with the Allies.
October 19, 1944-June 1945	U.S. Offensive in the Philippines	On October 19th, U.S. forces conducted an amphibious assault on the island of Leyte in the Philippine Islands. General Douglas MacArthur commanded the invasion force that would reconquer the Philippines. On October 21st-25th, the Imperial Navy attempted to destroy the U.S. invasion force. In the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, the Japanese lost 40 ships and 405 aircraft, while an additional 46 ships were damaged. This battle effectively eliminated the Imperial Navy as an offensive threat in the Pacific. The Americans conducted a series of offensives in the Philippines, landing forces on Mindoro Island on December 15th, Luzon in February 1945, and Palawan in June 1945.
October 20, 1944	Allied Capture of Belgrade	German forces in Yugoslavia faced a growing Partisan opposition, which tied down considerable numbers of German troops. The Germans were unable to stop the Red Army advance into Yugoslavia and Yugoslav and Soviet forces liberated Belgrade on October 20th, driving out the German occupation troops.
October 23, 1944	Allied Recognition of the Italian Government	The Allied governments officially recognized the Italian government under Ivanoe Bonomi.
October 23, 1944	Allied Recognition of the French Government	The Allied governments officially recognized the French Provisional Government under the leadership of General Charles De Gaulle.

November 3, 1944-February 13, 1945	Defense of Budapest	By early November, the Red Army, flushed with victories in Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, reached the gates of Budapest. Hungarian and German troops mounted a savage defense of the city and the last troops did not capitulate until February 13, 1945.
November 7, 1944	French Consultative National Assembly	General Charles De Gaulle summoned the French Consultative National Assembly for its first session. The Assembly scheduled municipal and departmental elections for the 89 departments in February 1945. The legislature extended the franchise to all citizens, male and female, over the age of 21.
November 27, 1944	Stettinius New U.S. Secretary of State	President Franklin Roosevelt appointed Edward Stettinius as the new Secretary of State to replace Cordell Hull, who resigned due to poor health.
November 29, 1944	Allied Merchant Ship Losses	The Office of War Information revealed that the Germans had sunk over 22 million tons of Allied and neutral merchant shipping between September 1939 and January 1, 1944. Despite this staggering loss, the United States had replaced this tonnage, launching 4308 ships with a deadweight tonnage of over 44 million during the same period. By 1944, the Allies had achieved naval superiority in the Battle of the Atlantic, destroying over 500 U-boats.
December 10, 1944	Franco-Soviet Treaty of Alliance	The French and Soviet governments signed a 20-year Treaty of Alliance and Mutual Assistance. General Charles De Gaulle negotiated the agreement with the Russians in Moscow.
December 16, 1944-January 21, 1945	The Battle of the Bulge	The Germans launched a surprise winter offensive against the thinly held American lines in the Belgian and Luxembourg sectors. Although driven back to the Meuse River, the Americans held Bastogne and rallied against the German attack. The German forces were caught in a "bulge" and were driven back to their original lines by January 21, 1945. The German offensive failed to reach its objective dividing the British and American armies and regaining the Channel ports. Instead, the Germans lost irreplaceable resources which were critical for the defense of Germany.
December 25, 1944	Settlement of Greek Civil War	Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden traveled to Athens to arrange a settlement of the Greek civil war. Fighting had erupted between Communist and royalist factions in Greece. The agreement led to the establishment of a regency government under Archbishop Damaskinos. King George II appointed the archbishop as the head of the caretaker government, and Archbishop Damaskinos was sworn in as regent on December 30th.
December 31, 1944	Chinese Constitutional Government	General Chiang Kai-Shek announced that his government would establish a constitutional government before the end of the war and make China a democratic republic.

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## Chronology 1945

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1945	France Admitted into the United Nations	The French government officially joined in full partnership in the United Nations, three years after the French Committee on National Liberation agreed to participate in the international organization.
January 6, 1945	Turkish Severance of Relations with Japan	The Turkish government broke off diplomatic relations with the empire of Japan.
January 8, 1945	Egyptian Elections	Prime Minister Ahmed Pasha won the general elections, which had been boycotted by the Wafd.
January 9-July 5, 1945	End of the Allied Philippine Offensive	On January 9th, American forces landed at Lingayen Gulf, marking the beginning of the conquest of Luzon. American troops finally regained control of Manila, after heavy fighting, between February 5th and 23rd. The Americans seized control of most of the Philippine Islands, with the exception of Palawan, by July 5th.
January 11, 1945	End of the Greek Civil War	The Leftist opposition in Greece ended their rebellion against the Greek government, which was supported by British troops. The six-week civil war resulted in \$200 million in damage in Athens alone and 2,000 British casualties.
January 12-March 30, 1945	Soviet Polish Offensive	The Red Army launched a general offensive in Poland, beginning on January 20th. The Soviets captured Warsaw on January 17th; Lodz, Tarnow, and Cracow on January 19th; and forced the Germans to abandon the Vistula Defense Line. The Red Army reached the Oder River on January 23rd. By February 20th, Soviet armored divisions were within 30 miles of Berlin, leading an army of 215 divisions. The Soviets captured Danzig and Kuestrin by the end of March and prepared for the final battle against the German capital.
January 20, 1945	Hungarian Armistice	After a dogged defense of Budapest, the provisional Hungarian government, under General Miklos, concluded an armistice with the United Nations. Hungarian forces then supported the war against Germany.

January 28, 1945	Reopening of the Burma Road	The first Allied truck convoy, carrying supplies to the Nationalist Chinese, resumed operations over the Ledo Road (renamed the Stilwell Road) across Burma. The Allies could again supply the Chinese from bases in India.
January 30-February 3, 1945	Malta Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met on the island of Malta to plan the final campaign against the Germans with the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Both leaders agreed on the undesirability of the Red Army advancing into central Europe.
February 7-12, 1945	Yalta Conference	President Franklin Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Premier Josef Stalin met in Yalta, on the Crimea peninsula, to discuss post-war planning and the most of the terms of the meeting remained secret until well after the end of the war. In return for declaring war against Japan, the Soviets would receive the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the Kurile Islands, and an occupation zone in Korea. In addition, the Soviets gained privileged rights in Manchuria and in the Chinese cities of Lushun (Port Arthur) and Dalian (Darien). The Americans and British agreed to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia, which had come under Soviet influence. The Big Three issued an announcement on February 12th, declaring their concerted plan for the final surrender of Germany and for the post-war occupation, control, and collection of reparations from the defeated nation. Regarding Poland, the Allies redrew the borders of Poland, limiting the country's eastern frontier to the Curzon Line of 1919 and ceding the provinces in the east to the Soviet Union. In compensation, Poland's western borders were extended to the Oder-Niesse Line in eastern Germany, pending a final peace settlement. The three allies also declared their joint efforts to assist the liberated countries of Europe and to support the formation of a general international organization designed to maintain peace and security. This included Soviet support for the Declaration of Liberated Europe, which required the Big Three to support post-war governments which represented the popular will through free elections. The three leaders announced that they had worked out a plan for the voting procedure in the Security Council and endorsed the United Nations Conference, scheduled to begin on April 25th in San Francisco. A secret compromise was reached whereby the Ukraine and Byelorussia received seats in the General Assembly on the same footing as independent nations.

February 8-May 3, 1945	Anglo-American German Offensive	British and Canadian forces opened a general offensive against the Netherlands on February 8th, southeast of Nijmegen, while American forces crossed the German frontier at ten points. The U.S. Third Army crossed the Saar River on February 22nd and the Saar-Pfalz region was cleared of German troops by March 25th. American forces drove east, entering the Ruhr Valley on February 23rd and captured Trier (March 2nd) and Cologne (March 5th). U.S. troops reached the Rhein on March 2nd and the U.S. First Army crossed the river at Remagen on March 7th, before the Germans had a chance to destroy the bridge. With a bridgehead in Germany proper, the Allies crossed the Rhein by water and air between Rees and Wesel. As a result, the German defense system on the east bank of the Rhein collapsed. Allied forces drove across Germany and enveloped the Ruhr between March 24th and April 18th. On March 27th, the Allies seized Mannheim and Frankfurt-am-Main. German defenses in the west collapsed and the U.S. Ninth Army reached the Oder River on April 11th. The Americans captured Nuremberg on April 21st and Munich on April 29th, while British forces gained Bremen on April 26th and Hamburg on May 3rd.
February 12, 1945	London Poles Protest of Soviet Deportations	The Polish government-in-exile protested against Soviet arrests, deportation, and transfer of the Polish population across Poland.
February 19-March 17, 1945	U.S. Invasion of Iwo Jima	The Japanese mounted a stubborn defense of the island of Iwo Jima, 750 miles south of Tokyo. After bitter fighting, the U.S. Marines captured Mount Suribachi on February 23rd, although Japanese resistance lasted another three weeks.
February 21-March 8, 1945	Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace	Delegates of the Inter-American Conference in Chapultepec, near Mexico City, adopted a proposal which called for the annual meeting of the foreign ministers of all of the American republics to harmonize policies in the Western Hemisphere. The U.S. government introduced an "economic charter for the Americas" to promote an orderly reconversion from wartime to peacetime economies and to help raise living standards in the Americas. The Roosevelt administration also guaranteed to aid any American state during the war if its political independence or territorial integrity were threatened by attack by a neighbor.
February 23, 1945	Turkish War Declaration against Germany and Japan	The Turkish government declared war against Germany and Japan and joined the ranks of the United Nations.
February 24, 1945	Egyptian War Declaration against the Axis	Prime Minister Ahmed Pasha announced that Egypt had declared war against Germany and Japan and was assassinated later that day. He was succeeded by Nokrashy Pasha as the new prime minister. The parliament approved the declaration of war on February 26th.

February 26, 1945	Syria Admitted to the United Nations	The Syrian government joined the United Nations.
March 2, 1945	New Romanian Government	After several months of occupation by the Red Army, a viable government was finally established in Romania. The Communist-controlled National Democratic Front, combined with Soviet support, applied constant pressure on the provisional government. On March 2nd, King Michael asked Petru Groza, the leader of the leftist Plowman's Front, to form a new government. The Plowman's Front was based primarily on members of the National Democratic Front and the new government immediately demonstrated pro-Soviet, Communist leanings. The American and British governments demanded that the new Romanian government include members of the opposition parties.
March 3, 1945	Finnish War Declaration against Germany	The Finnish government, having signed an armistice with the Soviet Union, declared war against Germany.
March 3, 1945	Act of Chapultepec	Nineteen delegates of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace approved the Act of Chapultepec, which called for joint action to guarantee each American republic from aggression. The American states agreed to act collectively in their own defense until the World Security Council took effective action to deal with acts of aggression.
March 3-22, 1945	Arab League Conference	Delegates at the Arab League Conference, meeting in Cairo, drafted a constitution, which the representatives adopted at the plenary session on March 17th. The Pact of Union of Arab States was published on March 22nd.
March 19, 1945	Soviet Denunciation of the Non-Aggression Pact with Turkey	The Soviet government renounced the Soviet-Turkish Non-Aggression Pact of 1925. In response, the Turkish government rejected Soviet demands for territorial concessions and a revision of the Montreux Convention by the Black Sea powers.
March 21, 1945	Destruction of Japanese Fleet	U.S. carrier aircraft attacked Japanese Home Island waters and targeted the principle units of the Japanese fleet. The Imperial Navy lost 15 warships and 475 aircraft in this airborne assault.
March 22, 1945	Restoration of Spanish Monarchy	Don Juan, the Bourbon claimant to the Spanish throne, called for the resignation of General Francisco Franco and the restoration of the Spanish kingdom.
March 27, 1945	Argentinean War Declaration on Axis Powers	The Argentinean government declared war on Germany and Japan, which marked the first step towards reconciliation with the Allied powers.

April 1- June 21, 1945	Battle of Okinawa	The U.S. Tenth Army landed on the island of Okinawa, the main island of the Ryukyus. The Japanese mounted a desperate defense, employing suicide Kamakaze aircraft attacks against Allied warships. In an attempt to destroy the invasion force, the Japanese navy made their last major sortie, which resulted in the loss of a battleship, two cruisers, and three destroyers. Fighting on the island did not end until June 21st, but the island was a strategic asset for the Americans since they offered airbases only 325 miles from the Japanese Home Islands.
April 3, 1945	Czechoslovak National Front Government	President Eduard Benes established a National Front Government, appointing Zdenek Fierlinger as prime minister.
April 4, 1945	Argentine Admission to Pan-American Union	The Pan-American Union admitted Argentina to membership in the organization, after the Argentinean government declared war against the Axis powers.
April 5, 1945	Soviet Denunciation of the Non- Aggression Pact with Japan	The Soviet government denounced its five-year Non-Aggression Pact with the Japanese empire. Under the terms of the agreement, which was set to end on April 13, 1946, either nation could denounce the treaty one year before its expiration.
April 9, 1945	Allied Recognition of Argentinean Government	The U.S., British, and French governments extended full diplomatic recognition of the Argentinean government, which had proven to be sympathetic to the Germans during the Second World War.
April 12, 1945	Death of Roosevelt	President Franklin Roosevelt died suddenly of a cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, Georgia and was succeeded by Vice President Harry S Truman.
April 13- May 2, 1945	Battle of Berlin	The Red Army launched the final offensive against Germany, mounting an attack on Berlin on April 13th. Fighting from house to house, Soviet troops entered the city on April 20th. American and Soviet forces met at Torgau on April 25th, cutting Germany in half. The Soviets shelled the German capital and fought their way into the city. On May 1st, German radio announced the death of Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the Reichschancellery and that Admiral Karl Doenitz had succeeded him. German forces in Berlin surrendered to the Soviets on May 2nd.
April 20- May 4, 1945	Allied Spring Offensive in Italy	Allied forces penetrated the German Winter Line in northern Italy, routing the Axis forces and seizing the Po Valley. Allied forces captured Turin, Bologna, Verona, Milan (on April 26th), Venice (on April 29th), Trieste (on May 2nd), and linked up with American forces at the Brenner Pass on May 4th.

April 21, 1945	Soviet-Polish Provisional Government Treaty of Mutual Assistance	The Soviet government and the Polish Provisional Government signed a 20-year Treaty of Mutual Assistance and Cooperation. Soviet attempts to obtain seats for representatives of the Polish Provisional Government at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco proved unsuccessful.
April 25-June 26, 1945	United Nations Conference on International Organization/ San Francisco Conference	Delegates of 50 nations met in San Francisco to complete the Charter of the United Nations Organization. Tensions emerged between the U.S. and Soviet Union over the veto process in the Security Council. The Soviet representatives interpreted the Yalta agreement to allow a permanent member to use its veto power to forbid the Security Council from even discussing an issue. To break the deadlock, President Truman requested that Premier Josef Stalin intercede and the Soviet leader agreed that the veto should not be used to prevent discussion. Based on this compromise, U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius submitted a preliminary draft to the Conference on June 22nd, which called for the creation of several new organizations: a General Assembly, as the major policy-making organ; an eleven member Security Council, to supervise military and political problems (this organization consisted of five permanent members with veto power and six members who served for two years); an 18 member Economic and Social Council, to address economic and social conflicts, human welfare, and fundamental rights and freedom problems; an International Court of Justice of 15 justices, set up in The Hague, for the adjudication of international disputes; and a Trusteeship Council, made up of states administering trusteeships, including the permanent members of the Security Council and members elected by the General Assembly for three year terms. A General Secretariat, directed by a Secretary General, would handle the administrative work of the UNO. The participating nations unanimously approved the Charter on June 25th and signed the document the next day.
April 28, 1945	Execution of Mussolini	While attempting to escape to Switzerland, Premier Benito Mussolini was captured by Italian anti-Fascist forces and was summarily executed in Dongo, on Lake Como. Premier Mussolini's execution marked the end of the Fascist Republican Party, which maintained ties with the Germans during the war.
April 28, 1945	Austrian Occupation Government Established	Allied occupation forces set up a provisional occupation government in Austria as the first step towards reestablishing the Austrian republic. Socialist Karl Renner became the new Chancellor of the provisional government.
April 29-May 1, 1945	Surrender of German Forces in Italy	The collapse of the Winter Line forced German forces in northern Italy to surrender unconditionally to the Allies.

April 30-May 5, 1945	British Southeast Asian Offensive	The Fourteenth British Imperial Army, under the command of Admiral Lord Mountbatten, with the support of American and Chinese forces, completed the destruction of the Japanese 15th, 28th, and 33rd Armies. The British captured Rangoon on May 3rd. This offensive allowed the British to regain northern Burma and threaten French Indo-China.
May 1, 1945	Death of Hitler	As the Red Army battled to gain control of Berlin, the German press reported that Chancellor Adolf Hitler was dead, after committing suicide. Admiral Karl Doenitz emerged as the new German leader and immediately began surrender negotiations with the Allied powers.
May 3, 1945	Irish Condolences to Germany	Irish Prime Minister De Valera expressed official condolences to the German minister in Dublin upon learning of the death of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.
May 3, 1945	Return of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands	Queen Wilhelmina returned to the Netherlands after four years in exile in Britain.
May 3, 1945	Portuguese Official Mourning for Germany	The Portuguese government ordered officials flags to fly at half-mast in memorial for the death of German Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The collapse of the Axis, however, led the Portuguese to demand greater political freedom.
May 4, 1945	Surrender of German Forces in the Netherlands and Denmark	With the collapse of defenses across Germany, Wehrmacht forces in northwestern Germany, the Netherlands, and Denmark surrendered to the Allies.
May 6, 1945	Portuguese Severance of Relations with Germany	The Portuguese government severed diplomatic relations with the German government.
May 7, 1945	Spanish Severance of Relations with Germany	The Spanish government severed diplomatic relations with the German government.
May 7, 1945	Unconditional Surrender of Germany	The German government, under Admiral Karl Doenitz, accepted the Allied surrender terms unconditionally. Field Marshal Jodl, leading a group of German military leaders, signed the instrument of unconditional surrender in Reims.
May 8, 1945	Proclamation of V-E Day	President Harry Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill proclaimed the end of the war in Europe. V-E Day marked the Victory in Europe.

May 8, 1945	Algerian Nationalist Clashes	Algerian Nationalists and French forces clashed in Algeria, resulting in the death of 88 Frenchmen and over 1,000 Algerians. Algerian Nationalists published a manifesto prior to the rioting, demanding the establishment of an autonomous Algeria, federated with France.
May 9, 1945	Formal Ratification of German Surrender	Representatives of the Allied powers and German army chiefs ratified the official surrender in Berlin. Marshal Josef Stalin announced the end of the war to the Russian people.
May 9-23, 1945	Disarmament of the German Army	The Allies supervised the disarmament of the German army, transmitting orders through the provisional German government led by Admiral Karl Doenitz. After two weeks, the Allies disbanded this provisional government. The Allies then placed Admiral Doenitz, several colleagues, and members of the German High Command and the General Staff under arrest in preparation for an International War Crime Tribunal.
May 10, 1945	New Czechoslovak Government	President Eduard Benes and the National Front Government set up operations in Prague. In a sweeping political purge, the new government arrested, tried, and executed a number of collaborators. Ex-President Emil Hacha died in prison while Konrad Henlein committed suicide.
May 12, 1945	Trieste Occupation Controversy	Italian Premier Ivanoe Bonomi called on the Allied governments to send troops to occupy Trieste. The British and U.S. governments warned Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia that Trieste had to remain under Allied control.
May 12, 1945	Spanish Requiem Mass for Germany	A number of Spanish Nationalist officials participated in a requiem mass for Chancellor Adolf Hitler. The Spanish government gave refuge to a large number of Germans in spite of Allied demands for their repatriation.
May 14, 1945	Reestablishment of the Austrian Republic	The American, British, and French governments treated Austria like a liberated, rather than a defeated nation. The Western Allies worked to speed up Austria's recovery. On the other hand, the Soviets demanded reparations from the Austrians in the form of livestock and industrial equipment, which hampered Austrian economic reconstruction. On May 14th, the Allies recognized the reestablishment of the Democratic Republic of Austria.
May 17, 1945	Dominion Status for Burma	A British White Paper outlined dominion status for Burma after the end of World War II.
May 18, 1945	French Occupation Zones in Germany	President Harry Truman informed the French ambassador that the United States would relinquish part of the American Zone of Occupation in Germany to French control. The French would occupy the Saarland, Rheinland-Pfalz, Baden, and Wuerttemberg under the U.S. plan.
May 20, 1945	U.S. Withdrawal from Trieste	The U.S. withdrew its military forces in Trieste. In response, Marshal Tito agreed to evacuate Yugoslav forces from Carinthia.

May 21, 1945	Lebanese and Syrian Severance of Relations with France	The Lebanese and Syrian governments broke diplomatic relations with France after the French sent troops into both countries without prior consent. The French troops remained confined in their barracks due to widespread rioting and resistance in both countries.
May 29, 1945	French Shelling of Damascus	In an attempt to regain control of Syria, the French army of occupation bombarded Damascus.
May 30, 1945	Iranian Request for Withdrawal of Allied Occupation Forces	The Iranian government called on the American, British, and Soviet governments to withdraw their military occupation forces from Iran in response to the end of the fighting in the European theater.
May 31, 1945	British Demand for Cease Fire in Syria and Lebanon	Prime Minister Winston Churchill demanded that General Charles De Gaulle order the French army of occupation to cease fire and end the fighting in Syria and Lebanon.
June 1, 1945	Continued Fighting in Damascus	The French army of occupation continued to battle for control of Damascus as General Charles De Gaulle accused the British government of interference in French affairs. In response, the British declared that the French were using Lend-Lease equipment to fight the Syrians and Lebanese in violation of the terms of the American agreement. The French government denied the charge on June 2nd.
June 4, 1945	Northern Irish Elections	Voters in Northern Ireland voted in favor of continued rule from Britain and Irish partition.
June 5, 1945	Establishment of the European Advisory Commission for Germany	The European Advisory Commission assumed full control over Germany. Members included General Dwight Eisenhower for the U.S., Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery for Britain, and Marshal Gregory Zhukov for the Soviet Union. The commission delimited German territory, as of December 31, 1937, into four zones of occupation under American, British, French, and Soviet military administration for Germany proper and for Berlin.
June 9, 1945	Occupation of Venezia Giulia	The U.S. Department of State announced that the territory of Venezia Giulia, which included the port of Trieste, would be placed under a temporary military administration composed of American, British, and Yugoslav forces.
June 12, 1945	Establishment of a Polish Government	The U.S., British, and Soviet governments announced the establishment of a tri-partite commission to organize a new Polish government to govern post-war Poland.
June 19, 1945	United Nations Membership	American, British, Chinese, French, and Russian representatives, meeting in San Francisco, decided that nations which had sided with the Axis during World War II would not be admitted to the United Nations until the UN Council invited them to become members. This decision precluded Spanish participation in the United Nations.

June 28, 1945	Polish Government of National Unity	During World War II, two rival governments emerged with claims to rule Poland. The Polish government-in-exile represented the pre-war Polish government and established operations in London after the Germans overran the country in September 1939. The Soviet-sponsored Provisional Government arose after the German invasion of Russia in June 1941 and established its authority in Lublin after the Red Army invaded Poland in 1944. After lengthy negotiations between the Allies, the Poles formed a Government of National Unity under Premier Osobka-Morawski, a Socialist of the Lublin government. The new government also included five members from the Polish government-in-exile. The Western Allies recognized the new government, even though the new regime was clearly pro-Soviet.
June 29, 1945	Czechoslovak Cession of Ruthenia to USSR	The Czechoslovak government ceded Ruthenia to the Soviet Union.
June 29, 1945	Deadlock in New Indian Government	The All-India Congress failed to agree on a common list of ministers for the new Indian government. This marked a continuation of the deadlock between Muslim and Hindu leaders.
July 1, 1945	Byrnes Appointed U.S. Secretary of State	President Harry Truman appointed James F. Byrnes as the new Secretary of State, replacing Edward R. Stettinius.
July 3, 1945	Allied Occupation of Berlin	The Allied governments agreed to a three-way division of occupation of Berlin by American, British, and Soviet forces. This new plan replaced the sole occupation powers of the Red Army which had been established for two months.
July 10-19, 1945	Allied Attack on Japanese Home Islands	The Allies mounted an air and naval attack on the Japanese Home Islands. Over 1,000 U.S. carrier planes attacked Tokyo on July 10th, and the U.S. fleet shelled Honshu and Hokkaido on July 14th-15th. The Royal Navy launched carrier raids on Japanese centers on July 17th, and U.S. and British fliers sank the remnants of the Imperial Japanese Navy in Tokyo Bay on July 19th.
July 16, 1945	Atomic Bomb Tested	The U.S. tested the atomic bomb, detonating the weapon at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16th. The test proved the feasibility of the weapon and the U.S. government took steps to deliver atomic weapons to the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific.

July 17, 1945	Return of King Leopold of Belgium	After liberation by Allied forces in 1944, Belgium was ruled as a regency under Prince Charles. King Leopold announced that he planned to return to his throne, which caused a political crisis in Belgium. The Catholics supported his restoration, while the Socialists rejected his return in light of his surrender to the Germans in 1940. The Belgian parliament passed a law on July 17th making Leopold's restoration dependent on parliamentary approval.
July 17-August 2, 1945	Potsdam Conference	President Harry Truman, Prime Ministers Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee (Prime Minister Attlee replaced Mr. Churchill during the conference as a result of the British general elections), and Premier Josef Stalin met in Berlin to confer on plans on the post-war world. The first issue of business was the announcement of the declaration of "unconditional surrender" by the Japanese on July 26th. The three leaders agreed to establish a Council of Foreign Ministers, which would represent the U.S., Britain, China, France, and the USSR, to continue the process of drafting peace settlements. Regarding Germany, the three leaders agreed at Potsdam that Germany was to be disarmed and demilitarized; National Socialists institutions would be dissolved; there would be a trial of war criminals; democratic ideals would be encouraged; resumption of local self-government and democratic political parties; and restoration of freedom of speech, the press, and religion, subject to the requirements of military security. The Allies agreed to a number of economic restrictions, drafted by the Conference for Germany, which included prohibition of the manufacture of war materials and arms; controlled production of metals, chemicals, and machinery essential for war; decentralization of the German cartels, syndicates, and trusts; emphasis on the development of agriculture and peaceful domestic industries; and the control of exports, imports, and scientific research. The process of enforcing these economic restrictions would be worked out later. The delegates made provision for the trial of war criminals, which became the International Military Tribunal. The Allies also agreed that the Germans must compensate the United Nations for their loss and suffering and, in principle, the disposal of the German navy and merchant marine. The Soviets abandoned their demand for \$20 billion in reparations from Germany in exchange for a reparations schedule based on a percentage of the working capital equipment in the Western Zone and materials in the Eastern Zone. The Allies also set up plans for the mandatory transfer of 6.5 million Germans from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland to Germany. Finally, the three leaders called for the rapid completion of peace treaties with Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Italy, and Romania.
July 20, 1945	Spanish Government Reorganization	General Francisco Franco announced a reorganization in the Spanish government, filling several ministerial posts with royalists. General Franco announced that he planned to restore the Spanish monarchy sometime in the future.

July 21, 1945	U.S. Senate Approval of FAO Membership	The United States Senate approved American participation in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Approval of this treaty indicated strong Senate support for an internationalist post-war U.S. foreign policy.
July 26, 1945	Allied Demand for Japanese Surrender	The American, British, and Chinese governments, on the basis of the Cairo Declaration, demanded that the Japanese government accept surrender terms unconditionally. The Japanese government rejected the ultimatum on July 29th.
July 26, 1945	Labour Party Victory in Britain	The Labour Party won a majority of the seats in Parliament after a national election on July 5th (the ballots were counted three weeks later). Clement R. Atlee became the new prime minister, replacing the coalition war cabinet under Winston Churchill.
July 28, 1945	U.S. Senate Approval of UN Charter	More than two-thirds of the U.S. Senate voted in favor of supporting the United Nations Charter. President Harry Truman signed the document on August 8th.
August 1, 1945	U.S. Announces End of Lend-Lease Operations	President Harry Truman announced that Lend-Lease operations in support of the Allies would cease at the end of the month. The program had cost the United States a total of \$48.5 billion. The American decision had serious economic effects on a number of Allied economies which relied heavily on the infusion of U.S. capital due to wartime devastation.
August 3, 1945	Expulsion of Germans and Hungarians from Czechoslovakia	To avoid the Sudeten crisis of 1938, the Czechoslovak government deprived all Germans and Hungarians of Czechoslovak citizenship and eventually expelled these minorities from the republic.
August 6, 1945	Atomic Bombing of Hiroshima	The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, which marked the advent of the Atomic Age. The single bomb killed 50,000 people, wounded another 50,000, and destroyed four square miles of homes and factories (over half of the city). A team of American and British scientists worked secretly to manufacture atomic weapons at a cost of \$2 billion.
August 8, 1945	Soviet War Declaration against Japan	The Soviet government officially declared war against the Japanese empire and Red Army units swept into Manchuria. The Japanese had seriously depleted their forces in Manchukuo in an attempt to bolster their defenses against U.S. and British offensives in other parts of the empire.
August 8, 1945	Allied Occupation of Austria	The Allied Council for Austria completed the division of Austria and Vienna into four occupation zones, under American, British, French, and Soviet military authorities. The Allied Council for Austria also assumed authority over all issues which affected the country.
August 9, 1945	Atomic Bombing of Nagasaki	The U.S. dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki, destroying the city and port facilities. This attack convinced the imperial government to respond to the Allied surrender terms.

August 10, 1945	Japanese Surrender Terms	In response to the second atomic bomb attack on Nagasaki, the Japanese government under Premier Suzuki, offered to surrender on the condition that Emperor Hirohito retain his throne.
August 13, 1945	World Zionist Congress	The World Zionist Congress demanded that the British government open Palestine to one million Jewish immigrants.
August 14, 1945	Japanese Acceptance of Surrender Terms	After receiving Allied confirmation that Emperor Hirohito could retain his throne, the Japanese government announced that they had accepted the Allies surrender terms.
August 14, 1945	Nationalist Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Alliance	T.V. Soong, Premier of the Nationalist Chinese government, signed a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance with the Soviet government. In exchange for Soviet recognition of the Nationalist Chinese government, the Nationalist Chinese agreed to the independence of Outer Mongolia, gave the Soviets joint 30-year ownership of the Manchurian Railway and the port of Dalian (Darien), and agreed to the conversion of Lushun (Port Arthur) into a Chinese-Soviet naval base. This treaty formalized Nationalist Chinese consent to the Allied concessions granted to the Soviets at the Yalta Conference.
August 15, 1945	Proclamation of V-J Day	President Harry Truman announced the end of the Pacific War with Victory over Japan (V-J) Day.
August 15, 1945	Treason Trial of Petain	The High Court of Justice found Marshal Henri-Philippe Petain guilty of plotting against the French republic and of intelligence with the enemy. The court sentenced the former Vichy France leader to death. His sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.
August 17, 1945	Proclamation of Indonesian Independence	Indonesian leaders Achmed Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Indonesia from Dutch rule, two days after the Japanese surrender. The Dutch government refused to recognize the new government and took action to regain control of the colony.
August 17, 1945	Soviet-Polish Frontier Treaty	The Soviet and Polish governments signed a treaty which delineated the new borders of Poland. The Poles agreed to cede former territory east of the Curzon Line to the Soviet Union and accepted sovereignty over the former German territory in southern East Prussia and east of the Oder River.
August 21, 1945	Termination of Lend-Lease Aid	The U.S. government officially ended Lend-Lease assistance to the Allies, which would total \$50.6 billion after the last programs ended in September 1946.
August 23, 1945	Soviet Occupation of Manchuria	After declaring war on Japan on August 8th, Red Army forces invaded Manchukuo and completed the occupation of Manchuria by August 23rd.

August 26-October 11, 1945	Nationalist-Communist Chinese Talks	With the end of the war against Japan, the Nationalist Chinese and Communist Chinese focused on the future rule of China. The sudden Japanese collapse allowed the Communist Chinese to seize most of the northern provinces. Chiang Kai-Shek and Mao Zedong began negotiations on August 28th to settle their differences, but the talks proved fruitless. By the end of October, heavy fighting broke out between Nationalist and Communist forces in North China as each side attempted to gain control of Manchuria as Soviet forces evacuated the region.
August 28-September 2, 1945	U.S. Occupation of Japan	American occupation forces landed in the Home Islands, beginning on August 28th, in accordance with the Japanese surrender terms. The U.S. forces occupied strategic Japanese centers and supervised the surrender and disarmament of Japanese military, naval, and air forces. The surrender process proceeded swiftly.
August 31, 1945	U.S. Support for Jewish Immigration to Palestine	President Harry Truman requested that the British government admit 100,000 Jewish displaced persons in Europe into Palestine.
September 2, 1945	Formal Japanese Surrender	Civil and military delegates of the Japanese government signed the formal terms of surrender on board the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. A U.S. Army of Occupation would rule the Japanese Home Islands, but Emperor Hirohito remained the head of state and Japanese political and police officials maintained their positions. The Americans progressively disbanded the high command and military organizations. U.S. forces occupied island possessions in the Pacific. Korea was placed under American and Soviet occupation, pending the establishment of a democratic Korean government. The Japanese ceded the Kurile Islands and the southern half of Sakhalin to the USSR. Outer Mongolia became part of the Soviet sphere of influence and the Russians shared the facilities and supervision of Lushun (Port Arthur) and the Manchurian railways with China. The Chinese regained sovereignty over Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, as well as the islands of Taiwan (Formosa) and Hainan. The British regained control of Hong Kong.
September 2, 1945	Proclamation of Vietnamese Independence	Nationalist President Ho Chi Minh declared the independence of the Viet Nam Republic from French rule. Although the French were willing to extend limited government to the Vietnamese, they sought to keep Vietnam under French colonial rule. Fighting soon took place between the French and Vietnamese nationalists.
September 9, 1945	Surrender of Japanese Forces in China	Japanese commanders signed capitulation terms in Nanjing (Nanking) to representatives of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. This agreement marked the surrender of one million Japanese troops in China.
September 10, 1945	Treason Trial of Quisling	A Norwegian court tried Vidkun Quisling for treason and found him guilty. He was sentenced to death and executed on October 24th.

September 11-October 2, 1945	London Conference	The Council of Foreign Ministers met for the first time but were unable to reach any agreements on the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, or Romania. The conference broke up over the issue of Chinese and French participation in the negotiations and revealed a growing rift between the Soviet and Western Allies.
September 12, 1945	Surrender of Japanese Forces in Southeast Asia	The British accepted the formal surrender in Singapore of Japanese forces in Southeast Asia and the Dutch East Indies. Approximately 585,000 Japanese surrendered in this agreement.
September 13, 1945	Withdrawal of Allied Forces from Iran	In response to the Iranian government's demand for the withdrawal of American, British, and Soviet occupation forces, the Allied governments assured the Iranians that Allied forces would complete their evacuation by March 2, 1946.
September 19, 1945	British Offer of Indian Autonomy	The new Labour government in Britain made a proposal to begin negotiations on Indian autonomy based on the plan offered by Sir Stafford Cripps in 1942.
September 20-23, 1945	All-India Congress Meeting	The All-India Congress met in Bombay, under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi and Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, to consider the British government's offer of India autonomy. The delegates called the plan unsatisfactory and demanded the British to "quit India."
September 23, 1945	Egyptian Revision of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936	The Egyptian government demanded that Britain revise the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. The Egyptians called for an end of the British military occupation of Egypt and the transfer of Sudan to full Egyptian control.
September 29-October 3, 1945	Arrival of Anglo-Dutch Forces in the East Indies	British and Dutch forces landed on Batavia to disarm Japanese forces in the East Indies and repatriate these troops back to Japan. Fighting soon erupted between the Anglo-Dutch forces and the Indonesian People's Army. The Indonesians mounted a revolution to force the Dutch to evacuate the archipelago.
October 1945	Final Session of the Permanent Court of International Justice	The Permanent Court of International Justice held its final session, meeting in the Hague. During the San Francisco Conference in June, the United Nations delegates decided to establish a new Court of International Justice as one of the principle organs of the new United Nations Organization. On January 31, 1946, the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice resigned, ending the PCIJ's operations.
October 9, 1945	Treason Trial of Laval	A French court sentenced Pierre Laval, the Vice Premier of Vichy France, to death for collaborating with the Germans during World War II. He was executed on October 15th.

October 11, 1945	New International Administration in Tangier	The U.S., British, and Soviet governments set up a new international administration to govern Tangier.
October 12, 1945	Dutch Offer of Commonwealth Status to Indonesians	The Dutch government offered to negotiate with Indonesian nationalists who were willing to agree to self-government for Indonesia under the Dutch crown.
October 15, 1945	Extension of British Wartime Emergency Powers	The House of Commons voted to extend the British government's wartime emergency powers for five years in an effort to recover from the cancellation of Lend-Lease support. The British economy relied heavily on the transfusion of American aid and the British had to maintain austere economic measures to prevent financial collapse.
October 15- November 5, 1945	Twenty-Seventh Session of the International Labor Conference	The International Labor Conference (BIT) held its twenty-seventh session in Paris. With the end of World War II, the BIT moved its base of operations back to Geneva from Montreal. During the session, the delegates addressed a recommendation on the standards of social policy in dependent territories. With the demise of the League of Nations, the BIT established a working relationship with the United Nations Organization.
October 20, 1945	Arab Warning on Jewish Immigration into Palestine	The Egyptian, Iraqi, Lebanese, and Syrian governments warned the Truman administration that the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine would lead to war in the region.
October 24, 1945	Opening of the United Nations	The United Nations was officially established after 29 nations ratified the United Nations Charter. The members agreed that the United Nations Organization would be set up in the United States.
November 1-16, 1945	UNESCO Conference	The United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference met in London and adopted a constitution for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
November 3, 1945	Hungarian Elections	The Hungarians held general elections which resulted in an absolute majority for the anti-Communist Smallholders' Party, led by Zoltan Tildy. Prime Minister Tildy formed a coalition government but had to deal with an economic crisis, due to wartime destruction, serious food shortages, rampant inflation, and Soviet requisitions.
November 10, 1945	Recognition of Albanian Government	The Soviet Union and the Western Allies recognized the Communist-dominated government of Premier Enver Hoxha. The Albanian government held elections on December 2nd, which returned a single list of official candidates.
November 11, 1945	Yugoslav Constituent Elections	Yugoslav voters gave a substantial majority to Marshal Tito's Communist-dominated National Front in the country's elections for a Constituent Assembly.

November 13, 1945	De Gaulle Elected French President	General Charles De Gaulle was unanimously elected the President of the French Provisional Government by the Constituent Assembly.
November 13, 1945	New Indonesian Government	Soetan Sjahrir, a Socialist, became the premier of the Indonesian republic, while Achmed Soekarno became the president.
November 18, 1945	Revolt in Iranian Azerbaijan	The Tudeh Party, a Communist dominated organization, fomented a rebellion in the Iranian province of Azerbaijan. When the Iranian government attempted to intervene against the rebels, Soviet military forces in the region supported the uprising and Red Army troops refused to evacuate Iranian territory.
November 18, 1945	Bulgarian Elections	The Bulgarians conducted their first post-war general election and rendered overwhelming support to the single list of the Fatherland Front. The Fatherland Front was a wartime coalition of the major political parties, but was now controlled by the Communists.
November 20, 1945-October 1, 1946	International Military Tribunal/ Nuremberg Trials	Acting under a charter negotiated in London in August 1945, an Inter-Allied Tribunal opened a war crimes trial in Nuremberg on November 20th to determine the fate of 24 major National Socialist leaders. Twelve were sentenced to hang, six received jail sentences, three were acquitted, and three escaped trial. In addition, thousands of lesser National Socialist officials were removed from office and held for trial. The U.S. conducted a series of twelve trials and convicted over 500,000 former National Socialists of war crimes resulting in prison sentences, fines, and property confiscation.
November 20, 1945	Transfer of German Minorities from Eastern Europe	The Allied Control Council approved the transfer of 6.65 million Germans from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and the German regions east of the Oder-Niesse Line, which had been transferred to Poland at the Potsdam Conference, pending a final peace settlement. Through the expulsion of the German minorities, these East European countries hoped to avoid future German claims to their territories.
November 29, 1945	Establishment of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia	The Constituent Assembly proclaimed the establishment of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, rejecting the pre-war monarchy.
December 2, 1945	Brazilian Elections	With increased demands for a more liberal government, President Getulio Vargas resigned on October 25th, after fifteen years as dictator. In national elections on December 2nd, General Enrico Dutra, leader of the Social Democratic Party, became the new president. The new government pledged continued cooperation with the United States and the elimination of totalitarianism at home.
December 4, 1945	U.S. Senate Approval of UN Membership	In a clear rejection of post-World War I isolationism, the Senate approved U. S. participation in the United Nations, which marked the last step in full American participation in the UNO.

December 6, 1945	U.S. Loan to Britain	In an effort to revitalize the failing British economy, the U.S. government granted a loan of \$3.75 billion to the British government. The Canadian government subsequently provided a loan of \$1.25 billion to the British as well. By the end of 1947, the British had exhausted both of these loans due to high prices on the American market.
December 12, 1945	East African High Commission	The British government announced the establishment of an East African High Commission, composed of the governors of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. The new commission began operations on January 1, 1948.
December 13, 1945	French Evacuation from Syria	Under a Anglo-French agreement with the Syrian government, the British and French governments agreed to evacuate their military forces from Syria. The evacuation was completed by April 15, 1946.
December 14, 1945	Marshall Mission to China	The Truman administration intervened in the Chinese Civil War by dispatching General George Marshall to negotiate a truce between the Nationalist and Communist Chinese.
December 16-26, 1945	Moscow Conference	The Council of Foreign Ministers met for the second time in Moscow to consider the international control of nuclear energy, a new four-power control commission for Japan, a trusteeship for Korea, and the drafting of European peace treaties by a five-power conference. This conference would submit the peace plans to the 21 Allied nations for consideration.
December 27, 1945	Indian Legislative Elections	Indian voters in the Central Legislative Assembly elections gave the largest numbers of seats in the body to the All-India Congress and the Moslem League.
December 27, 1945	Allied Occupation of Korea	Under the terms of the Moscow Conference, between the U.S., Britain, and the Soviet Union, the three allies and China would form a provisional Korean democratic government under a five-year trusteeship. Attempts by a Joint Russo-American Commission to implement this agreement failed because the Soviets and Americans could not define democracy. As a result, Korea remained divided at the 38th parallel, with the U.S. occupying the agricultural southern part of the country and the Soviets controlling the industrial northern part. Each occupying power installed Korean advisors in local government positions, with the U.S. appointing conservative elements and the Soviets recruiting pro-Communist advisors.

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## Chronology 1946

Date	Event	Historical Background
January 1, 1946	Hirohito Divinity Disclaimer	Japanese Emperor Hirohito disclaimed his divinity in a New Year's message to the Japanese people. This represented a significant break with Japan's traditional past and reflected the impact of General Douglas MacArthur's reform efforts.
January 1, 1946	Anglo-Thai Peace Treaty	The British and Thai governments officially ended the state of war between their two countries.
January 1, 1946	Transfer of Bolzano to Italy	With the transfer of Bolzano province by the Allies to the Italian government, the entire country, with the exception of Venezia Giulia (which was claimed by both Italy and Yugoslavia) came under Italian sovereignty.
January 2, 1946	King Zog of Albania Deposed	The Communist provisional government under Inver Hoxha deposed King Zog of Albania in preparation of the establishment of a people's republic.
January 4, 1946	U.S. Resumption of Relations with Thailand	The Truman administration resumed full diplomatic relations with Thailand.
January 5, 1946	Independence of Mongolia	Following the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of August 1945, the Nationalist Chinese government recognized the independence of Outer Mongolia.
January 7, 1946	Allied Recognition of the Austrian Republic	The Allied occupying powers recognized the Austrian Republic with its 1937 frontiers.
January 7, 1946	Reorganization of the Romanian Government	Under intense Western Allied pressure, the Romanian government included members of the opposition parties in the regime. Despite the broadening of the government, the Communists continued to hold the country's most important posts.

January 10, 1946	First Session of the UN General Assembly	The first session of the United Nations General Assembly met in London with 51 nations in attendance. Paul Spaak of Belgium was elected the first president of the General Assembly.
January 10, 1946	National-Communist Chinese Truce	General George Marshall, serving as a mediator, negotiated a truce between the Nationalist and Communist Chinese. The two Chinese factions agreed to create a national army, form a coalition government, and draw up a new constitution. The truce lasted until mid-April.
January 11, 1946	People's Republic of Albania Proclaimed	The Constituent Assembly proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of Albania. The new government's domestic and foreign policies closely followed the Communist, pro-Soviet lines of other Eastern European governments. As a result, Albanian relations with the West, especially with the British, rapidly deteriorated.
January 12, 1946	UN Secretariat Membership	The membership of the United Nations Secretariat was completed with the election of six non-permanent members (Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, the Netherlands, and Poland). They joined the five permanent members (Britain, China, France, the USSR, and the U.S.).
January 19, 1946	Iranian Protest to UN Security Council	The Iranian government protested against Soviet interference in the civil war in Iranian Azerbaijan to the United Nations Security Council. The Soviets supported the Tudeh rebellion against the Iranian authorities and the Iranians argued that the Soviets were keeping Red Army troops in Iranian territory after the evacuation date accepted by Britain, the U.S., and USSR.
January 19, 1946	International Military Tribunal for the Far East	Working under a charter adopted in London in August 1945 to try Japanese war criminals of crimes against peace, humanity, and the laws of war, the Allies established the International Military Tribunal for the Far East on January 19th. The tribunal conducted trials between June 3, 1946 and November 12, 1948, which resulted in death sentences for seven Japanese leaders, life sentences for 14, and prison sentences for two others.
January 20, 1946	Resignation of De Gaulle as French President	General Charles De Gaulle resigned abruptly as President of the Provisional Government due to continued political position from the left. Felix Gouin, a Socialist, was elected as president two days later.
January 24, 1946	Atomic Energy Commission Established	The United Nations General Assembly created a commission to study the control of atomic energy on January 25th.
January 25, 1946	COMECON Established	The Soviet government established the Council for Economic Aid (COMECON) in Moscow to assist countries develop socialist economies. Most Eastern European countries under Red Army occupation eventually joined the organization.

January 31, 1946	New Yugoslav Constitution	The Yugoslav government adopted a new constitution, which closely resembled the Soviet constitution. The Western Allies recognized the new government, although it was clear that the regime was pro-Soviet.
January 31, 1946	End of Permanent Court of International Justice Deliberations	Following the decisions reached at the final session of the Permanent Court of International Justice in October 1945, the members of the court resigned. The International Court of Justice, associated with the United Nations Organization, became the new international court.
February 1, 1946	Lie Elected UN Secretary General	The UN membership elected Trygve Lie of Norway as the first General Secretary of the United Nations Organization.
February 1, 1946	Hungarian Republic Proclaimed	The Hungarians proclaimed the establishment of a republic, under the leadership of Zoltan Tildy as president. Ferenc Nagy, leader of the Smallholder's Party, became the premier on February 4th.
February 10, 1946	Soviet General Elections	In the first general elections since 1937, the Soviet people returned the official list of approved candidates for the Supreme Soviet.
February 14, 1946	Bank of England Nationalized	The Bank of England was reorganized and came under public ownership.
February 17, 1946	Dispute over Manchuria	The Chinese Communists demanded joint control over Manchuria with the Nationalist Chinese. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek ignored the Communist demands and this set the stage for a renewal in the fighting.
February 17, 1946	Belgian General Election	While none of the political parties received a clear majority in the Belgian election, the Catholic Christian Socialists won the most seats. The Christian Socialists were unable, however, to form a coalition cabinet due to political disagreement over the future of the Belgian monarchy.
February 19, 1946	Dutch-Indonesian Negotiations	While British and Dutch military forces slowly pushed Indonesian forces into central and eastern Java, Dutch and Indonesian officials began negotiations over the future of the colony. A compromise political solution was reached in November, following the conclusion of a military truce.
February 21, 1946	Finnish Treason Trials	A Finnish court sentenced a number of wartime leaders, including ex-President Risto Ryti, to prison for involving Finland in the war or preventing the conclusion of peace. The Soviet Union protested the sentences and the convicts received pardons in 1949.
February 26, 1946	Argentinean Presidential Elections	Colonel Juan Peron was elected president of Argentina and his supporters won majorities in both houses. During the campaign, the U.S. government accused Argentina and Colonel Peron of collaborating with the Axis powers, based on captured German documents.

February 28, 1946	Acheson-Lilienthal Report on Atomic Energy	The U.S. Department of State issued the Acheson-Lilienthal report on the international control of nuclear energy.
February 28, 1946	U.S. UN Security Pledge	Secretary of State James Byrnes declared that the American government would not stand aloof if force or the threat of force was used contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. This declaration was a veiled threat to Soviet foreign policy.
March 4, 1946	Western Appeal to Oust Franco	The U.S., British, and French governments issued a general appeal to the Spanish people to oust the Franco regime and to prepare the way for democratic elections.
March 5, 1946	Churchill "Iron Curtain" Speech	Former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, during a visit to Fulton, Missouri, advocated Anglo-American "fraternal association" against Soviet expansion and warned that an "Iron Curtain" had descended upon the nations of Eastern Europe.
March 6, 1946	French Recognition of Viet Nameese State	The French government recognized Viet Nam as a free state within the Indo-Chinese Federation and the French Union. Vietnamese nationalists rejected French rule and demanded complete independence, continuing the civil war against the French.
March 10, 1946	Treason Trial of Mihailovitch	The Yugoslav government captured General Drzaha Mihailovitch, the wartime resistance leader, and tried him for treason. The court found General Mihailovitch guilty of collaboration with the enemy and, despite Western protests, executed him on July 17th.
March 10, 1946	Anglo-French Evacuation of Lebanon	The British and French governments concluded an agreement with the Lebanese government to withdraw British and French troops from Lebanon. The last Anglo-French units departed Lebanon by August 31st.
March 14, 1946	British Proposal for Full Indian Independence	The British government offered India full independence in light of the political tensions arising between the Hindus and Muslims in India. Serious food shortages and frequent rioting resulted in thousands of deaths. In ensuing negotiations between the British and the Indians, no agreement could be reached which satisfied both the All-India Congress and the Moslem League. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, insisted on the creation of the separate state of Pakistan and decided on "direct action" to achieve his goal.
March 15, 1946	Fourth Soviet Five-Year Plan	The Supreme Soviet adopted the fourth Five-Year Plan which was designed to increase pre-war industrial production by more than 50 percent. The bulk of the necessary industrial equipment needed to reach these goals was collected from regions under Soviet occupation.

March 19, 1946	Swiss Resumption of Relations with the USSR	The Swiss government reestablished full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.
March 19, 1946	Soviet Government Reorganization	President Michael Kalinin resigned his post due to ill health and was succeeded by the former trade union leader Shvernik. The new Council of Ministers, with Josef Stalin as chairman and Vyacheslav Molotov as deputy chairman, replaced the old Council of People's Commissars.
March 22, 1946	Independence of Transjordan	The British government recognized the independence of Transjordan and concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the new regime.
March 25, 1946	German Assets Agreement	The Swiss government signed an agreement with the Allied powers which provided for the disposal of German assets invested in Switzerland.
March 26, 1946	Allied Limitations on German Production	The Allied Control Council decided to limit the future level of German production to one-half of 1938 production levels, with steel production set at 7.5 million tons. These limitations proved to be unworkable and seriously undermined German economic recovery.
March 29, 1946	Turco-Iraqi Treaty of Friendship	The Iraqi and Turkish governments negotiated a Treaty of Friendship. The agreement called for joint control over the upper Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
March 31, 1946	Greek General Elections	The Royalist Popular Party won an overwhelming majority in Greece's first post-war general elections. The EAM and other leftist political parties boycotted the elections and rejected the results. By May, guerilla warfare broke out in Greece which escalated into a major civil war.
March 31, 1946	New Bulgarian Government	Premier Kimon Georgiev, who had formed the a Soviet sponsored coalition government in September 1944, formed a Communist dominated regime. In sweeping purges, the new Bulgarian government killed thousands of high-ranking and minor members of the old regime.
April 1, 1946	Malayan Union Established	The British reorganized the Malay government, establishing the Malayan Union with greater self-government.
April 2, 1946	Swiss Neutrality and UN Membership	The Swiss government decided that Switzerland would not join the United Nations in an effort to maintain the confederation's tradition of neutrality.
April 3-May 6, 1946	International Court of Justice Meeting	The International Court of Justice met for its first post-war meeting in the Hague to set up the new organization and rules of procedure.

April 5, 1946	Withdrawal of Soviet Troops from Iran	The Soviet government agreed to withdraw Red Army units from Iranian Azerbaijan in exchange for Iranian reforms in the region and the establishment of a Soviet-Iranian oil company which would operate in northern Iran. The last Soviet troops evacuated Iran on May 9th.
April 8-18, 1946	Twenty-First League Assembly Session	The League of Nations Assembly concluded the twentieth session and held its twenty-first session in Geneva to terminate the organization and allocate the League's remaining resources.
April 10, 1946	Japanese General Elections	The Japanese held their first post-war general elections, which resulted in a victory for Shigeru Yoshida. The moderate political parties won majorities whereas the Communists made negligible gains.
April 14, 1946	Renewal of Chinese Civil War	The January truce collapsed and a full-scale civil war resumed, with another temporary truce between May 12th and June 20th amid peace overtures from both sides. In the initial campaigns, the Nationalist Chinese forces made initial gains against the Communist Chinese.
April 15, 1946	Evacuation of Anglo-French Forces from Syria	In accordance with the Anglo-French agreement of December 1945 with the Syrian government, the British and French governments evacuated their remaining troops from Syria.
April 18, 1946	Dissolution of the League of Nations	The members of the Assembly of the League of Nations voted to dissolve the organization and transfer its property and assets to the United Nations. This marked the end of the post-World War I experiment in collective security and the advent of the new order under the United Nations.

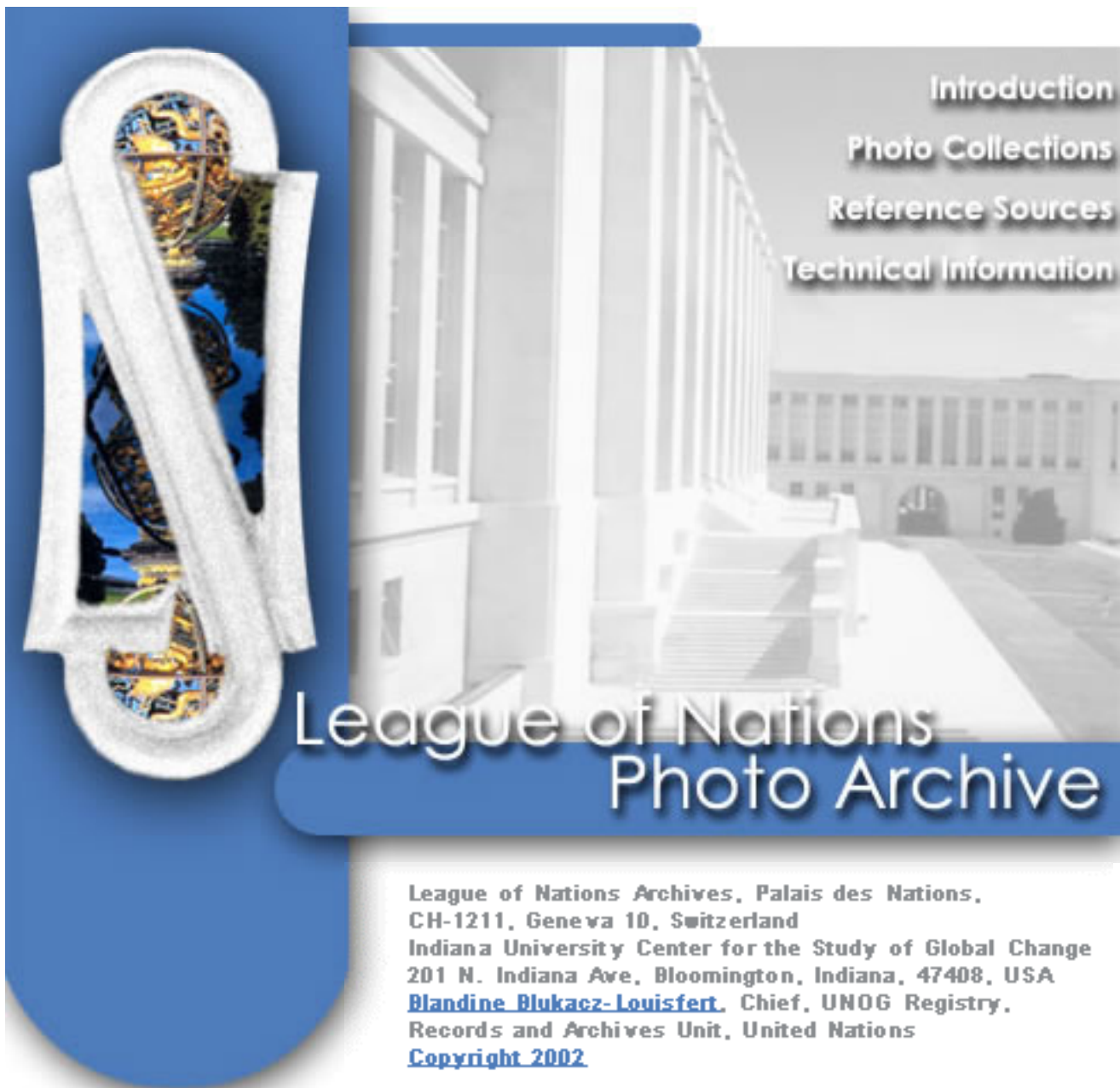
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